UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
FEB 9 1944

The Weather
Today—Fair with moderate temperature. Yesterday—High, 58; low, 45.
Fuel oil consumption, 86 per cent of yearly allotment.

The Washington Post

GOP Candidate Standing
Today's Gallup Poll report brings you the latest standing of the leading Republican candidates for nomination. Look for the Gallup Poll report on Page 5, Section II.

NO. 24,699 | Entered as Second Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. | WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1944 | Copyright, 1944, By The Washington Post. | TEN CENTS

Allies Expand Grip 18 Miles From Rome

'Vengeance' Bond Buyers To Sign Scroll This Week

Quezon and Romulo Acclaim 'Avenge Bataan' Drive; 14 Stores Cooperate

Vengeance for Americans and Filipinos who were tortured, starved and murdered by the Japanese after Bataan's fall will become a personal mission for people in Washington from February 2 to 8 in an "Avenge Bataan Week" for special war bond purchases in local department stores.

In answer to the brutalities suffered by Bataan and Corregidor prisoners, local residents may buy bonds at any of 14 stores and sign their names on scrolls which one day will be carried back to the Philippines in glory when our forces reenter Manila.

The plan, approved by the Treasury Department, was suggested by The Washington Post. Stores where scrolls may be signed are Woodward & Lothrop, Lansburgh & Bros., S. Kann Sons Co., the Palais Royal, the Hecht Co., Goldenberg's, Julius Garfinckel & Co., Frank R. Jelleff, Raleigh Haberdasher, Sears Roebuck & Co., Brooks, Inc., Phillipsborn, Morton's and the G. C. Murphy Co.

Acclaimed by Quezon

From President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth came the statement:

"I extend my full cooperation to the 'Avenge Bataan' drive sponsored by the Treasury Department and The Washington Post, and hereby appeal to the American people and the Filipinos in the United States, Hawaii and Alaska to buy bonds to the limit of their ability. In no better way can they express their just indignation over the atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese on American and Filipino prisoners of war.

"I have been informed that all those persons buying bonds from

See BOND, Page 2, Column 2.

Mile-of-Dimes Birthday Balls Get Under Way

Thousands of Washingtonians, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and 10 Hollywood representatives last night attended six President's Birthday dances in local hotels that outsparkled the Capital's subdued winter scene so that infantile paralysis sufferers might walk.

A noted cast making appearances at the Shoreham, Willard, Wardman Park, Washington, Mayflower and Statler Hotels included movie stars Walter Pidgeon, Lucille Ball, John Garfield, Red Skelton, Brian Donlevy, Jinx Falkenberg, Maria Montez and Pianist Jose Iturbi with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt slicing a large birthday cake at the Statler at 11:30 p. m.

Meanwhile the Chief Executive, who will be 62 today, did most of his own celebrating yesterday as Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha of Norway attended the "cuff link" dinner at the White House—that intimate family affair that has been held each year since 1921.

Twenty-three other guests were invited to the dinner, representing what has become known as "the gang." This group gets its name

See BALL, Page 2, Column 2.

Canada to Spend 3 Billions for War

Ottawa, Jan. 29 (AP).—Canada's war appropriation bill for the next fiscal year beginning April 1 will provide for a total of $3,650,000,000, a reduction of 240 million dollars from the present year, it was disclosed today in the House of Commons.

After Successful Season

Bergman Resigns as Coach Of Redskins for Other Interests

Edwards Seen Successor at Post of Mentor

Arthur J. (Dutch) Bergman last night announced his resignation as head coach of the Washington Redskins after a one-year term "because of the demands of my other interests."

Earlier in the day, Bergman informed President George P. Marshall of the Redskins by long distance telephone to Beverly Hills, Calif., of his intention to retire, effective March 1.

Marshall accepted Bergman's resignation but prevailed upon him to remain with the Redskin organization as assistant to the president and in an advisory capacity to the coaching staff.

"Our talk was most amicable and I will be happy to lend my services to the Redskins in any capacity except as head coach, which is a full-time job," said Bergman.

Speculation concerning Bergman's successor centered immediately about the name of Turk Edwards, assistant coach of the Redskins, who, it is believed, will be offered the head coach's post. Edwards, star tackle for 10 years with the Redskins, an assistant to both Bergman and his predecessor, Ray Flaherty, recently signed a contract with the Redskins that puts him on a year-round basis as assistant coach and talent scout.

Bergman declared his affiliations

See BERGMAN, Page 6, Column 3.

COACH BERGMAN

Essential Use To Govern Tire Distribution

30 Million to Be Available Soon For Passenger Cars

By Walter Wood and John Singerhoff

The Office of Price Administration's revised rationing program making new synthetic tires available to motorists on the basis of essential use rather than on the number of miles they are permitted to drive was formally announced yesterday by Col. Bryan Houston, deputy OPA administrator in charge of rationing.

Providing additional details of the sweeping change in regulations disclosed exclusively in yesterday's Washington Post, Col. Houston stated that tire supplies were at the "lowest point in the war," but held out hope for a greatly improved picture later in the year as the 1944 synthetic rubber program calling for the production of 30 million passenger auto tires rolls into high gear.

The OPA has been forced to abandon its present rationing plan—that only persons holding C gasoline books good for driving 601 miles a month or more can qualify for new synthetic tires (grade 1)—in preference to a system which is expected to keep essential transportation rolling for war workers.

Tires Ready in February

In February, the ration chief said, 750,000 new passenger tires will be available—a rate of nine million a year—compared to the 22.5 million new and used tires made available last year, the 1.5 million of 1942 and the 5- million prewar tires of 1941.

Motorists in the East who hold only A cards and have no occupational need will not get tires, Houston said. A drivers elsewhere in the Nation must use cars for highly essential work and not require much gasoline to receive new tires.

Robert K. Thompson, director of the District OPA, said that he has not received any official notification of the tire rationing change. He explained that all national policy modifications are sent to the New York regional office before being forwarded here.

Notification probably will not come to the District board before the middle of the week, it was indicated.

The new OPA order, effective February 1, assures assential work-

See TIRES, Page 2, Column 3.

ABC Board Criticized

30,000 Juveniles Arrested In Five Years, Report Shows

By James E. Chinn

Reports showing the arrest of more than 30,000 juveniles in less than five years, nearly 6000 of them on felony charges, and 169 for being drunk in public, were submitted yesterday to the House subcommittee investigating juvenile delinquency in the District by Maj. Edward J. Kelly, superintendent of police.

Another report from Capt. Rhoda J. Milliken of the woman's bureau of the Police Department listed five beer parlors in which mothers had been observed with small children. Three are in the Northwest and the other two in the Southeast.

Representative D'Alesandro (Democrat) of Maryland, chairman of the subcommittee, said he was "shocked" by the disclosures.

"There is no way to escape the fact that Washington has a very definite juvenile delinquency problem that is increasing," he declared. "It simply means that something will have to be done—and done quickly—to put a brake on the wayward children."

Chairman D'Alesandro said he was particularly concerned over the increase in the number of children under 17, arrested for intoxication. Major Kelly's report showed the number jumped from 18 in 1939 to 77 last year.

"While I'm not a prohibitionist,"

DELINQUENCY, Page 2, Col. 5.

Byrd Criticizes Guffey Threat To Ruhland

Letter to District Health Officer Calls Action 'Reprehensible'

Senator Byrd (Democrat) of Virginia yesterday made public a letter he wrote to Commissioner Guy Mason, criticizing Senator Guffey (Democrat) of Pennsylvania for threatening Health Officer George C. Ruhland with a Senate investigation.

Describing Guffey's actions as "reprehensible," Byrd urged the Commissioner to stand his "ground," and predicted that neither the Senate nor the House would permit the Pennsylvanian to coerce him or any of his subordinates. The Virginian also made the prediction that Senate Democrats would remove Guffey as chairman of the Senatorial Democratic Campaign Committee at their first caucus.

Commissioner Mason admitted receiving the letter, but declined to comment on its contents.

Guffey's interest in behalf of Dr. Eugene de Savitsch, a former consultant at the District Tuberculosis

See GUFFEY, Page 2, Column 1.

Soviet Army Only 22 Miles From Estonia

Leningrad-Moscow Rail Entirely Freed As Chudovo Falls; Foe Gains in South

London, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Red army's mammoth northern offensives today thrust westward from Leningrad to the town of Zagoritsi, 22 miles from the old Estonian border, captured the important rail hub of Novosokolniki, 230 miles south of Leningrad, in a surprise attack and struck the last Nazi shackles from the Moscow-Leningrad trunk by seizing Chudovo junction 73 miles southeast of Leningrad.

While these great northern battles for communications raced ahead, with more than 80 towns liberated during the day, the Germans pressed bitter counterattacks in the Ukraine. For the first time in many weeks the Russian communique acknowledged withdrawals from some populated places east of Vinnitsa and north of Khristinovka.

Nazis Quit Smela

Berlin admitted that Nazi forces had pulled out of Smela, advance rail point in the invaders' narrowing corridor to the Middle Dnieper River, and told of a vigorous new Russian onset driving a wedge in German lines in lower White Russia between the Berezina River and the Pripet Marshes.

On the Leningrad front, the broadcast Soviet communique said a column driving southward along the railway toward Luga and Pskov, captured 60 big guns in routing a German artillery force and freed more than 30 towns.

Another Red army column, thrusting westward toward Narva was within 22 miles of old Estonia, and seized 40 towns.

Marshal Stalin announced the capture of Novosokolniki.

City's Rail Junction

The city is the junction of the Leningrad-Vitebsk and Moscow-Riga railways and was a German strong point. The Russians now are within 70 miles of the old Latvian border. A previous So-

See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 4.

20,000 Workers Idle In British Coal Mines

London, Jan. 29 (AP).—Twenty thousand miners were idle today as discontent over a new national minimum—$20 a week for underground workers and $18 for surface workers—swept the coal fields.

Too Ambitious?

Execution Of Himmler Rumored

New York, Jan. 29 (INS).—Heinrich Himmler, No. 1 Nazi hangman, was reported today to have been ousted as German interior minister and "possibly executed" because he schemed to replace Adolf Hitler himself.

Paul Archinard, NBC correspondent in Berns, Switzerland, quoted the authoritative Journal de Geneve as authority for the report.

The Swiss paper added that Himmler had been replaced as interior minister by Martin Bormann. (Some reports have said that Bormann took Hess' place as third in the Nazi hierarchy and next to Marshal Hermann Goering as Hitler's successor.)

Reports of Himmler's execution, the paper said, "agree with recent rumors that a brutal elimination of the Fuehrer was being planned."

The plot reportedly came to light through a series of German postage stamps bearing Himmler's picture

See HIMMLER, Page 2, Column 1.

Rabaul Grip Slipping Fast, Tokyo Laments

Defenses There and In Marshalls Being Worn Down by Allies

New York, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Tokyo home radio, which commented yesterday that the situation at Rabaul, New Britain, was "becoming grave," today said that it had reached "a serious stage for which we cannot hold even the slightest optimism."

"The enemy is directing continuing attacks against Rabaul daily with formations consisting on the average of 100 bomber and fighter planes," the broadcast said. "In the meantime, the enemy is continuing raids over the Marshall Islands, the right wing of the Rabaul stronghold, with an average of 10 land-based bombers, sometimes mixed with fighter planes, in an attempt to divert our attention.

"The outstanding feature of the enemy strategy—which is worth noting—against Rabaul, is exactly contrary to his strategy in the Marshalls area. Contrary to his using mostly B-25 and B-24 land-based bombers against the

See PACIFIC, Page 2, Column 2.

800 American Bombers Hit Frankfurt

Nazi Production Center Blasted in Wake of 13th Heavy Raid on Capital

London, Jan. 29 (AP).—The greatest armada of American heavy bombers ever sent into action—more than 800 Flying Fortresses and Liberators—flew through an almost solid corridor of escorting fighters today and dropped a deluge of high explosives, incendiaries and propoganda leaflets on the big German manufacturing and transport center of Frankfurt.

The Americans flew an 800-mile round-trip by daylight to deliver their blows less than 12 hours after the RAF's night fleet, attacking in unusually great strength, handed Berlin its thirteenth heavy bombing, the second in two nights and, according to Swedish reports, one of the most damaging of the war.

"Charter" Leaflets Dropped

The leaflets the Americans dropped on Frankfurt were copies of the Atlantic Charter printed in the German language. The attack reverberated through Frankfurt for hours afterward because the bombloads included delayed-action high explosives.

With the two attacks on Berlin and the one on Frankfurt, the Allies in a little more than 36 hours staggered the German homeland with three crippling main blows and, in addition, engaged in a number of secondary mine-laying and bombing operations which were exceptionally widespread, the entire effort involving probably well over 2000 big bombers.

Transmitters Leave Air

Tonight the Germany longwave transmitters, including the country's largest, Deutschlandsender, went off the air, suggesting new night raids on German territory and pernaps the third in a row on Berlin.

The RAF, flying "in very great strength,"—probably 800 planes—kept their bombing "well concentrated and large areas of fire were observed," the Air Ministry announced. Forty-seven of the big bombers were lost.

Swedish dispatches reported great fires raging in the German capital after the two nights of assault, and one report said the great Templehof airport apparently was knocked out.

Invasion Coast Hit Again

While the record force of "heavies" was blasting Frankfurt, American medium Marauders again stabbed across the Channel at secret fortifications blocking the shortest invasion route to Europe. It was the twenty-eighth attack in a 40-day-old campaign to obliterate these defenses along the coast of northern France, which have been hit at least once every day this week.

The fighters of the Frankfurt escort, presumably also in record numbers, uncovered a new method of protecting the bombers over their target. They formed a gigantic corridor down which the bombers, led by another formation tion of fighters forming a spearhead, flew to their objective.

The plan proved at least partly successful because many of the returning bomber crews reported encountering very light opposition, although some said the enemy fighters broke through to give them terrific battle.

The bombers themselves employed new tactics, fanning out

See RAIDS, Page 2, Column 3.

Sen. Ball's Wife to Take Post as His Secretary

Senator Ball (Republican) of Minnesota announced yesterday that Mrs. Ball would become his secretary February 1, succeeding Arthur L. Erickson of Hastings, Minn., who resigned to accept a position in Minnesota. Mrs. Ball has been working in the Senator's office for nearly a year.

'Firsts' as Allies Landed in Italy

Associated Press WIREPHOTOS

FIRST ASHORE—At the top is Pvt. Walter P. Kryzsztofiak, 30, of Summit, Ill., who was first ashore when the Allies landed below Rome. The other man is a German paratrooper who had been serving with the infantry, one of the first of the enemy taken when our people went ashore near Anzio

Allies Down 37 Nazi Planes, Lose 5 in Italy

Two-Day Toll of Foe Now 87; Bologna Reported Bombed

By Wes Gallagher

Algiers, Jan. 29 (AP).—Allied air forces, operating literally in swarms across the length and breadth of Italy in some of the greatest air battles of the war, have downed 37 more German planes, bringing their confirmed two-day total to 87 enemy aircraft destroyed, Allied headquarters announced today.

Sky battles over the beachhead south of Rome yesterday were unmatched in violence in the Mediterranean theater since those in which the Americans and British knocked the German air force out of the sky in North Africa last spring.

More than 1500 individul operational flights were flown yesterday by all types of Allied aircraft. Five Allied planes are missing against the 37 enemy craft destroyed—a ratio of better than 7 to 1. The heavy air activity went on despite driving rain.

Starting at dawn, more than 100 Nazi planes drove against the invasion fleets and landing troops on the beachhead in the first six hours of daylight. Twenty-one fell to Allied fighters before noon. Significantly, the Nazi attacks dwindled to almost nothing in the afternoon.

American Negro pilots for the second successive day distinguished themselves, shooting down four

See AERIAL, Page 2, Column 2.

British Gain Three Miles; Guns Trained On Cisterna

U. S. Troops Peril Appian Way Town; Germans Put Up Fierce Resistance

By Edward Kennedy

Algiers, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Allies have expanded the beachhead south of Rome in drives which have placed British troops within 18 miles of the Eternal City and Americans within light artillery range of the vital point of Cisterna, 14 miles northeast of Anzio and 33 miles from Rome, Allied headquarters declared in a special announcement this afternoon.

The British advance went three miles beyond Corroceto, where a railway bridge 18 miles south of Rome was captured. "Light artillery range" in connection with Cisterna might mean anything from small mortars with a range of a few hundred yards to a 75-millimeter field gun, so it was not known here just what this position was. But it was considered certain the Germans were unable to use either the air field, the Appian Way or the railroad in the area.

Strategic Value Explained

Cisterna is on both the Appian Way and the main rail line to the Cassino front which intersect there. Allied air forces have been bombing German gun positions there, indicating the enemy has made it one of his strong points in the fight to contain Allied amphibious forces. Cisterna also has an important airfield.

The British advance 12 miles north of Anzio placed Allied troops within eight miles of Castel Gondolfo, summer home of Pope Pius XII and brought up the possibility of the fighting damaging papal or church property.

Nazis Fortify Church Property

Since the invasion of Italy all Allied troops have had standing orders not to use church property as military cover and to avoid damaging religious shrines wherever possible. However, the Germans have used church steeples as observation towers and fortified other property. It is impossible to swing the battle around such places and they must be taken as any other objective, unless British and American soldiers are to pay a heavy price in lives.

On the main Fifth Army Front, the French recaptured two hills north of Mount Belvedere against stiff opposition and threw back three counterattacks. The Americans north of Cassino lunged out with the support of tanks against the powerful German Gustav Line positions. Repeated German counterattacks were beaten down.

The British on the west side of the Garigliano River made a short advance northeast of Suio.

(The German communique said the Allies had taken Mount Rotondo, a mile and a half beyond Castelforte and about 5 miles inland on the Garigliano Front.)

Ships Shell Germans

Both the British and the American navies took an important part in the battle of the beachhead, shelling the enemy from the sea with their long-range guns. In one instance naval guns cut a German supply train in two.

Heavy and accurate bombardment by British naval units "silenced German batteries, broke up attempted movements of enemy troops on roads and inflicted damage and casualties on enemy transport," said the Allied regular communique.

Although the Germans have been pushed out of range of destroyers' guns, cruisers still were blasting at them. Targets for naval guns included Formia, on the Gulf of Gaeta.

The capture of the bridge in the beachhead beyond Carroceto represented an advance of 12 miles from Anzio at a point 8 miles inland. Elsewhere in the beachhead area American and British troops were finding German resistance more determined. They were encountering Nazi tanks and heavy artillery and small arms fire.

Hotel Robbery Suspects Seized

Two men suspected of robbing a guest at Wardman Park Hotel last Monday were seized by Washington detectives yesterday—one at a Harrisburg, Pa., Army camp, where he was inducted Wednesday, the other at a hotel in Philadelphia.

Both men, it was said, admitted to taking $120 from Richard Sloane, Memphis, Tenn., airplane plant executive, after binding and gagging him in his room. They also confessed several other robberies and burglaries, it was said.

The Start of a Career of Vengeance

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

DEADLY MONSTER OF THE DEEPS—The battleship Missouri, the world's largest warcraft, slides down the ways at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, consigned to her fate with the prayer from Senator Truman of Missouri that she may avenge the bestialities of the Japanese on Bataan

Sage of Emporia

William Allen White, Famous Kansas Editor, Succumbs at 75

Emporia, Kans., Jan. 29 (AP).—William Allen White, who grew into a journalistic giant in his home town, died today. He would have been 76 on February 10.

The editor of the Emporia Gazette underwent an operation at Rochester, Minn., last October, but failed to improve.

At his bedside were his almost equally famous wife, Sally Lindsay White, and his son, William L. White, himself a writer of note.

White died on the 83rd birthday of his native State while Republican notables were gathering at Topeka, the Capital, for the annual political love feast at which he frequently was a central figure, although not always a party regular.

He entered the newspaper field through the back shop, learning the printing trade in his 'teens. He attended the University of Kansas from 1886 to 1890, but did not graduate.

After working on the Kansas City Star for three years as an editorial writer, White returned to Emporia in 1895 and bought the Gazette with a borrowed $3000. Success came early. A year later he began a career as a magazine story writer and author which erased his debt and put his paper on a paying basis.

A political editorial, "What's the Matter With Kansas?" threw him into national prominence in 1896. A lampoon of the Populist movement which arose in Kansas, it was

See WHITE, Page 2, Column 5.

Bilbo Expected To Get Top D.C. Senate Post

By James E. Chinn

While it has been assumed that Senator Bilbo (Democrat) of Mississippi would become chairman of the Senate District Committee if Senator McCarran (Democrat) of Nevada resigns to head the more important Judiciary Committee, speculation was rife at the Capitol yesterday as to why he would want the job.

Bilbo now is chairman of the comparatively inconspicuous Pensions Committee, a post he would have to give up to head the District Committee simply because Senate tradition frowns on a member holding two committee chairmanships at the same time.

What does the District Committee have that the Pensions Committee doesn't?

Could it be the headlines in the local press? Or could it be that the chairman of the District Committee controls more patronage jobs than the chairman of the Pensions Committee?

Definitely in Line

Even though Bilbo won't talk now, it appears he will be "that man" for the District Committee chairmanship when the Senate Democrats next week get around to picking new committee heads, a job made necessary by the death of Senator Van Nuys (Democrat) of Indiana which left vacant the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee.

It is a foregone conclusion—if Senate tradition is followed—McCarran will get the Judiciary Committee chairmanship. He is ranking majority member on that committee, and an old Senate custom, religiously followed paves the way for his elevation to the top. If that happens he will quit as chairman of the District Committee.

Five Eligible

Ordinarily, it would not be difficult to select a head for the District Committee. But this time that old rule of tradition bobs up because next in line to McCarran in seniority are five Senators who are chairmen of other committees.

Any one of them, of course, could resign and take the District Committee chairmanship. But would the venerable Senator Glass (Democrat) of Virginia think of deserting the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee? Would Senator Tydings (Democrat) of Maryland give up the chairmanship of the Territories and Insular Affairs Committee, especially while the country is at war? Or would Senator Bankhead (Democrat) of Alabama relinquish chairmanship of the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee to become District Committee chairman?

So next in line is Bilbo. And should he turn down the added inducements of a District Committee chairmanship, the Democrats, as a final resort could call on Senator Clark of Idaho or O'Daniel of Texas, and finally Walsh of Massachusetts. These are the only remaining Democratic members on the District Committee not bogged down with any other committee chairmanship.

Byrd Criticizes Threat to Ruhland

GUFFEY, from Page 1.

Sanitarium at Glenn Dale, Md., Byrd told Mason, was only one instance in which he has been using his "alleged influence" to "advance his demands upon the various agencies of the Government."

Should Senator Guffey carry out his threat and bring this matter up before Congress for investigation, which I hope he will do," the letter said, "I feel you will find that neither the Senate nor the House would permit you or your subordinates to be coerced in this manner."

Byrd pointed out that Guffey "was never and is not now the choice of the Democratic membership of the Senate" for his position as chairman of the campaign committee, being appointed and not elected and said:

"Therefore, regardless of the threats of Senator Guffey, I hope you will stand your ground and you will find many who feel as I do, both in the Senate and the House, should he attempted to punish you for doing your duty."

Himmler Reported Executed by Hitler

HIMMLER, from Page 1.

which the would-be dictator had ready for the day he would succeed Hitler. Some of the stamps were said to have been used prematurely in Stuttgart last September. Investigation unearthed the whole series. At that time, it was added, the stamp revelation forced Himmler to give up a considerable part of his functions.

It was last August 24 that Himmler, the chief of the Nazi Gestapo (secret police) and head of the SS (Schutz Staffel) Elite Guards that wear skull and crossbones on their caps, succeeded Wilhelm Frick as interior minister. He also was named general plenipotentiary for Reich administration.

Goering and Himmler at Odds

The appointment was regarded at the time as tantamount to making Himmler Nazi No. three, ranking in importance next to Goering, Nazi No. two. Goering and Himmler are long known to have been bitter enemies though both are old Nazis and participated in the 1923 Munich beer hall putsch.

Himmler is a tall, slender 43-year-old Bavarian who holds membership card No. seven in the first hundred members of the Nazi party. He started out in life as an agricultural expert. He lives austerely with his family of five children in a humble eight room house.

Allies Down 37 Nazi Planes

AERIAL, from Page 1.

more planes. Capt. Charles E. Hall, Brazil, Ind., scored the day's only double, bringing down a FW-190 and an ME-109 to make his total three victories.

Fifteen of the German planes were shot down by American veteran P-40 groups, while five fell to American-flown Spitfires and one to an RAF Spitfire.

While these major dogfights raged off Anzio, Flying Fortresses, raiding German rail communications and airfields in northern Italy, added to the toll of German planes. One group of Fortresses, with P-38 escort, was jumped by 30 German fighters at Aviano Airport, 40 miles north of Venice and destroyed 14 of them.

Other Fortresses and Liberators, some with Thunderbolt escort, bombed and blocked the Germans' sorely-needed rail lines leading to and from Brenner Pass with raids on Verona and Ferrara.

Long Range Planes Return

All strategic (long range) bombers and fighters returned safely to their bases.

One of the best freak bombing performances in weeks was carried out by American Marauder mediums which destroyed a railroad bridge north of Orvieto, northwest of Rome, just as a train was passing over it. The span collapsed when the train reached the center of it.

Warhawks, Invaders, Spitfires and Bostons hammered German positions from one end of Italy to the other. RAF Spitfires and Warhawks operating between Rome and the Adriatic coast destroyed 35 vehicles and 13 railroad cars.

For the first time in this theater, Thunderbolts, originally planned for high altitude escort work, were used as fighter-bombers. All returned.

Vengeance Bond Drive Opens Feb. 2

BOND, from Page 1.

February 2 to 8 for this purpose will have their names written on a scroll to be taken back to the Philippines. I shall see to it that this scroll is given a place of honor in my country."

To Be First to Sign

President Quezon, his wife and their three children, Maria Aurora, Maria Venaida and Manuel, jr., will be the first names on the scroll with their own purchases of war bonds, and the signatures of persons in the District will follow.

And from Col. Carlos P. Romulo, aide to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the last man to escape from Bataan, came a vivid recollection of the two-year "March of Death" suffered by his people.

"Seventeen million Filipinos have pinned their faith on America," Colonel Romulo said. "On the battlefield of Bataan, 21,000 Filipino soldiers gave their lives. Today the Filipinos are suffering unspeakable tortures and atrocities at the hands of the Japanese tyrants.

"March" of 2 Years

"Their loyalty continues steadfast and undiminished, their faith in the United States whole and unimpaired. or the Filipino people, it has not been merely a 12-day March of Death—it has been a March of Death for more than two years now.

"Let every Filipino and American in the United States remember that the best way to express indignation against the Japanese atrocities is to buy war bonds. The scroll that will contain the names of all those who will subscribe to The Washington Post's campaign should be called, 'They helped stop a loyal people's March of Death.'"

Grip on Rabaul Slipping, Japs Say

PACIFIC, from Page 1.

Marshalls, the enemy is using a large number of fighters with few bombers against Rabaul. The fact that the enemy is using a large number of fighters indicates the enemy's efffort to wear out the fighting power of our superior airforce strength. This is a noteworthy strategy of the enemy."

Mile-of-Dimes Balls Held Over U.S.

BALL, from Page 1.

from the cuff links given by the President to a small group associated with him in his 1920 campaign for the Vice Presidency.

Few of the original "gang" remain—Stephen T. Early, Kirke L. Simpson and Stanley Prenosil, newspapermen of that period; James P. Sullivan of Boston and Charles H. McCarthy, now a Washington lawyer.

Rear Admiral Ross T. Mcntire, personal physician to the President, told newsmen that basically Mr. Roosevelt is "in surprisingly fine shape for a man of 62." He added: "My feeling is he's had a good year, an awfully good year considering what he's gone through. He went through this African-Teheran thing in grand style and that was a tough proposition."

Train Kills Two Sailors in Md.

Perryville, Md., Jan. 29 (AP).—Two South Carolina sailors were killed by a Pennsylvania Railroad train at Perryville station today, officials at the nearby Bainbridge Naval Training Stati nodisclosed.

The men, both chief pharmacist's mates (first class) stationed at Bainbridge, were identified by Navy authorities as:

Syron J. Jones, of Charleston, S. C.; and Arch McIntyre of Spartanburg, S. C.

Bainbridge officials said the Navy was conducting an investigation. The men were reported to have been at the station awaiting an incoming train, they said.

SHELL CASE SALVAGE—Pfc. George D. Fidler (left), Eldorado Springs, Colo., and Cpl. Billy Lindsley, Chenango Bridge, N. Y., pile up used shell cases at a South Pacific Marine base.

OPA Announces Tire Regulations

TIRES, from Page 1.

ers of necessary tires. A list of classifications, inclusion in any one of which entitles an applicant to consideration by local ration boards for the new synthetics—subject to quota limitations—was given as follows:

Transportation of workers to, from or within essential establishments.

Construction, repair and maintenance workers—in performance of occupation.

Farmers transporting farm products and supplies.

Transportation of farm workers, fishermen, seamen, marine workers, radio broadcast engineers and technicians.

Transportation of persons engaged in recruiting or training workers; maintaining industrial relations.

Delivery of United States mail.

Wholesale delivery of newspapers and magazines.

Licensed physician, surgeon, dentist, osteopath and chiropractor.

Others Qualified

Official travel of Government officers or employes—home-to-work travel is not official.

Persons transporting groups (four or more) of students, teachers or school employes—travel to or from regular place of study.

School teachers or school officials—performance of school duties must require regular travel to more than one educational institution.

Midwife, veterinarian, public health nurse and embalmer—in performance of professional duties.

Minister and religious practioners—in performance of religious duties.

Members of the armed forces on authorized travel.

Fulltime social workers—in performance of duties.

Volunteer firemen, Red Cross, member of ration board, Selective Service board, U. S. Defense Corps, etc.—for travel on official business only.

Transportation of nonportable photographic equipment—must be by a person regularly engaged in such activity.

Consideration in itself, OPA said, does not entitle those on the list to new tires. Since there are not enough new tires to meet all essential needs, boards will have to do "a most careful screening job" in approving applications of persons eligible. Drivers doing work most essential to the war effort, the public health and safety will come first.

Huge U. S. Armada Pounds Frankfurt

RAIDS, from Page 1.

over their target, once they were safely through the corridor, to cover as much of the city as possible instead of attacking in a single, drawn-out formation.

Obviously the American-British double-barreled assault on Berlin and Frankfurt, 300 miles apart, was planned to throw a maximum strain on German defenses. It was estimated that the 1500 fighters which the Germans have massed in the west and the ground gunners between the coast and Germany proper were given their biggest. Some must have been in action hours on end.

When the RAF's night force was returning about breakfast time, the American bombers already were on their way.

The record American assault coincided with announcement of the arrival of Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle to command the Eight Air Force. Although the announcement did not specify the time of arrival, it may be that this was the first operation under him in this theater.

Frankfurt, a city of 500,000 population which has been attacked heavily six times, including a 2000-ton assault by the RAF, took what undoubtedly was the worst daylight pounding given any target of the war.

The city was bombed by the RAF at night on October 22 and by the Americans on October 4. It is the site of important synethetic oil plants, regular refineries, Germany's largest automobile works (OPEL) and is also the headquarters of the great I. G. Farbenindustrie Chemical Trust.

The crews of British Lancasters and Halifaxes participating in the latest Berlin attack said it was one of the most successful of the campaign to obliterate the capital.

They reported that the Germans seemed to put up every fighter available. One group of Lancasters sighted 60 fighters and had 11 combats. When the Pathfinders arrived over Berlin shortly before the zero hour, 3:12 a. m., they ran into another fighter attack which lasted half an hour.

Soviets 22 Miles From Old Estonia

RUSSIA, from Page 1.

viet feint in that sector early this month threw the Germans off balance and prepared the way for the great Leningrad offensive. Novosokolniki is just 15 miles west of Velikie Lukie, which the Russians captured January 1, 1943, and where they then were stymied by the German defenses more than a year.

In acknowledging some success for the German Ukraine attacks, the Russian communique said they were at high cost in German men and material. Despite lack of Soviet confirmation of a German withdrawal from Smela, it appeared likely the enemy was pulling back there to avoid entrapment and was putting up his counter-offensive to screen this retreat.

The Germans said the Soviet attacks in southern White Russia were rising to a "furious crescendo" and added that another Soviet wedge had been driven into the Berezina River defenses. On that, too, the Russians were silent.

Prince William County Youth Killed in Action

Manassas, Va., Jan. 29 (Spl.).—Roy Mitchell Patterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Patterson of Bethel, Prince William County, died on January 4 from wounds received in the Battle of Bougainville, according to word received by his parents from the War Department. Besides his parents, he is survived by four sisters, Misses Ada, Marjorie and Elsie Patterson of Woodbridge, and Mrs. Clarence Davis of Dumfries.

New Veterinarian Named

Manassas, Va., Jan. 29.—Dr. Theodore O. Downing of Petersburg, has been named to succeed Dr. E. S. Johnson as State veterinarian for this section with headquarters here. Dr. Johnson recently left for Rushville, Ind., where he will engage in private practice. Dr. Downing is an alumnus of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

White, Noted Editor, Succumbs at 75

WHITE, from Page 1.

used widely in the Republican national campaign of that year.

"Mark Hanna took me to a high mountain and offered me my choice of any profitable office under the incoming McKinley Administration," White once wrote.

"I refused to consider any office. He wrote me a letter of introduction to McKinley which I have framed in my office in which he says, 'This young man wants no office.'"

Opposed Ku Klux Klan

That was the keynote of White's political life. He never held an elective office. He ran for governor in 1924 as an independent candidate "in order to have my say against the Ku Klux Klan." Although he had no organization and spent little more than traveling expenses, his unsuccessful campaign produced more votes than were cast in Kansas that year for John W. Davis, the Democratic presidential candidate.

He bolted the Republican Party in 1912 and resigned as Kansas National Committeeman to follow Theodore Roosevelt in the Bull Moose Movement. "Roosevelt bit me and I went made," he explained later.

Presidents and tenant farmers equally were his friends. The door of his private office always was open.

Once he received a telegram from President Franklin D. Roosevelt: "Dear Bill: I have done it."

White was puzzled until he learned of the appointment of Felix Frankfurter to the Supreme Court, which he had suggested.

He wrote more than a dozen books, including biographies of Calvin Coolidge and Woodrow Wilson, and several novels.

Lived Simply But Well

He and his wife lived simply, but well, in the same big house for more than 40 years. When Herbert Hoover visited them in 1935, White donned an apron to help in the housecleaning and Mrs. White personally mixed and baked Southern spoon bread.

The couple's most tragic moment was in 1921 when their 16-year-old daughter was brushed from her horse by a tree limb and fatally injured. Several days later White wrote a poignant editorial, "Mary White," now regarded as a classic.

William L. White, novelist and war correspondent, is their only surviving child. He and Mrs. White have an adopted daughter, Margaret, a war orphan he brought to America on his lap in a crowded plane.

Report Shows Delinquency Rise

DELINQUENCY, from Page 1.

he remarked, "I don't approve of minors drinking liquor. It seems that with 77 cases of arrests for intoxication last year there should have been 77 cases before the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. If that had happened in Baltimore (D'Alesandro's home) there would have been 77 license revocations.

"I believe both the Police Department and the ABC Board should more closely observe conditions in places where liquor is sold."

(ABC Board records show it handled a total of 155 cases of reported violations last year, dismissed 66, suspended 46 licenses and revoked 2.)

RECEPTION BY ARAB KING—Scene in the palace of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia (center) when he received Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, U. S. commander in the Middle East, for a discussion of economic and military matters. Left to right are Lt. William A. Kalil, USA; Gen. Royce; King Ibn Saud; an interpreter; and James S. Moose, Jr., the American minister.

Unclaimed War Front Messages Held

The Foreign Inquiry Section of the D. C. Red Cross is holding unclaimed messages from European and Far Eastern countries addressed to persons believed to be in the Washington area.

Whereabouts of the addressees should be communicated to the Foreign Inquiry Section, located in the basement of the Corcoran Art Gallery, E st. entrance, at 17th and E sts. nw., or by phone to Republic 5275, extension 11 or 12.

The first name is that of the person to whom the letter is addressed and the second, that of the sender.

Albania—Edda Cianferro (or Cranfaro), De Wisturo. Belgium—Eugenia Lopez, Charles Pauwels; Mme. John Davies, Yaria Lanners; Frieda Barer, Jacob Barer. Brazil—Emily Wasser, Salim B. Sonki. China—Hollis P. Gale, Mrs. Rachel Rose; Mrs. Raisa Soott, Mrs. Helen Mitrofanoff. Denmark—Gerda Bendixen, Henry Bendixen; C. W. Peterson, Amelia Petersen; Anton E. Nelson, S. B. Nielsen; John Anrid Anderson, Anagee Madsen; Ingeborg Fuloy, Mimi Persson. Finland—Mrs. Ella Yelles, Mrs. Rosa Makkonen. France—Alfred Veiss, Jeanine Deslandes; Dennis Ballas, Gerard Ballas; Armand Lossech, Noel Richard.

Germany—Karl Holper, Johann Heisz; Edmond Heins Schwenk, Dr. Richard Hartmann; Joseph Schroder, Johann Schroder; Elsa Reinstein, Otto Israel Spenadel; Julius Heinisch, Mary Heinisch; Mrs. Ludwig Hansmann, —— Althaus; Dr. Yella Herz, Herman Spitzer; Gerald Pora, Anna Poradowski; Elizabeth Knoebber, Johanna Knoebber; Werner Valtin, Hildegarde Rupp; J. P. Arands, Philippine Arends; Doris Neuenschwander, c/o Dr. Goerger.

Greece—William Marages, Aristotolis Koutsoumaris; Sophoklis Panagopoulos, Eugenia Panagopoulou; Milton Miltsiades, Helene Meletiadou; George Sideridis, Pilidou.

Italy—Alfonso Neclerio, Serafina Mascolo; Vincenzo Ceti, Lucia Giunoli; Alda Gregori, Lorenzo Gregori; Angelo Mariusse, Carlotta Mariuzza; Domenico Sauro, Guiseppa Pa Sauro; Neomi Medici, Paul Medici; Maria Ruffolo, Giuseppina Todaro; Andrea Cocasella, Filomena Groppoli; Frank Fiarentino, Lena Fiarentino; Domenico Pariato, Salvtore Di Bello; Giovanni Cusin, Teresa Cusin; Giuseppe Notaranzelo, Michele Taronna; Antonio Di Battista, Madelend Di Cicro; Josef Burger, Lilly Kleinmann; Alberto Puzzuoli, Lieut. Carmine Carlessima; Guiseppe Coppo, Domenico Coppo; Erenia Sammarone, Umberto Sammarone; Carlo Capelletti, Bianchi Cappelletti; Antonio DiLaura, Lida and Maria Di Laurd.

Lithuania—Edward, Sheria, Emily Ceponis.

Netherlands—Wouter Dikhuizen, Cobs Plugge; Johan Henri Perie, Gerard Perie; Heinrich Bruning, J. R. H. Bruning; Rabneck Klass, Hendrick Jan Vanderveen.

Norway—Christoffer Tolfsen, Astrid Tolfsen; Frige, Kalanis, Nikks Kalanis; John Smith, c/o Minnie Smith, Nils Jorgen Smith; Ragnild Jacobsen, Kristi Horvel; Almar Kostal, Akseld Kostol.

Poland—Helena Vogelsand, Maria P. Prosba.

Rumania—Clara Saldinger; Julius Lowi, Samuel Neiwirth.

Serbia—Mary Desive, Anna Chernikoff.

Switzerland — Goldie Fischer, Joel Fischer.

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Edward G. May, jr., Re: Lieut. May.

3 Chimpanzees Not Dependents, Va. Selectee Finds

Richmond, Va., Jan. 29 (AP).—State Selective Service headquarters officials today found that the hackneyed expression "monkey business" still can have a new twist.

A 32-year-old Bedford, Va., man who had been reclassified 1-A appeared at headquarters and asked for a ruling as to whether three chimpanzees used in his carnival act, were dependents.

"I have to feed them and I'm responsible for their welfare. Efforts to get rid of the animals have been unsuccessful. Nobody wants them," he said.

But the draft officials ruled that chimpanzees were not family dependents.

Collier Aground In Chesapeake Ba

Baltimore, Jan. 29 (AP).—An ocean-going collier, one of two vessels which went aground at Tolley's Point near the mouth of the Severn River in Chesapeake Bay yesterday, was still aground today.

The Coast Guard captain of the port of Baltimore reported tugs would attempt to loosen the ship at high tide tonight.

The other boat, a power craft, James O. Wright, was afloat today after tugs and Navy Y-P boats towed her off last night, the captain said. The Wright was listed as owned by F. C. Haislip of Reedville, Va. Both ships, the Coast Guard reported, went aground during the fog yesterday.

Airport Expansion In Martinsburg to Start

Martinsburg, W. Va., Jan. 29 (AP). Notice that actual construction on expansion of Shepherd Field, municipal airport south of Martinsburg, would begin within 10 days was received today from Representative Randolph (Democrat) of West Virginia.

The chamber of commerce said Randolph informed it the Civil Aeronautics Authority (CAA), acting through Charles B. Donaldson, director of airports, had instructed the low-bidding company, the Lane Construction Co., to get operations und erway within 10 days.

The expansion involves a contemplated expenditure of $1,035,000, although it originally was set for $700,000. Additional work was projected and the contract as awarded will represent the larger outlay.

Gas Station Operator Faces Coupon Charge

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 29 (AP).—J. C. Thackston, a Petersburg gas operator, will be given a hearing at the April term of the United States District Court, Richmond, on a charge of having unlawfully acquired and transferred 150 sheets of "A" coupons.

Thackston was arraigned Friday before United States Commissioner Charles Edgar Gilliam. He pleaded not guilty and was bailed in the sum of $1000 for his appearance in the District Court.

26-Year Recrd Set In Price of Va. Cattle

Manassas, Va., Jan. 29.—Top price for fat cattle sold in Prince William County since the first World War was realized this week through the sale of a herd of 20 Aberdeen Angus steers to Swift & Co. by Ellis Brothers, Greenwich. The cattle purchased at $196.87 per head, brought a total of $3937.40.

Frederick Fair To Be Resumed

Frederick, Md., Jan. 29 (Spl.).—The Frederick Fair, suspended the past two years because of the war, will be presented again next September 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, directors of the Fair Association announced today.

Department superintendents have been notified to inform exhibitors of the resumption of the annual agricultural show, and contracts are being signed for the grandstand attractions, Secretary Guy K. Motter announced.

The dates this year are two weeks earlier than the fair was formerly held and officials believe this will boost attendance at the night performances. The last fair held in 1941 was unusually successful.

Oakton School Group to Meet Tomorrow

Mrs. Anthony Vogel, president of the Oakton School and Civic League, has announced that a special meeting of the group will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Oakton Methodist Church to discuss resolutions to be presented by the building committee. Copies of the resolutions will be sent the Fairfax County School Board, which is now preparing plans for the new school building to replace the Oakton Elementary School, recently destroyed by fire.

The group will hold its regular monthly meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. in the Methodist church, when Mrs. Helen Hill Miller will give a talk on the history of Oakton.

Red Cross Meeting

The annual meeting of the Fairfax County Chapter of the American Red Cross for elections of officers will be held February 9 at 4 p. m. at chapter headquarters, 127 West Broad st., Falls Church.

All residents of the county who are interested in the local Red Cross are invited to attend. Any resident who has contributed to the Fairfax County chapter of the Red Cross during the past year, is a member of the chapter and is entitled to vote.

Due to the resignation of Mrs. L. W. Miller, who has left Fort Belvoir, Mrs. Robert Landreth, chairman of the surgical dressings committee of the local chapter, has said that Mrs. J. V. Sollahub has been appointed chairman of the Fort Belvoir surgical dressings unit.

Theater Group to Meet

The regular meeting of the Falls Church Community Theater Group will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m., in the auditorium of the Madison elementary school, when Thurlow White, a former actor, will be the guest speaker. His subject will be, "Acting from the Professional Point of View."

A meeting of the board of directors of the organization will be held in the school Tuesday night, 8 p. m. Maj. Leslie Young will preside at both meetings.

Mr. Bond Sales Soar On Atrocity Reports

Baltimore, Jan. 29 (AP).—Indignation over reports of Japanese atrocities against Americans in the Philippines bosted individual war-bond purchases by an estimated 50 per cent in Maryland, a Fourth War Loan official reported today.

Executive Campaign Manager Walter N. Ruth said that the State's bond-selling agencies were crowded yesterday with persons "eager to have a part in the early avenging of those American soldiers."

Maryland sales of Series E bonds were 15 million dollars as of January 25.

R.-M. College Professor Wins Authors' Award

New York, Jan. 29 (AP).—Robert Douthat Meade, professor of history at Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va., was chosen today to receive the 1943 Southern authors' award for his book, "Judah P. Benjamin: Confederate Statesman."

The $100 award is given annually by the Southern Women's National Democratic Organization in New York, Inc., to a Southern author who, in its opinion, writes the most distinguished book on a Southern subject.

Professor Maede is a native of Danville, Va.

Paul Milton Named W. Va., 'Wheat King

Charles Town, W. Va., Jan. 29 (Spl.).—For the second consecutive year Paul W. Milton of this county, has been named "wheat king" of West Virginia.

Competing with leading wheat growers jof the State Milton's sample of Fulcaster variety won the Philip V. Pillsbury award for the best wheat grown during the 1943 crop year, R. J. Friant, extension agronomist of West Virginia University, has announced.

Earl Morrison of Braxton County, Sutton, won second place with his entry of Thorne wheat.

Samples of the products of the two winners will be sent to Chicago to compete with grain from other wheat-producing States for the national wheat prize in March.

Lincoln FFA Chapter Plans Grain Exhibit

Lincoln, Va., Jan. 29 (Spl.).—The tenth annual grain and seed show, sponsored by the Future Farmers of America Chapter at the Lincoln School, will be held at the school auditorium on February 5. The home economics classes will also make exhibits at this time. The boys are preparing for the show under the supervision of Charles C. Beard, agriculture teacher, and the girls' work is directed by Miss Margaret Pitzer.

Area Youths To Strive for Science Awards

Scientific talents of Washington youth will be represented in the annual Science Talent Institute here for the first time when 17-year-old Jacques Charles Poirier will compete with 39 other 'teen age "brain trusters" for $11,000 in Westinghouse science scholarships.

DURANT

Poirier, whose parents live at 4406 River rd. nw., and 18-year-old Nancy Agnes Durant of 708 Pendleton, Alexandria, Va., have been chosen from 15,000 competitors in the third annual Nationwide science talent search, it was announced yesterday.

Watson Davis, director of Science Clubs of America, said that the 40 finalists, representing 15 States and the District, will be brought here on March 3. Final interviews and examinations will determine the award of two four-year scholarships of $2400 each, eight scholarships of $400, and up to $3000 in scholarships at the discretion of the judges.

POIRER

Poirier, a native of France who came to this country when he was 11 months old, was graduated from Woodrow Wilson High School. He is leaving for the University of Chicago today to begin his studies of science and chemistry. His mother, Mrs. Anthony J. Poirier, said yesterday he has already received a $500 scholarship from the university but will be back here in March to compete for the grand prize.

Young Poirier was president of the science club at Woodrow Wilson. In his home laboratory, he utilized his interest in synthesis when wartime conditions made organic chemicals harder to get and produced them himself.

Miss Durant, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. O. D. Durant, will be graduated from Dunbar High School on February 3, when she will be valedictorian at the exercises. She is a major of the girl cadets, president of the artistic club, and secretary-treasurer of the chemistry club.

Flame-proofing of paper and cloth is Miss Durant's scientific project. Unable to obtain the tungsten salts with which she wanted to impregnate the materials, she salvaged used light bulbs with a specially devised bulb crusher and extracted the tungsten filaments.

97 Cases of Whisky Seized in Va. Garage

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29 (AP).—Police last night seized 1192 bottles of whisky in a garage at Ocean View. Officers reported it was a popular brand which retails at $2.20 a bottle in State liquor stores.

Capt. M. H. House, commanding officer of the Sixth Police Precinct, who led the raid, said the liquor was packed in 97 cases, mostly stacked in the garage and covered with a blanket.

Earl W. Dallas, 33, was arrested on a charge of illegal possession of the liquor. He gave bond of $500 and the case against him was continued in police court today until February 1.

Father Held for Jury In Burning of Girl

Baltimore, Jan. 29 (AP).—A shipyard worker whose 10-year-old daughter told police he held her hands to a hot staove because she took five bars of candy was held under $500 bail today after pleading guilty to a charge of assaulting and burning the child.

Officers quoted the girl as saying that her father grabbed her and held her hands palms down against the hot side of an oil stove after she admitted taking the candy bars fro ma supply he used in maintaining a concession at the yard. The father was held for grand jury action after a magistrate's hearing.

Woman Killed, 7 Hurt In Va. Auto Collision

Frederick, Md., Jan. 29 (Spl.).—Joseph O. McCusker, deputy State comptroller, today informed Register of Wills Roy Leatherman that the late Robert S. Bright filed an income tax return for 1942 as a resident of Maryland and informed the local official that if necessary to resort to court action, the comptroller and income tax records can be summoned.

Mr. Bright's will was recently admitted to probate in Richmond, Va., and the register of wills is seeking to bring the $50,000 estate into Frederick County for administration. Approximately $30,000 in taxes is involved, officials here have estimated.

Martin Plant to Hire 10,000 More Workers

Baltimore, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Co. in Baltimore will employ between 6000 and 10,000 additional workers as rapidly as possible, the company president announced today.

Glenn L. Martin explained that contracts for Martin B-26 Marauder bombers, Mars transports and PBM-3 Mariners had been greatly increased and would intensify production problems at the plant. He said most of the new employes probably would be women.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Federal Record Rent Cost Alone 15 Million a Year

This business of collecting records—as any organization must do—has become immense in the Federal Government. These are a few startling statistics: More than 16 million cubic feet of space is now occupied by records and the volume is growing at the rate of a million feet a year. The amount is about divided equally between Washington and the field offices. The annual rent cost of space occupied by records is more than 15 million dollars a year. It's estimated that it takes more than 100,000 employes who are paid salaries in excess of 150 million dollars a year to file, maintain and service records. There isn't enough space in all the Federal buildings here to store Uncle Sam's vast supply of records. The number of file cases are in the millions. The statistics were computed by National Archives.

Government records appear to be a fertile field for economy. It's the official and on-the-record opinion of Solon J. Buck, archivist, that between 85 and 90 per cent of the stored records do not have sufficient enduring value to warrant their preservation by the Government. "In the absence of action that will effect their orderly segregation," Buck says, "appraisal, and disposal of this terrific and needless expense cannot be eliminated." It's obvious, then, that there should be some sort of "orderly segregation," the valuable records preserved, and the remainder turned over to the waste-paper drive. If Buck were only 50 per cent correct, millions could be saved. Buck, however, told the House Appropriations Committee that it would be a costly project to segregate the records, but, he warned, "to leave it undone would cost infinitely more."

Buck also told the committee that his Archives Building would be loaded to capacity within the next 18 months at the rate material is coming in. When the huge building was dedicated a few years ago it was believed that it would be sufficient to take care of the Government's records for many years. Buck told the committee that there should be a wider use of microfilming which, he said, would reduce storage space up to 95 per cent. Moreover, it would cut down heavily on maintenance personnel. The House Committee didn't appear to be impressed with the potential savings. It whacked $42,000 from its budget.

Representative Case of South Dakota, believes much of the highly-trained employes at Federal Trade are being wasted. He didn't say so on the House floor, but apparently he was referring the work of collecting corporation reports which FTC formerly did for OPA. Now OPA does the job itself and William H. England of FTC, told Congress that his organization could do the job more cheaply and efficiently than OPA. England said he had been told by Prentiss Brown, former OPA Administrator, that the job would be put back in FTC where it could be done "more successfully and efficiently." Further, he made the point that FTC was authorized by law to do the job. He also said that FTC had legal authority to inquire into the operations of export trade associations but half a dozen other agencies had taken over the job.

FTC has no employes who are deferred. More than 150 of its former employes are in the armed forces . . . Federal Public Housing hasn't and won't put up Greenbelt for sale to any large corporation but it would part with the huge housing project under certain circumstances. If the residents at Greenbelt, for example, would get together and offer to buy the town on conditions that its cooperative idea would be preserved then FPHA would be in a mood to sell. . . . Tariff Commission has reported to Congress that it has had four employes deferred . . . Federal Power has brought about a reduction of public utility rates that'll save the Government at least $10,000,000 annually. The agency has 673 employes. It's ceiling is 705.

It's barely possible, incidentally, that the Administration is preparing to coordinate the work of the widely-scattered power agencies in the Government. A merger of the power agencies has been discussed for years. A bill to merge them was introduced several months ago by Representative Dirksen of Illinois. When Chairman Leland Olds of the power commission, was testifying before the House Appropriations Committee, Dirksen asked him what he thought of his bill. Olds' answer was general; that the production, distribution and sale of power should be in one agency, and its regulation should be in another. But Olds revealed that he was preparing a report on possible coordination of the power agencies which may prove to be significant.

Interstate Commerce is down from 2800 to 2141 employes in the past three years. It has a personnel ceiling of 2300 and it can't hire enough qualified new people to reach its authorized strength. W. P. Bartel, ICC secretary, told the House Committee that the agency wouldn't pay employes for work over 48 hours. ICC has no deferments . . . Agriculture Department Red Cross unit has asked employes to donate old clothes for destitute demobilized soldiers. Everyone seems to agree that this is bad business . . . Federal Diary of the Air, today over WRC at 4:35.

MIRROR FOR ALASKAN CLOUDS—Alongside an Aleutian headland, site of a U. S. base, the still waters of an inlet mirror the patterns of woolly clouds against the sky.

Red Cross Goal In Alexandria Set at $45,800

A quota of $45,800 has been assigned to Alexandria as its share in the national goal of 200 million dollars to be raised by the American Red Cross, Cecil C. Brown, chairman of the chapter, announced yesterday. Alexandria's goal in the fund-raising effort for 1943 was $30,300.

Brown also announced the resignation of Elliott F. Hoffman of 505 Tyler pl., Jefferson Park, as chairman of the drive which begins in March. He is being succeeded by Glenn Ulmar Richard of Presidential Gardens, Alexandria attorney.

Richard is commissioner of the Alexandria Housing Authority, a member of the Alexandria War Housing Center Advisory Committee, member of the Kiwanis Club and a member of the Alexandria War Finance Committee.

Education Discussion

Officials of the city government of Alexandria and representatives of State and national education groups have been invited to take part in a panel discussion on community education at Parker-Gray High School for Negroes at Wythe and Alfred streets in Alexandria tomorrow evening.

W. H. Pitts, the principal, said that following talks by each member of the panel on the subject, "The Part That the Community Can Play in its Educational Planning," a committee will be appointed to work with representatives of the faculty and student body to study the needs of the pupils with a view to modifying the present curriculum at the Negro high school.

To Teach Theology

The Rev. Reuel L. Howe, S. T. D., of Washington State, has been elected professor of pastoral theology at the Virginia Episcopal Theological Seminary, it was announced by the office of the dean, the Rev. Alexander C. Zabriskie, D. D. He will assume his duties at the seminary in Fairfax County, near Alexandria, in February at the opening of the second semester.

For the last six years Dr. Howe has been professor of pastoral theology and director of clinical studies at the Philadelphia Divinity School of which he is a graduate. He is also a graduate of Whitman College and began his ministry in the district of Spokane, Wash., going from there to Elsmere, N. Y.

The chair of pastoral theology at the seminary has been vacant since the rtirement of the Rev. C. Sturges Ball, S. T. D., and the various courses in the department have been taught by visiting lecturers.

Heads Women's Bond Driv

Women's activities in coordinating volunteer work for the Fourth War Loan in Alexandria are being directed by Mrs. T. Clifton Howard of 207 South Washington st., permanent chairman of the women's division of the Alexandria War Finance Committee. Mrs. Howard is enrolling aides to conduct the bond sellinb booths located at 30 centers in the city.

Mrs. Edward Elliott MacMorland of 302 Rucker pl., wife of Brigadier General MacMorland, who is on duty in Washington with the Army Ordnance Department, has accepted the cochairmanship of women's organizations during the drive and will work with Mrs. Howard in obtaining assistants.

Groups enrolled include the Alexandria Business and Professional Women's Club, Soroptimist Club, the Twig, which is the junior branch of the Alexandria Hospital auxiliary; the American Legion Auxiliary, and Theta Alpha Chi high school sorority.

A volunteer group of women employes of the Virginia Public Service Co. under Mrs. Hugh Travers and Mrs. Ralph Shores is planning to conduct a canvass of all Virginia Public Service Co. employes with the request that extra war bonds be purchased during the Fourth War Loan drive.

Worcester Finally Pays For 50-Year-Old Jail

Snow Hill, Md., Jan. 29 (AP).—Worcester County has just finished paying for its courthouse and jail, erected 50 years ago, County Treasurer Roger W. Lankford announced today.

The final $500 bond of an original $25,000 issue sold in 1894 has been retired, Lankford said. The yollowed note had been held by a Baltimore bank.

Postlude By Ray C. B. Brown

Szigeti, Arrau Recital Here Received Enthusiastically

Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation in the Library of Congress presents on Friday night Joseph Szigeti and Claudio Arrau in the first of three recitals devoted to Beethoven's violin-piano sonatas. Program: Sonatas in C minor, Op. 30, No. 2; A major, Op. 12, No. 2 and G major, Op. 96.

Coolidge Auditorium at the Library of Congress was as crowded last evening as was to be expected when the attraction was a recital of Beethoven's violin-piano sonatas by two such ranking artists as Joseph Szigeti and Claudio Arrau. It was an eager audience that welcomed the Hungarian violinist and the Chilean pianist, listened to their readings with the keenest attention, and rewarded them with enthusiastic applause.

There are two ways of presenting a cycle of this kind—the chronological and the arbitrary—and for the former the best argument is that the auditors can observe the development of the composer's skill and mentality. The arbitrary method has the advantage of building programs that offer contrast between different stages in that development with a consequent heightening of aesthetic interest. Thanks to their adoption of the latter procedure, Szigeti and Arrau made their first recital a dramatic one by beginning with the C minor sonata from Opus 30.

It was like the entrance of impetuous, dark-browed Beethoven in one of his "raptus" moments, speaking with that sombre energy of his that gainsays no opposition. The sonata is not one of logic and reasonableness, but a temperamental outpouring of ideas. It was followed by the A major sonata from Opus 12 written with a certain reference both in form and manner to Haydn and Mozart, and to close the recital came the G major, Op. 96, the last and most lovely of the 10. Its ethereal calmness and serene beauty are attributed to the fact that Beethoven composed it for the violinist, Pierre Rode, whose style of playing it flattered.

Rev. Mrs. Knupp Heads County Health Group

Manassas, Va., Jan. 29 (Spl.).—The Rev. Stanley A. Knupp, pastor of the United Brethren Church of Manassas, has been named chairman of the Prince William County Tuberculosis Association to succeed the Rev. John M. DeChant who served as chairman for the past two years and who recently resigned when he accepted a call to become pastor of the Milford (Del.) First Presbyterian Church on January 5.

Other officers of the local association include: Mrs. Marshall Haydon, secretary; Mrs. J. Carl Kincheloe, treasurer; Mrs. Frank D. Cox, seal sale chairman; Dr. John Williams, chairman of the Negro Auxiliary; district seal sale chairman: Manassas, Mrs. Maurice Smith; Dumfries, J. F. McInteer; Occoquan, Mrs. Eva K. Garner; Brentsville, Mrs. Benjamin Brown; Gainesville, Mrs. Holmes Robertson; Coles, Miss Irene Haupt; colored Auxiliary, Mrs. Dorothy Hall.

2 Marine Fliers Lost As Plane Lands in Sea

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29 (AP).—Second Lieut. Donald Gene Longfellow, USMCR., and Pfc. Harvey Maxwell Dorsey, USMCR., were reported today by the Fifth Naval District Public Relations Office as missing, after the Navy land plane which they occupied was forced down at sea yesterday off the North Carolina coast. A search for the men is continuing.

Lieutenant Longfellow's next of kin is his father, C. R. Longfellow, of Seattle, Wash. Dorsey's next of kin is his mother, Mrs. Ellis G. Drover, of Buffalo.

Truck Kills Bicyclist

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29 (AP).—Wilbur Arthur Mayhew, 10, was killed instantly today when a truck struck the bicycle he was riding.

Leesburg Church Group Elects New Officers

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 29 (Spl.).—W. S. Jenkins of Leesburg, has been reelected as chairman of the organization in charge of the union open-air meetings for 1944. The services, under the auspices of the Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, will be held as usual during the months of July and August. Dr. H. C. Littlejohn was elected vice chairman; S. Reed Galleher, secretary, and R. L. Nixon, treasurer. The executive committee is composed of Mr. Jenkins, Rev. C. W. Caulkins, Dr. Littlejohn, J. R. Lintner, Frank Orrison and C. W. Fiske.

Two Washingtonians Buy Loudoun Farms

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 29 (Spl.).—William D. Kuhlmann has sold his two farms, located in the Hillsboro section, it was disclosed today. J. Preston Swecker, Washington attorney, purchased the 190-acre farm, located near Webb's Tavern, and improved with a log frame house and farm buildings. Dr. Walter J. Roth of the Agriculture Department in Washington, purchased the 205-acre farm, located on Route 9 and adjoining the property of H. C. Thompson.

Pay-Boost Conference Slated at Army Base

Edgewood Arsenal, Md., Jan. 29 (AP).—Brig. Gen. Ray W. Avery, commanding general at this Army installation, has set Monday for a meeting with CIO Union members to discuss a wage and classification survey, the union announced today.

Local 227, United Federal Workers of America, which asked for the conference, said it had asked for a wage boost because of the rising cost of living and what it termed inequities in the classifications of many arsenal employes.

AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION—With a U. S. Army Curtis C-46 transport plane in the background, Chinese coolies and soldiers of an airfield garrison smooth runways at a Chinese airfield.

Atrocities Part of Jap Policy, Writer Tells Virginia Editors

Richmond, Va., Jan. 29 (AP).—Japanese atrocities against war prisoners, revealed in recent Washington and London announcements, are part of a deliberate campaign to subdue "all who come within Japan's feudalistic empire," Associated Press Correspondent Russell Bines told the Virginia Press Association today.

Brines returned on the last voyage of the exchange ship Gripsholm after being interned for a total of 19 months in civilian camps in Manila and Shanghai.

"These atrocities," he said, "are more than vengeance, although that is one reason for them. Japanese militarists, whose sole philosophy is force, believe that only ruthelessness will bring them the compliance they demand among the native peoples and the occidental civilian internees and war prisoners under control.

Seek to Intimidate

"By brutality they intended so to intimidate the war prisoners that discipline would not become a problem in their various prison camps. They wanted to break their spirits and, in cowing them, to show the might of Japanese militarism."

The correspondent said these militarists would not be restrained by any possibility of reprisals against Japanese war prisoners, because "from their viewpoint such Japanese are beyond redemption. They should have committed suicide instead of allowing themselves to be captured."

He added that American and British civilian internees in Asia are not subjected to this mistreatment while they remain in their camps. "But they are constantly haunted by the realization that at any time any of them may be taken to the torture chambers maintained by the gendarmerie in every city and hamlet of occupied Asia."

Brines served with the Associated Press for two years in Tokyo and was assigned to Manila a few months before war started.

Reason for Silence

The correspondent declared that many of the repatriates who returned on Gripsholm knew about the Bataan atrocities and dozens of similar incidents. They remained silent, however, in an attempt to protect the thousands of internees and war prisoners still in Japanese hands.

Virginia members of the Associated Press, holding their semi-annual session Friday afternoon, named an executive committee to handle emergency matters arising during the war composed of Curtis Lyons, chairman of the Virginia Associated Press group and managing editor of the Petersburg Progress-Index; W. C. Stouffer, managing editor of the Roanoke World News, vice chairman; William T. Christian, managing editor of the Richmond News Leader, treasurer; Thomas A. Hanes, managing editor of the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, member-at-large, and Frank H. Fuller, Associated Press Bureau chief at Richmond, secretary.

Nursery School Plan Urged In Arlington

The executive committee of the Arlington Citizens Committee for public nursery schools has announced a mass meeting for Sunday, February 13, at St. Thomas More Catholic Church, for the purpose of publicizing the need for public nursery schools in Arlington County.

The committee commended the child care and protection committee of the county in requesting the county school board to make application for funds under the Lanham Act for such schools.

The citizens' committee, in its demands for public nursery schools in the county, call on the county school board to sponsor such schools and take up the following points:

Contact Federal officials immediately and make application for Lanham Act funds to establish public nursery schools in the county.

Determine in which areas such schools will be located and procure necessary housing, that schools may be opened at an early date.

Proceed at once to work out details such as securing furniture and other equipment, employment of teachers and plans for school work.

Make available facilities in the courthouse for all-day registration for the care of children of war-working mothers.

Woman Killed, 7 Hurt In Va. Auto Collision

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29 (AP).—Mrs. Cynthia Virginia Barnes, 49, of Camden Heights, Princess Anne County, was killed and seven persons were injured last night when two automobiles collided head-on at a point near Diamond Springs on Route 13.

Mrs. Barnes was taking four children, three of them her own, to see a play at Kempsville School when the accident occurred. The children were not injured seriously.

State Trooper L. W. Coffman, who investigated, reported Sergt. Eber E. Mitsch, 28, of Little Creek Mine Base, was the operator of the other car. He said Mitsch, whose injuries were slight, was arrested on charges of involuntary manslaughter, driving while under the influence of intoxicating beverages and having no operator's license.

Chamber Head Named

Manassas, Va., Jan. 29.—C. C. Cloe, Triangle businessman and chairman of the Prince William County Selective Service Board, at a meeting of the County Chamber of Commerce this week, was reelected president of the organization for the duration and six months thereafter. Mr. Cloe has served as head of the local Chamber of Commerce since it was organized several years ago.

Psychopathic Hospital Near U. of Md. Asked

Baltimore, Jan. 29 (AP).—Provision for a new State psychopathic hospital was included today in a tentative 10-million-dollar postwar program for State mental hospitals submitted to the Maryland Planning Commission by the State Board of Mental Hygiene.

The superintendents of the various institutions collaborated with the board in drawing up the program which would provide for construction and repairs at Rosewood Training School, Crownsville State Hospital, Eastern Shore State Hospital, Spring Grove and Springfield as well as construction of the new hospital.

Each institution also submitted projected plans and estimates, some of which already have been approved by the Board of Public Works.

Postwar Needs Listed

Care of defective delinquents, institutional care for some of the feeble-minded and for the chronically sick who become mentally ill were among postwar needs listed in the report. The need for adequate hospital facilities for prisoners who become mentally ill during confinement and for persons found by courts to be insane were also cited by the board.

Listed as needs of the present State hospital system were: New construction sufficient to relieve crowding; provision for predictable increases in patient population; water, heat, light, kitchen, sewage disposal and fire protection facilities as well as adequate living quarters for hospital employes.

Construction of a State psychopathic hospital associated with and located near the University of Maryland would allow physicians, medical students, nurses and special hospital workers to study obscure cases as well as provide them with training, the report said.

The report emphasized the necessity of a time schedule for construction with all services provided before new beds should be added to any utilities, quarters and buildings for patients at Spring Grove, Springfield, Crownsville, Rosewood and Crownsville Feeble-Minded Division, and provision of utilities, repairs and staff quarters at Eastern Shore Hospital.

Edgewood Wage Parley Tomorrow

Demands of the United Federal Workers (CIO), Local 227, for a general wage and classification survey at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., will be discussed at a conference between union representatives and Brig. Gen. Ray W. Avery, commandant, tomorrow, a UFW spokesman said yesterday.

The union based its request for the conference on alleged differences in pay for Federal workers and those employed in private industry, "inequities in classification," and the "sharp increase in the cost of living."

What's Going On and Where

Meetings

Memorial Service of the Military Order of the World Wars, Lieut. Comdr. Gilbert Darlington, USNR, chaplain general; Gen. Albert Lyman Cox, national commander, speakers, Washington Cathedral, 4 p. m.

Milk Industry Foundation, Statler, 9 a. m.

Sigma Pi Sigma, Willard, 1:30 p. m.

Hikes

Center Hiking Club, 12 miles from Brunswick to Short Hill, Md., meet at Union Station Information Desk, 7:56 a. m.

Wanderbirds' Hiking Club, Inc., 9 miles along Oxon Run, Md., meet at 17th st. and Penn. ave. se., 9:15 a. m.

Capital Hiking Club, 8 miles through Forest Glen and Sligo Creek Parkway, meet at Chevy Chase Circle, 10:00 a. m.

Entertainment

USO Java Club Breakfast, YMCA, 1736 G st. nw., 9:15 a. m.

USO Sightseeing Tours, from 1736 G st. nw., 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

USO Tea Dance, YMCA, 1736 G st. nw., 3-6:30 p. m.

Film-Lecture "Christian Art," Joseph Hergesheimer, National Gallery of Art, 4 p. m.

Officers' Service Club Tea-Dance, Burlington, 4 p. m.

USO Snack Supper, YMCA, 1736 G st. nw., 6:30-7:30 p. m.

USO Showboat, YMCA, 1736 G st. nw., 7:30-9:00 p. m.

Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hebrew Home for the Aged annual Birthday Party, 1125 Spring rd., nw., 7:30 p. m.

Informal Evening With Music, for Government and warworkers, servicemen and women and their friends, Walsh Club, rear of 1623 22nd st. nw., 8:15 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 6-12 p. m.

Exhibits

Corcoran Gallery of Art, paintings by members of the Washington Artists Guild.

Children's Museum, 4216 Massachusetts ave. nw., Mexico exhibits.

United States National Museum, etchings by Cornelia Botkin, annual exhibition of Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters.

Smith Backs Simpson for Postmaster

Arlington County Bureau of The Post.
Arlington, Va., Tel. OXford 0500.

Charles F. Simpson yesterday was recommended to K. P. Aldrich, first assistant postmaster general, by Representative Howard W. Smith (Democrat), as postmaster for Arlington County filling the vacancy caused by retirement of Postmaster William A. Coates.

Simpson, 30 years old, who was born in Alexandria, has been a resident of Arlington County for 18 years. He was graduated from George Mason High School.

He entered the service of the Post Office Department in 1933, was appointed assistant postmaster at Arlington January 1, 1941, and has served as acting postmaster since February of last year following retirement of Coates.

Simpson was recommended to Representative Smith by the Arlington County Democratic Executive Committee at its meeting held in Clarendon Thursday night.

Sales Tax Plan Assailed

The proposed sales tax for Virginia now before the Virginia General Assembly was strongly condemned in resolutions adopted yesterday by the Arlington Chamber of Commerce through its executive committee.

The resolution sets forth that should it become law in its present or amended form it would prove disastrous to the businessmen, merchants and property owners of Arlington County.

In another resolution the executive committee called upon the County Board to take similar action at its next meeting.

W. M. Stone, president of the chamber stated that a delegation of the group will go to Richmond to oppose passage of the bill when hearings are held.

A mass meeting will be sponsored by the Arlington County Board of Trade Tuesday at 8 p. m., at the Washington-Lee High School.

Daily Recreation Program

Miss Marion Timberlake, director, announced a program of activities for each day in the week at the Arlington recreational center at 3150 Wilson blvd. The program, she pointed out, is designed to reach all age groups with diversified recreational activities.

Every fourth Tuesday night, beginning in February, will be Community Sing Night. All war workers, service men and women, and residents of the county are invited to attend.

Monday and Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock all junior and senior high school students are invited to come in and enjoy the Center. The leaders of Arlington Girl Scouts and county Girl Scout troops will meet at the Center the first Monday of each month.

The Arlington Woman's Choral Society, under direction of Malton Boyce, will meet at the Center every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

Each Tuesday afternoon beginning in February, from 2 to 4 there will be cooking and sewing classes conducted for all residents interested. Mrs. Beatrice Lewiston and Mrs. Harry Deming will teach the classes. While classes are being held, Mrs. William Graham will conduct a story-telling hour for preschool children.

All business firms in Clarendon are invited to use the Center at their noon lunch hour daily except Saturday and Sundays.

Every second Wednesday night will be given over to warworkers in Arlington. All Government girls, Government men and servicemen and women are invited.

The Center will be used once a month by servicemen stationed at Arlington Hall.

The Girl Reserves of Arlington Hall use the Center each Friday night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

From 9 until midnight each Friday night, the junior recreation club of Arlington will hold their dances for junior and senior high school students.

Every Thursday from 4 to 6 o'clock, there are dancing classes conducted by Miss Hortensia Langlotz of Washington.

On Saturday mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock, dancing classes are offered boys and girls from 5 to 8 years of age. From 10 until 11 classes for children from 9 to 12 years of age.

The weekend will be devoted entirely to the entertainment of servicemen and women, with the Center open on Saturdays from 1 p. m. to midnight and on Sundays from 1 to 10 p. m.

Marcy Brothers Leading

William K. MacMahon, chairman of the large fleet drivers' contest sponsored by the Arlington County Safety Council, reported that Marcy Brothers are still leading with a total of 208,640 miles traveled during the past eight months with no accidents.

The 18 contestants with a total of 279 trucks have driven 2,019,873 miles during the past eight months with 29 accidents involving minor injuries to three persons.

The council has adopted resolutions indorsing State legislation controlling inspection, installation and operation of boilers and other pressure equipment.

Another resolution adopted by the group opposes use of funds from sale of gasoline and automobile license taxes for any other purpose than for construction and maintenance of highways.

Edwin T. Hirst Dies; Retired Va. Merchant

Purcellville, Va., Jan. 29 (Spl.).—Edwin T. Hirst, 76, retired merchant and bank director, died this afternoon at his home here. He conducted a mercantile business here for 35 years and was a director of the Purcellville National Bank.

Mr. Hirst is survived by his wife, a daughter and two sons. Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon from the home with burial in Lakeview Cemetery, Hamilton.

Mrs. W. J. Smith Rites Are Held In Winchester

Winchester, Va., Jan. 29.—Funeral services were held at Grace Lutheran Church here today for Mrs. William J. Smith, 91, widow of the Rev. W. J. Smith, who died Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Richard, at West Palm Beach, Fla., where she had gone to spend the winter. She was the oldest member of St. John's Lutheran Church and an original member of Ladies' Aid Societies in three churches.

William M. Levi

Berryville, Va., Jan. 29—Funeral services will be held from the John H. Ender's funeral home here tomorrow for William Martin Levi, 65, a former town sergeant here for 11 years, who died Thursday afternoon at his home. He was employed for some time by the Norfolk & Western Railroad and later managed the Audley Farm near here for a period of 21 years. He also served on the board of deacons of the Baptist Church of which he was a member. His widow, five children, two sisters and a brother survive.

Robert L. Dunlop

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 29 (AP).—Robert L. Dunlop, 73, retired tobacconist and a well known resident of this city, died yesterday at his home here. Funeral services will be held at 3 p. m. Monday at the graveside in Blandford Cemetery.

Miss Beulah M. Brown

Winchester, Va., Jan. 29 (AP).—Miss Beulah M. Brown, 47, superintendent of Winchester Memorial Hospital, who died Friday, will be buried Monday at Waynesboro, Pa., where her father, Lewis Brown, lives. Miss Brown had been connected with several West Virginia hospitals before coming to Winchester nearly a year ago.

Official of ITU Promises to Back No-Strike Pledge

Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, appearing before the War Labor Board in answer to a subpena, yesterday promised to cooperate with the board and support the no-strike pledge, but specified that he was not surrendering his "right to criticize" the agency.

Randolph, who failed to appear at two previous hearings called by the board to investigate the ITU's attitude toward the no-strike policy, emphasized that he was a minority member of the union's executive board, and had no direct responsibility for wage matters.

Claude Baker, union president, whose post is being contested by Randolph at an election in May, previously gave the board a conditional pledge to "cooperate" and then demanded that Randolph also be summoned.

Borman Given Vital Nazi Powers

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 28 (AP).—Martin Bormann, chief of Hitler's private Berchtesgaden Chancellery, has taken over the functions of the Ministry of the Interior from Heinrich Himmler the Journal de Geneve declared today.

Himmler retains the title as Minister of the Interior "but had to renounce exercising a notable part of the functions," the Journal said. As a result, the article added, Himmler's status has been reduced and Bormann "becomes the most important man in the Third Reich next to Hitler."

Americal Division On Bougainville

Allied Headquarters, Solomons Islands, Jan. 29 (Saturday) (AP).—The Americal division, comprising veterans of Guadalcanal, have replaced the Third Marine Division on Bougainville Island, Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commander of Army forces in the South Pacific disclosed today.

Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, Washington, D. C., commands the Americal, only Army division with a name was named in a contest won by Pfc. was named in a contest wo by Pfc. David Fonseca, Mattapan Station, Boston, Mass.

Arlington Ball Patronesses Are Announced

Mrs. Laura T. Boldin, chairman of the Arlington Committee for the President's Birthday Ball, to be held tonight at the Washington Golf and Country Club, last night announced the patronesses:

They are Mrs. Harry Flood Byrd, Mrs. Howard W. Smith, Mrs. William D. Medley, Mrs. Charles R. Fenwick, Mrs. J. Maynard Magruder, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Magruder, Mrs. F. Freeland Chew, Mrs. Basil M. DeLashmutt, Mrs. Frank C. Hanrahan, Mrs. T. Wade Akers, Mrs. Joseph L. Arnold, Mrs. Marguerite Z. Baughman, Mrs. Homer G. Bauserman, Mrs. Ralph G. Beachley, Mrs. Vida M. (Behrends, Mrs. Frances C. Bell, Mrs. Howard S. Berger, Miss Virginia T. Bestor, Mrs. J. Byron Brooks, Mrs. I. Chance Buchanan Miss Lottie M. Calvert, Mrs. William A. Coates.

Mrs. Samuel R. Cohen, Mrs. George A. Collier, Mrs. John A. Cummins, Mrs. Cornelius H. Doherty, Mrs. Samuel J. Elson, Mrs. Bayard D. Evans Mrs. Edwin N. Fox, Mrs. Christopher B. Garnett, Mrs. Fred A. Gosnell, Mrs. George M. Green, Mrs. J. W. Heather Mrs. Sidney R. Johnston, Mrs. Fletcher Kemp, Mrs. James P. King, Mrs. Erle R. Kirby, Mrs. Emil C. Krahnke, Mrs. C. Benjamin Laycock, Mrs. Thomas G. Masruder, Mrs. Robert Melnick, Mrs. Stanton C. Moore, Mrs. George Rector, Mrs. Hugh Reid, Miss Kate Ricker, Mrs. Charles F. Simpson, Mrs. Hendree P. Simpson, Mrs. Harold D. Smith, Mrs. Edward S. Spaulding, Mrs. Arthur C. Stickley, Mrs. Walter Tilghman, Mrs. Albert Wasserman, Miss Connie Tyrrell, Mrs. F. C. Weisenberger, Mrs. George M. Yeatman.

The Tiny Meeker's orchestra for the dancing has been obtained through the courtesy of the Buckingham Communities, the Arnold-operated bus lines and the firm of Murphey & Ames.

The March of Dimes booth, on Wilson Boulevard in Clarendon, will be operated by various local organizations through Monday.

Pepco Reports 6.9% Upturn In Year's Net

By S. Oliver Goodman

Despite a drop in December net income, the Potomac Electric Power Co. yesterday reported that last year's net income of $4,181,453 was 6.9 per cent larger than in 1942.

Operating expenses were 14 per cent greater in 1943 and depreciation provision increased 16 per cent, but taxes showed a drop of 5.6 per cent. Total operating revenues for the year were $22,530,657, a gain of 8.5 per cent over the $20,762,894 gross in the previous year.

Sales of electrical energy aggregated 1,558,186,228 kilowatt hours in 1943, as compared with 1,346,743,499 in the previous year.

December net income totaled $354,068, against $384,659 in the same 1942 month. The drop was due mainly to an increase in provision for depreciation which totaled $339,065 in December against $129,893 in December, 1942. December gross was $1,927,988, up 6.9 per cent over the gross for the same month last year.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Capital Transit Net Off 24%

Net income of Capital Transit Co. totaled $777,144 in 1943, a decrease of 24 per cent as compared with $1,022,663 in the previous year. Net income before special appropriations of $740,000 was $1,517,144, off 11.9 per cent.

For the year operating revenues were $27,918,134, against $24,045,967, an increase of 16 per cent; operating expenses were $17,695,058, an increase of 15.7 per cent; taxes, $5,815,361, up 36.6 per cent; depreciation, $2,285,465, up 7.6 per cent. Special appropriations included $500,000 to property adjustment reserve and $240,000 to postwar requirement reserve.

December net income of the transit line was $53,811. Comparison with net of December, 1942, was distorted because in that month provision for depreciation included $252,051 applicable for the entire year.

Revenue passengers in December numbered 33,317,182, a dip of 259,819, while for the year revenue passengers aggregated 414,833,878, a gain of 67,938,419, or 19.6 per cent.

Acacia Head Again Feted

A series of functions honoring William Montgomery, president of the Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. for 50 years was climaxed by a dinner at the Mayflower Hotel tendered by Acacia's board of directors. Testimonials, resolutions and gifts attested to the regard in which Mr. Montgomery is held.

The dinner was preceded by a reception. J. Claude Keiper, a director, served as toastmaster of the dinner. Testimonials and resolutions then were presented by Albert W. Atwood, president, on behalf of the Rotary Club; Alfred H. Lawson, president, for the YMCA; A. Scott Offutt, present, for the Washington Board of Trade; Roland C. Suter, manager of Acacia's Baltimore branch, as chairman of the Field Advisory Committee, and former Gov. Homer A. Holt of West Virginia, for the board of directors.

Thorpe Joins Cities Service

W. Alton Jones, president of the Cities Service Co., yesterday announced election of Merle Thorpe to the board of directors and his appointment as director of business development for the company.

Thorpe is retiring as editor and publisher of the Nation's Business magazine and will assume his new duties with Cities Service immediately. He is active in several business fields and nationally known as a writer on business subjects.

He is a director of the National Metropolitan Bank, the Capital Transit Co., the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., the National Publishers Association, and is a trustee of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., and George Washington University.

B. & O. Net Off in Year

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reported yesterday a net income from operations in 1943 of $51,636,332, after payment of taxes but before deductions for fixed charges. This represented a decrease of $17, 922,386 from net income of $69,558,718 last year.

Gross operating revenues for 1943 were $357,142,152, compared to $306,254,194 in 1942.

The road report deanet loss of $6,769,670 from operations in December, 1943, due to accruals for retroactive wage adjustments last year charged off in the final month. This compared with a net operating income of $14,969,518 for the same month in 1942 when the road took a large tax credit in connection with the Alton bankruptcy.

Travelers Insurance Co.

President L. Edmund Zacher reports that the combined assets of the Travelers Insurance Co. and its three affiliates amounts to $1,376,969,339, an increase during the past year of $90,551,247.

Life insurance in force passed the 6 billion mark by a good margin, Zacher reported to the stockholders, and now amounts to $6,287,149,509, an increase of $523,870,377.

The four concerns, Zacher said, hold $726,462,943 in Government bonds. He added that, despite increased business, the Travelers was operating with a reduced staff because 3186 of its employes and agents were in the armed forces of the United States and Canada.

Aetna Life Insurance Co.

The Aetna Life Insurance Co. and its affiliated companies reporte dtotal premium income had increased $15,131,855 to $224,410,228 during 1943. Assets of the companies had all increased and were reported as: Aetna Life Insurance Co., $940,372,841; Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., $100,061,875; Automolle Insurance Co., $38,433,861, and the Standard Fire Insurance Co., $7,304,933.

New York Stock Market Quotations

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 345,310; previous day, 618,650; week ago, 520,510; year ago, 612,010; two years ago, 228,140; January 1 to date, 17,179,054; year ago, 18,032,142; two years ago, 12,993,875.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Jan. 29.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Chge.
30 ind.	137.12	137.42	136.82	137.15	—0.04
20 rails	36.12	36.13	36.03	36.08	+0.04
15 util.	22.53	22.62	22.46	22.55	+0.08
65 stks.	48.30	48.40	48.19	48.30	+0.02

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 22,100; rails, 18,840; utilities, 50,100; 65 stocks, 91,040.

	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab...	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅜
Adams Exp...	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
Air Reduction	10	41	41	41	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
Alleghany Corp	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	.....
Alleghany pf xw	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Alleghy pf$30ww	2	24¾	24⅝	24¾	.....
Alleghany pr pf	1	39	39	39	.....
Alleg Lud Stl..	2	26	26	26	.....
Al Chem & Dye	2	144	143¾	144	.....
Allied Kid	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+1
Allied Mills...	15	32	31½	31¾	— ⅜
Allied Strs....	20	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg..	20	38¼	38	38	.....
Alpha P Cem..	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	.....
Am Airlines...	1	58½	58½	58½	.....
Am Bank Note	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
Am Bosch	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
Am Cable&Rad	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	.....
Am Can.....	3	86¼	86	86¼	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy	3	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Am Car & F pf	1	71½	71½	71½	.....
Am & For Pow	79	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅜
Am & F P $6 pf	2	72	72	72	+2½
Am & FP $7 pf	15	81	79¼	80	+1¼
Am & F P 2 pf	72	19¼	19	19	+ ¼
AmHide&Leather	4	4½	4	4	+ ⅛
Am Hi & L pf	1	40½	40½	40½	−2½
Am Ice.....	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Am International	2	8	8	8	.....
Am Locomotive	19	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ...
Am Locomot pf	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	.....
Am M & Fdy	5	14¾	14⅝	14¾	.....
Am M &S Mc...	2	10	10	10	.....
Am Metal	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	6	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	9	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Am R & St S..	14	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill..	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	.....
Am Smelt & R..	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs...	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Am Stores	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Am Stove	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Am Sugar Ref..	1	29½	29½	29½	.....
Am Sumat Tob..	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel..	10	157⅛	156⅞	157⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tob B	1	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose....	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	.....
Am Wat Wks...	30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	.....
Am Woolen	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf ..	2	72	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop.	4	25⅛	25	25	.....
Armour & Co...	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	.....
Armstrong Cork	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds.	14	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅛
A T & S F	7	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line.	11	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Atl Refining ..	2	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp	1	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf..	1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	.....
Bald Loco ct ..	9	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio...	18	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
Barnsdall Oil..	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Beech Aircr....	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	.....
Belding-Hem..	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft..	8	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat..	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Best Foods....	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Steel....	16	59⅜	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf..	3	117½	117	117⅜	+ ⅜
Black & Decker	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox....	1	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane	1	14	14	14	.....
Bohn Al&Brass	4	45¾	45½	45½	+ ⅜
Bond Strs.....	1	34	34	34	.....
Borden Co....	1	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	.....
Borg Warner..	26	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
BridgeportBrass	2	9½	9½	9½	.....
Briggs Mfg...	3	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas	1	15½	15½	15½	.....
Bucyrus-Erie..	1	9	9	9	.....
Budd Mfg.....	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Bulova Watch	2	33⅛	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Burling Mills	4	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Burr AddMach	47	13	12⅞	13	.....
Bush Terminal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	.....
Butler Bros..	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
ButteCop & Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	.....
Byers (AM) Co	2	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
Calif Packing..	17	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
Calumet & Hec	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
Can Dry G Ale	3	24	24	24	.....
Canad Pacific..	3	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Capital Adm A.	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Carriers & Gen	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	.....
Case J I Co...	3	35⅜	35½	35⅜	+ ⅛
Caterpil Trac..	3	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp..	2	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Celotex Corp ..	2	11½	11½	11½	.....
Cent Aguirre ..	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Cent RR N J...	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas..	6	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Certain-teed Pd	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	.....
Champ P & F..	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio..	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill...	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill pf..	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Chi Grt West..	5	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf..	4	21¼	21	21	.....
Chi Mail Order	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	.....
Chrysler Corp..	6	78¾	78½	78¾	.....
City Ice & Fl..	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	.....
Climax Molyb..	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	.....
Cl Peabody ...	1	36	36	36	.....
Coca-Cola	1	114	114	114	.....
Colgate-Pm-P..	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Colo F & Ir...	18	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Colum Brcast A	3	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
Col G & El....	12	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Coml Credit ..	4	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Coml Invest Tr	7	43½	43⅜	43½	.....
Coml Solvents..	11	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
Comwith & So	6	9	8⅞	9	.....
Com & So pf..	4	82½	82½	82½	— ½
Comwealth Ed..	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Na	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Coppermn.	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
Cons Edison....	18	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Cons Ed pf....	2	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	.....
Con Film Ind..	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	.....
C Film Ind pf..	8	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas..	16	26⅝	26⅜	26½	.....
Cons Vultee ..	4	13	13	13	.....
Cons Vultee pf..	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Consoln Coal ..	15	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
Consln Oil Corp	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Cont Bak	1	8	8	8	.....
Cont Can	3	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
Cont Ins	1	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Motors ..	8	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del..	2	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Corn Prod	3	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	+ ⅛
Cornell-Dub El	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	.....
Cotz Inc	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Coty Internat ..	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	.....
Crane Co.....	5	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh..	2	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Crown Zellerb..	7	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel..	1	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug..	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack ..	1	25	24	24¾	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright	8	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A..	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	.....
Davega Stores..	1	6½	6½	6½	.....
Decca Records	2	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
Deere & Co....	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	13	21½	21¼	21⅜	.....
Del Lack&West	12	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison	11	19⅛	19	19⅛	.....
Diam T Moto..	1	13¾	13	13¾	— ⅛
Dist Corp-Seag	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Doehler Die Cas	2	34	34	34	+ ¼
Douglas Aircraft	3	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ¼
Dow Chem pf	3	108	107⅞	108	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg..	5	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
Drunhill Dist..	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
du Pont de N	1	139¾	139¾	139¾	+1¼
du Pont pf....	1	125	125	125	.....
Eastern Roll Mill	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
Eastman Kodak	1	163	162	162	— ½
Eaton Mfg....	1	43	43	43	.....
El & Mus Ind..	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
El Auto-Lite..	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
Elec Boat.....	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
El Power Co..	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	87	85¾	85¾	+1¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	12	91½	89¾	89¾	−1¼
El Paso Nat Gas	1	29	29	29	.....
EngPubService	103	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Erie Forge	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
Erie RR ct....	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A	3	51	51	51	+ ¼
EurekaVCleaner	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse	1	37	37	37	.....
Fajardo Sugar	2	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
FarnsTel & Rad	6	13	13	13	.....
Fed Mot Truck	16	5¾	5½	5¾	.....
Fed D Strs....	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R.	2	40	40	40	.....
First Nat Strs.	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¾
Flintkote	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl..	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
Freeport Sulph.	1	33	33	33	.....
Gabriel Co	1	3½	3½	3½	.....
Gair Robt pf..	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind..	2	5	5	5	.....
Gaylord Cont ..	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv..	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans	3	46	45½	46	+ ¾
Gen Baking....	1	8	8	8	.....
Gen Bronze	30	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
Gen Cable	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	25	36⅛	36⅜	36⅜	.....
Gen Foods	4	42¼	42	42	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	.....
Gen Motors....	12	52⅜	52½	52⅜	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	1	43	43	43	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq....	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink..	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Serv..	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	.....
Gen Ry Signal	3	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Tel.....	8	23	23	23	.....
Gen T & E pf	1	101	101	101	.....
Gillette Saf R..	7	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros ..	55	12¼	11¾	12	+ ⅜
Gliddne Co	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Goodrich B F ..	3	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
Goodr B F pf..	1	102¾	102¼	102¾	+ ⅛
Goodyr T & R	9	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery ..	16	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Graham-Pge M	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	.....
Granby Con Min..	1	4	4	4	.....
Grand Union..	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ir O ct	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf..	6	29⅛	29	29	.....
Gt West Sug..	2	25	24	24¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound Cp..	9	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Greyhound pf..	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Grum Aircr En	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	.....
Gulf M & Oh...	11	8¾	8⅝	8¾	.....
Gulf M&O pf..	5	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil	15	45	44¾	45	+ ⅛
Hall W F Print	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Harb-Walker..	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	.....
Hayes Indust..	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
Helme G W pf..	60	69	69	69	+6
Hercules Mot..	3	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
Holly Sugar ..	1	14½	14½	14½	.....
Homestake Min	23	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Hoov-Ewing & S	4	12	12	12	.....
Houd-Hers A ..	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....

	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Houston L&P..	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
Hudson Motor..	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Idaho Power ..	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	11	13¼	13	13	.....
Indust Rayon .	1	40	40	40	.....
Inger-Rand ...	2	97¼	97	97¼	+ ¼
Inspirat C Cop	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Insuransh ct....	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron.	1	7	7	7	.....
Int Harvester..	5	73½	73¼	73½	.....
Int Hydro-El A.	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can..	7	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Int Paper	46	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
Int Pap pf....	4	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	.....
Int Ry Gen Am	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Int Salt	2	42½	42⅛	42½	+ ⅛
Int Shoe	1	36	36	36	.....
Int Tel & Tel.	238	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
I T&T for ct..	19	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
Jarvis W B....	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
Johns-Manv....	3	68⅝	68	68⅝	+ ⅛
Jones & L Stl..	1	21⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
J & L St pf A	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
Joy Mfg	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	.....
Kan City Sou..	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
Kennecott Cop ..	6	31	30⅞	31	.....
Keystone S & W	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Kinney G R Co	3	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛
Kresge S S....	5	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
Kroger Groc...	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	.....
Lane Bryant....	1	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
Lee Rub & T..	1	40	40	40	+ ½
Lehigh C & N.	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	.....
Lehigh Val Cl.	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Lehigh V C pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Leh Val RR....	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Lehman Corp ..	6	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅜
Lerner Stores .	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass..	6	45	45	45	+ ⅛
Libby McN & L	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Liggett & M B	1	73	72¼	73	+ ¼
Lily Tulip	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Liquid Carbonic	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	.....
Lockheed Aircr..	16	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
Loew's Inc	2	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅜
Lone Star Cem..	3	46¼	45⅞	46⅛	— ⅛
Long-Bell L A	1	9½	9½	9½	.....
Louisv & Nash..	1	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅛
Mack Trucks..	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	.....
Macy R H	2	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
Magma Copper ..	2	16	16	16	.....
Manati Sugar..	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Marine Midland	5	6½	6½	6½	.....
Marshall Field.	7	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Martin G L....	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry..	1	8	8	8	.....
Master Elec	2	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
Mathieson Alk..	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
May Dept Strs	2	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	— ⅛
Maytag Co	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
McCall Corp ...	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
McCrory Strs..	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
McLellan Strs..	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Melville Shoe..	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	.....
Mengel Co	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
Mesta Machine..	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Miami Copper..	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet..	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	.....
Minn-Moline..	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
Mo-Kan-Texas ..	5	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texaspf	18	9⅞	9¾	9¾	.....
Mohawk Carpet	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Monsanto Chem	2	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅛
Monsom Ward	3	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅛
Motor Products	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Motor Wheel..	1	18½	18½	18½	.....
Mullins Mfg B	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Munsingwear Inc	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Nash-Kelvinator	7	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Nat Acme.....	6	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib..	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit....	6	21¾	21⅝	21¾	.....
Nat Biscuit pf	1	170	170	170	+ 1½
Nat Can.....	1	9	9	9	.....
Nat Cash Reg	3	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod	3	20¼	20	20	.....
Nat Dept Stores	17	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers.	7	31½	31⅜	31½	— ⅛
Nat Gypsum...	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Nat Lead.....	9	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Pow & Lt..	12	6⅛	6	6	.....
NatSupply$2 pf	5	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Natomas Co....	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Nehi Corp.....	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Newmont Min..	4	29½	29	29	+ ⅛

Scheduled Events in Fairfax

Fairfax County events scheduled during the week:

FAIRFAX AND VICINITY

Today

7 p. m.—Baptist Training Union, Fairfax Baptist Church.
7 p. m.—Young People's meeting, Fairfax Methodist Church.

Monday

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—The Flint Hill Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in the home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.
1 p. m.—Luncheon meeting of Fairfax Rotary Club at Colonial Inn.
7 to 10 p. m.—Fairview Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in home of Dr. Fred M. Brooks.

Tuesday

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County School Board.
11 a. m. to 8 p. m.—Fairfax Town Library open.
2 p. m.—Red Cross Home Service Corps training class, chapter headquarters, 127 West Broad st., Falls Church.
3 to 10 p. m.—The Flint Hill Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in the home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.
10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Clifton Red Cross sewing group meets in rear room of Presbyterian Church.
7 to 10 p. m.—Fairview Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in home of Dr. Fred M. Brooks.

Wednesday

10 a. m.—Meeting of Fairfax County Board of Supervisors.
2 p. m.—Meeting of Fairfax Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.
8 p. m.—Providence Council, Daughters of America, meets in Robey Hall.
9 p. m.—Fairfax Town Council meets in mayor's office.
11 a. m.—Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society of Clifton Presbyterian Church meets in the church.
7:30 p. m.—Clifton Parent-Teacher Association meets in the elementary school.
10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairview Red Cross sewing group meets in St. Mary's Hall.

Thursday

2 p. m.—Red Cross Home Service Corps training class, chapter headquarters, 127 West Broad st., Falls Church.
2:30 p. m.—Meeting of the Mamie Mitchell Circle, Woman's Society of Christian Service, Fairfax Methodist Church.
10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Fairview Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in home of Dr. Fred M. Brooks.

Friday

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Flint Hill Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.

Saturday

8 p. m.—Meeting in courthouse of Fairfax County Police Beneficiary Association.

VIENNA AND VICINITY

Today

7 p. m.—Youth Fellowship, Merrifield Methodist Church.
7 p. m.—Medical Cadet Corps, Vienna Seventh-day Adventist Church, meets in the Recreation Building.
7 p. m.—Youth Fellowship, Vienna Methodist Church.
7 p. m.—Young People's meeting, Vienna Presbyterian Church.

Monday

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Flint Hill Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.
2 p. m.—Ayr Hill Garden Club meets at home of Mrs. E. N. Harmon.
8 p. m.—Called meeting of the Oakton School and Civil League in Methodist Church.

Tuesday

2:30 p. m. to 4 p. m.—Vienna Town Library open.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner meeting of Vienna Lions Club in Episcopal parish hall.
8 p. m.—Meeting of Council of Oakton Church of the Brethren.

Wednesday

3:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 1 meets in Vienna Elementary School.
8 p. m.—Great Falls Grange meets in Grange Hall, Forestville.
8 p. m.—Oakton School and Civic League meets in Methodist Church.

Thursday

2 p. m.—Red Cross Home Service Corps training class meets in chapter headquarters, 127 West Broad st., Falls Church.
2 p. m.—Meeting of the Women's Society of Christian Service, Merrifield Methodist Church.
8 p. m.—Meeting of the Christian Board of Education, Merrifield Methodist Church.

Friday

10 a. m. to 3 p. m.—Flint Hill Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in home of chairman, Mrs. Harry Blake.
2:30 p. m. to 4 p. m.—Vienna Town Library open.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 152 meets in Vienna Elementary School.
8:15 p. m.—The Missionary Volunteer Society of the Vienna Seventh-Day Adventist Church meets in the church.

McLEAN AND VICINITY

Today

7 p. m.—Young people's meeting, Andrew Chapel Methodist.
7 p. m.—Young people's meeting, Langley Methodist Church.
7 p. m.—Young people's meeting, Lewinsville Presbyterian Church.
7 p. m.—Baptist Training Union, McLean Baptist Church.
7 p. m.—Young People's Service League, St. John's Episcopal Church, McLean.

Monday

2 p. m. to 6 p. m.—McLean Town Library open.

Tuesday

11 a. m. to 4 p. m.—McLean Red Cross sewing group meets in Masonic Hall.
2 p. m.—Red Cross Service Corps Training Class, chapter headquarters, 127 West Broad st., Falls Church.
8 p. m.—Andrew Chapel, Farmers and Mechanics Council, Order of Fraternal Americans, meets in OPA Hall.
9:30 p. m.—Franklin Park Red Cross surgical dressing unit meets in home of chairman, Mrs. Thomas Harrington.

Wednesday

1:30 p. m.—Meeting of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Andrew Chapel, Methodist.
8 p. m.—Meeting of Chesterbrook Parent-Teacher Association in elementary school.

Thursday

2 p. m.—Red Cross Home Service Corps Training Class, chapter headquarters, 127 West Broad st., Falls Church.
6 p. m.—McLean rescue squad meets in firehouse.
8 p. m.—Local church activities group of the Chesterbrook Methodist Church.

Friday

10 a. m. to 12 n.—McLean Town Library open.
12 n. to 4 p. m.—McLean Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in Masonic Hall.
2 p. m. to 6 p. m.—McLean Town Library open.
3:30 p. m.—McLean Camp Fire Girls meet in the library.
7 p. m. to 9 p. m.—McLean Town Library open.
7:30 p. m. to 10 p. m.—McLean Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in Masonic Hall.

FALLS CHURCH AND VICINITY

Today

6:30 p. m.—Young People's meeting, The Falls Episcopal Church.
6:30 p. m.—Baptist Training Union, Columbia Baptist Church.
7 p. m.—The Westminister Fellowship, Falls Church Presbytarian Church.
7 p. m.—Men's Bible Class, The Falls Episcopal Church.
7:30 p. m.—Young Adult Fellowship, Crossman Methodist Church.

Monday

9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax County Rationing Headquarters open—Odd Fellows Hall, West Broad st.
2 p. m. to 6 p. m.—Falls Church Town Library open.
7:30 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Falls Church surgical dressings unit meets in Fireside Room of the Presbyterian Church, East Broad st.
8 p. m.—Regular business meeting of the Falls Church Community Theater in Madison Elementary School, Lee Highway.

Tuesday

10 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.—Falls Church Red Cross surgical dressings unit meets in Fireside room of the Presbyterian Church, East Broad st.
2:30 p. m. to 4 p. m.—Falls Church Red Cross quilt sewing group meets in home of chairman, Mrs. F. R. Anderson, 6620 24th st.
2 to 5 p. m.—Falls Church Town Library open.
8 p. m.—Falls Church Citizens Association meets in Madison Elementary School, Lee Highway.
7:30 p. m.—Baileys Cross Roads surgical dressings unit meets in pine room of the firehouse.
11 a. m.—The Women's Guild of the Irwin Memorial Presbyterian Church meets in the church, Idylwood.
8 p. m.—Idylwood Citizens Association meets in rear room of the Presbyterian Church.

Thursday

2 p. m.—Red Cross Home Service Corps training class, chapter headquarters, 127 West Broad st.
3:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 48 (Brownie) meets in Charles Stewart School.
3:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 24 (Brownie) meets in home of Mrs. Dillon Myer.
5:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 20 meets in Falls Church Firemen's Hall, East Falls Church.
7 to 9 p. m.—Falls Church Town Library open.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 147 meets in Falls Church Scout Hall, South Spring st.
8 p. m.—Falls Church Odd Fellows Lodge No. 11, meets in IOOP Hall, East Broad st.
11 a. m.—Annandale 4-H Club meets in the elementary school.
1:30 p. m.—Meeting of the Annandale Home Demonstration Club in the elementary school.
10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Bailey's Cross Roads Red Cross surgical dressing unit meets in the Pine Room of the firehouse.

Friday

9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Fairfax County rationing headquarters open—Odd Fellows Hall, West Broad st.
2 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Falls Church Town Library open.
3:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop 28 meets in Madison Elementary School.
3:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop 5 meets in Charles Stewart Elementary School.
3:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop 40 meets in home of Mrs. H. J. Meese.
3:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop 46 (Brownie) meets in home of Mrs. Whitesell.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop 13 meets in Falls Church Scout Hall, South Spring st.
8 p. m.—Meeting of Lee Boulevard Heights Junior Red Cross group.
8 p. m.—Greenway Downs Citizens Association meets in Hillwood Community Hall.

HERNDON, FLORIS AND DRANESVILLE

This Week

9:30 a. m.—Mass will be held in Herndon St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
11 a. m.—Preaching services in Herndon Baptist Church.
11:15 a. m.—Union service will be held in Herndon Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Marvin W. Mann of Herndon Methodist Church presenting the sermon. Special music by members of the choir from the various churches. Offering will go toward religious education of Fairfax County schools.
7 p. m.—Baptist Training Union meeting in Herndon Baptist Church, Graham James, Jr., leader.
8 p. m.—The Rev. John Morgan, pastor of the Herndon and Floris Presbyterian Churches, will conduct prayer services at the Navy Chapel.

Monday

1 p. m.—Herndon Monday Bridge Club meets with Mrs. Arthur H. Buell for luncheon and bridge.
6:30 p. m.—Herndon Rotary Club weekly dinner and business meeting at Dranesville Tavern, Mayor Russell A. Lynn, program chairman.

Tuesday

11:30 a. m.-1:30 p. m.—Herndon Health Center Clinic in Municipal Hall.
1 to 4 p. m.—Herndon Red Cross surgical dressings group meets in Municipal Hall. Volunteer workers invited.
1 p. m.—The Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Herndon Methodist Church meets with Mrs. Marvin W. Mann.
4 p. m.—The Dranesville 4-H Club meets with senior leader, Mrs. Tulloss Fleming.
7:30 p. m.—A class in repairing farm machinery is held in the agriculture rooms of Herndon School; Henry Moffett, instructor.
8 p. m.—The directors of the Citizens National Bank of Herndon semimonthly meeting and election of officers.
8 p. m.—Choir rehearsal in Herndon St. Timothy's Episcopal Church.

Wednesday

Monthly clean-up day for Town of Herndon.
10 a. m.—Herndon Chapter, American Red Cross sewing and knitting group meets in Herndon Congregational Church.
1:30 p. m.—Herndon Wednesday Social Club meets with Mrs. R. S. Crippen for dessert and bridge.
2 p. m.—The Dranesville Home Demonstration Club regular monthly meeting.
2 p. m.—The Herndon Fortnightly Club meets with Mrs. John Morrison, forum, business meeting and program.
3:45 p. m.—The Junior Choir meets in Herndon Methodist Church.
7:30 p. m.—Choir practice in Herndon Methodist Church.
7:30 p. m.—Herndon Junior Woman's Club surgical dressings group meets in Municipal Hall.
8 p. m.—The Floris Parent-Teacher Association meets in Floris School auditorium; Mrs. John Middleton, program chairman.

Thursday

1 to 4 p. m.—Herndon Red Cross surgical dressings group meets in Municipal Hall. Volunteer workers invited.
7:30 p. m.—Herndon Branch, Fairfax County Rationing Board meets in council room in Municipal Hall; Mrs. Casey Wilken, key worker.
7:30 p. m.—A class in repairing farm machinery is held in agriculture room of Herndon School; Henry Moffett, instructor.

Friday

1:30 to 5 p. m.—Herndon Library open to public; Mrs. F. W. Robinson, librarian.

MOUNT VERNON DISTRICT

Sunday

6:45 p. m.—The Woodlawn BYPU meets in the Woodlawn Baptist Church.
7 p. m.—Yeoung People's Society of Pohick Episcopal Church meets in Pohick Hall.

Monday

7:30 p. m.—Belle Haven surgical dressings unit meets at 4 Berkeley rd.
7:30 p. m.—Mount Vernon Boy Scout Troop meets in firehouse.
8 p. m.—Franconia surgical dressings unit meets at home of Mrs. Milton Alexander.

Tuesday

9:30 a. m.—Belle Haven surgical dressings unit meets at 4 Berkeley rd.
10 a. m.—Groveton surgical dressings unit meets at home of Mrs. M. Aitchison.
10 a. m.—Sydenstricker surgical dressings unit meets in old schoolhouse.
7 p. m.—Fort Belvoir surgical dressings unit meets in Red Cross headquarters.
8 p. m.—Woodlawn Masonic Gavel Club meets in IOOP Hall, Accotink.
8 p. m.—Ladies Auxiliary of Mount Vernon Volunteer Fire Department meets in firehouse.
8 p. m.—Woodlawn Boy Scout Troop meets in Woodlawn Baptist Church.
8 p. m.—Franconia Parent-Teacher Association meets in school auditorium.
8 p. m.—Ladies Guild of Groveton Episcopal Church holds business meeting.
8 p. m.—Penn Daw Volunteer Fire Department meets in firehouse.

Wednesday

8 a. m.—Franconia surgical dressings unit meets at home of Mrs. Milton Alexander.
8 a. m.—Groveton surgical dressings unit meets at home of Mrs. Milton Alexander.
1:30 p. m.—Lorton Home Demonstration Club meets.
6:30 p. m.—Franconia Girl Scout Troop meets in Olivet Hall.
8 p. m.—The Good Samaritan League meets in Happy Valley Community Hall.
8 p. m.—Accotink Odd Fellows Lodge meets in IOOP Hall.
8 p. m.—Woodlawn Intermediate BYPU meets in Woodlawn Baptist Church.
8 p. m.—Mount Vernon Volunteer Fire Department meets in firehouse.
8 p. m.—Ladies Auxiliary of Mount Vernon Volunteer Fire Department sponsors benefit party in Club Nightingale.

Thursday

9:30 a. m.—Belle Haven surgical dressings unit meets at No. 4 Berkley rd.
10 a. m.—Groveton surgical dressing unit meets at home of Mrs. M. Aitchison.
7 p. m.—Sydenstricker surgical dressings unit meets in old schoolhouse.
8 p. m.—Groveton Citizens Association meets in school auditorium.
8 p. m.—Franconia Volunteer Fire Department meets in firehouse.
8 p. m.—Occoquan Council, Sons and Daughters of Liberty, meets in IOOF Hall.
8 p. m.—Occoquan Parent-Teacher Association meets in schcool auditorium.

Friday

9:30 a. m.—Groveton 4-H Club meets in school auditorium.
1:30 p. m.—Fort Belvoir Groveton Home Demonstration Club meets.
8:30 a. m.—Fort Belvoir surgical dressings unit meets in Red Cross headquarters.
7:30 p. m.—Belle Haven Boy Scout Troop meets in Community Building.
7:30 p. m.—Franconia Boy Scout Troop meets in Olivet Hall.
7:30 p. m.—Groveton Boy Scout Troop meets in school auditorium.
8 p. m.—Occoquan Volunteer Fire Department meets in firehouse.

BOMBARDIER—Veteran of 19 raids over enemy-occupied Europe, Lt. Arnold C. Swain of Asheville, N. C., sits in his B-26 bombardier compartment ready for the take-off on still another Marauder attack on German military objectives.

Arlington Rites Set for Retired Gen. Cameron

Staunton, Va., Jan. 29 (AP).—Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron, 83, United States Army retired, commander of the Fifth Corps during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives during the first World War died here yesterday. Funeral services will be held in Arlington Monday at 10 a. m.

General Cameron was born in Ottawa, Ill., January 8, 1861, and after attending schools in Europe and Northwestern University in this country, he entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet in 1879.

He was graduated in June, 1883, as a second lieutenant of cavalry and was assigned immediately to the Dakota territory. In 1924 after more than 40 years of service he retired at his own request.

After serving as assistant professor at West Point during two assignments, he saw service in two Philippine Island campaigns and assisted in organizing the cavalry school at Fort Riley, Kans.

In 1917 he was made a major general and went to Camp Greene, N. C., as commander of the Fourth Division. From there he went with that division to France. After the war he returned to the United States and served at Fort Reilly and Camp Gordon, Ga.

General Cameron was decorated by both the French and British governments for his services during the war. Britain awarded him the British Order of the Bath and France the Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honor.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Nina Tilford Cameron; two daughters, Mrs. Nina Cameron Thompson, wife of Brig. Gen. J. B. Thompson, and Mrs. Margaret C. Creel, wife of Lieut. Col. Buckner M. Creel, commandant at Staunton Military Academy.

General Cameron's son, Douglass T. Cameron, was killed in action in France in 1918.

WAC Major Clements Gets Degree in Md.

Chestertown, Md., Jan. 29 (AP).—The honorary degree of doctor of letters was conferred today by Washington College upon Maj. Frances Alice Clements, training director at the Women's Army Corps, Fort Des Moines (Iowa) unit, the fourth woman to receive an honorary degree from the 162-year-old institution.

Major Clements, a graduate of the college, received congratulatory messages from the other three feminine recipients—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Novelist Sophie Kerr and Mary Adele France, principal of St. Mary's Seminary.

President Gilbert W. Mead conferred the degree at midyear commencement ceremonies for the college's 13 seniors, one of whom is serving in the armed forces. He was Harry R. Roe, Centerville, who was graduated maxima cum laude.

Other Maryland graduates included: Betty O. Lohmuller, Baltimore, magna cum laude; James E. Anthony, jr., Centerville, and Ellen Lee Lachmar, Baltimore, cum laude; Harold G. Applegarth, Cambridge; Louise L. Hammond, Upper Falls; Ann J. Rouse, Aberdeen, and Robert A. Ruff, jr., Catonsville.

Mrs. Eisenhower on Trip

Hot Springs, Ark., Jan. 28 (INS).—Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower of Washington, wife of the commander in chief of the Allied forces in the European war theater, arrived in Hot Springs today for a vacation. Mrs. Eisenhower was accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Doud of Denver, and Herbert A. Block of Pueblo, Colo.

Advertisement

Would King Cole Be Merry With Stomach Ulcer Pains?

The legendary Old King Cole might not have been a merry old soul if he had stomach ulcer pains. Sufferers who have to pay the penalty of stomach or ulcer pains, indigestion, gas pains, heartburn, burning sensation, bloat and other conditions caused by excess acid, should try Udga and they, too, may be merry. Get a 25c box of Udga Tablets from your druggist. First dose must convince or return to us and get DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK at drug stores everywhere.

Coming Activities In Arlington

Scheduled activities in Arlington County during the week are as follows:

Monday

8 p. m.—Arlington Lodge No. 193, IOOF, meets in Lyon Park Community House.
8 p. m.—Ballston Boys Club meets at firemen's hall.
3:30 p. m.—Brownie Girl Scout Troop No. 44 meets at home of Mrs. A. C. Pling, 204 N. Abingdon st.
4 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 34 meets at Epiphany Episcopal Church.
1:30 p. m.—Ballston Unit Auxiliary to Arlington Hospital Association meets at firemen's hall; election of officers.
8 p. m.—Parkway Citizens Association meets at Grace Episcopal Church; election of officers.

Tuesday

12:30 p. m.—Arlington Civitan Club luncheon meeting, Washington Golf and Country Club.
8 p. m.—Mass meeting sponsored by Arlington County Board of Trade to protest against proposed sales tax.
1:30 p. m.—Auxiliary Arlington Hospital Association meets at hospital.
8 p. m.—Arlington County Emergency First Aid Corps meets at home of director, Mackall R. Bruin, 2606 S. Lynn st.
8 p. m.—American Legion drum and bugle corps meets at Legion Hall.
8 p. m.—Arlington County Civic Federation meets at Lyon Park Community House.
8 p. m.—Ballston Council No. 20, Daughters of America, meets in firemen's hall.
8 p. m.—Class in elements of scouting meets at Clarendon Methodist Church.
8 p. m.—Daughters of Isabella meets at home of Mrs. J. Oliver Frank, Mulhall station.
8 p. m.—Executive committee, Arlington's First Federal Savings and Loan Association, meets in its Clarendon office.
4 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 23 meets at St. Mary's Episcopal Church.
3:45 p. m.—Brownie Girl Scout Troop No. 39 meets at Grace Episcopal Church.
3:30 p. m.—Brownie Girl Scout Troop No. 3 meets at Matthew Fontaine Maury School.
3:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 8 meets at Charles A. Stewart School.
8 p. m.—George Washington Chapter, Order of DeMolay, meets at Masonic Temple, Clarendon.
7 p. m.—Senior Girl Scout Troop No. 1 meets at Ballston Scout Hall.
8 p. m.—Mothers' Club, George Washington Chapter, Order of DeMolay, meets at Masonic Temple, Clarendon.
10 p. m.—Red Cross Unit, Arna Valley, meets at Recreational Hall, 2308 South 26th st.
8 p. m.—South Arlington Citizens Association meets at Recreational Hall, 2308 South 26th st.
8 p. m.—Gen. "Billy" Mitchell Post, American Legion Post No. 85, meets at Masonic Temple, Cherrydale.
8 p. m.—Auxiliary of Gen. "Billy" Mitchell Post No. 85, American Legion, meets at Masonic Temple, Cherrydale.

Wednesday

12:30 p. m.—Arlington Kiwanis Club luncheon, Evans Coffee Shop, 4770 Lee highway.
8 p. m.—Arlington County Democratic Club meets at headquarters in Clarendon.
8 p. m.—Arlington Fire Company No. 1 meets at Firehouse, South Edgewood st.
8 p. m.—Arlington County Police Beneficiary Association meets at courthouse.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 112 meets at Robert E. Lee School.
4 p. m.—Brownie Girl Scout Troop No. 42 meets at home of Mrs. David B. Willets, 1111 South Oakcrest rd.
10 p. m.—Red Cross unit, St. George's Episcopal Church, meets at parish hall.
3:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 32 meets at Mount Vernon Baptist Church.
3:30 p. m.—Brownie Girl Scout Troop No. 35 meets at home of Mrs. Kenneth Love, 2308 South Ives st.
6:45 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 6 meets at Ballston Scout Hall.
3:45 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 43 meets at home of Mrs. Sidney DeShazo, 2342 South Meade st.
3:45 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 30 meets at Arlington Methodist Church.
3:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 37 meets at Kate Waller Barrett School.
3:30 p. m.—Brownie Girl Scout Troop No. 24 meets at Madison School.
8 p. m.—Lyon Village Woman's Club meets at library rooms in Clarendon.
8 p. m.—Lyon Park Woman's Club meets at Community House.
8 p. m.—Parent-Teacher Association of Walter Reed School meets at school.
8 p. m.—Parent-Teacher Association of Robert E. Lee School meets at school.
10 p. m.—Room sponsors, Thomas Jefferson Junior High School meets at school.
8 p. m.—Clarendon Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, meets at home of Salvatore Federico, 3816 Wilson blvd.
8:30 p. m.—The Woman's Society Christian Service, Walker Chapel Methodist Church, will sponsor roast beef dinner at church.

Thursday

12:30 p. m.—Arlington Rotary Club meets at Washington Golf and Country Club.
2:45 p. m.—Board of directors, Clarendon Trust Co., meets at Bank Building.
8 p. m.—Board of directors, Old Dominion Bank of Cherrydale, meets at Bank Building.
10:30 a. m.—Arlington Ministerial Association meets at Clarendon Baptist Church.
8 p. m.—Arlington Camera Club meets at Colonial Village.
8 p. m.—Arlington Council No. 32, Daughters of America, meets at Lyon Park Community House.
8 p. m.—Arlington County Plumbing and Heating Contractors of Northern Virginia meets at Washington Golf and Country Club.
8 p. m.—Cherrydale Lodge No. 42, A. F. and A. M., meets in Masonic Temple.
8 p. m.—Sword Douglas White Council No. 2473, Knights of Columbus, meets in its clubrooms, North Washington blvd.
3:45 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 21 meets at Arlington Methodist Church.
Friday
12 noon—Luncheon meeting, executive committee of Arlington Chamber of Commerce, Kenmore Inn.
1 p. m.—Executive committee, Arlington Trust Co., meets at Bank Building.
7:30 p. m.—Scout Troop No. 101 meets at Ballston Scout Hall.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 102 meets at St. Charles School.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 103 meets in Community Methodist Church.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 104 meets at Clarendon Methodist Church.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 105 meets at Pershing Drive Christian Church.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 106 meets at Rock Spring Congregational Church.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 107 meets at parish hall, St. George's Episcopal Church.
Boy Scout Troop No. 108 meets at Mount Vernon Baptist Church.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 110 meets at Clarendon Baptist Church.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 111 meets at St. Agnes Catholic Church.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 114 meets at St. Agnes Catholic Church.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 115 meets at St. Mary's Episcopal Church.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 119 meets at Calvary Methodist Church.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 140 meets at Cherrydale Methodist Church.
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scout Troop No. 151 meets at Arlington Presbyterian Church.
4 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 29 meets at Clarendon Methodist Church.
3:30 p. m.—Brownie Girl Scout Troop No. 40 meets at home of Mrs. E. C. Forsyth, 106 North Lawton st.
3:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 8 meets at Falls Church Scout Hall.
3:45 p. m.—Brownie Girl Scout Troop No. 41 meets at home of Mrs. William Borsch, 1119 South 28th st.
7:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 18 meets at St. Charles School.
4 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 9 meets at home of Mrs. C. C. Brown, 2500 South Lynn st.
7 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 15 meets at Clarendon Baptist Church.
7:15 p. m.—Senior Girl Scout Troop No. 10 meets at Clarendon Baptist Church.
7:30 p. m.—Girl Scout Troop No. 12 meets at home of Mrs. George Fischer, 1211 North Dinwiddie st.
3:45 p. m.—Brownie Girl Scout Troop No. 38 meets at home of Mrs. Geiger, 1806 North Hartford st.
7:30 p. m.—Red Cross unit, Arna Valley, meets at Recreational Center, 2308 South 26th st.

Pupils Continue Strike, 10% Attend Classes

Tarentum, Pa., Jan. 28 (AP).—Less than 10 per cent of Har-Brack Union High School's 740 students were in their classrooms today as a strike precipitated by the discharge of a substitute teacher went into its second day.

Principal O. P. Ballintine said the school board on Tuesday discharged Dr. J. Ernest Wright "for using language unbecoming a teacher." Dr. Wright admitted he had used a few "hells" and "damns," but he had been discharged because he conducted a campaign against anti-Semitism.

Advertisement

Wanted! Men And Women Who Are Hard Of Hearing

To make this simple, no risk hearing test. If you are temporarily deafened, bothered by ringing buzzing head noises due to hardened or coagulated wax (cerumen), try the Ourine Home Method test that so many say has enabled them to hear well again. You must hear better after making this simple test or you get your money back at once. Ask about Ourine Ear Drops today. Your chain or independent drug store can get Ourine for you.

INDIAN BLANKET TRICK—Princess Goldenrod flings back a blanket to disclose four members of the water ballet at the Sportsmen's Show in Boston—Marjorie Neal, Geraldine Larkin, Edna Scheu and Mildred O'Donnell.

Realism Urged To Solve Milk Output Crisis

Baltimore, Jan. 29 (AP).—"Lack of realism on the part of Government officials" was cited by Dr. R. W. Shermantine today as the cause of a "disastrous" situation for milk producers.

"The consumer is not paying a fair price for milk," the secretary and general manager of the Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers' Association asserted at the group's annual convention attended by 2300 dairy farmers.

More than 200 dairymen in the Baltimore milkshed were driven out of business in the past two years, "mainly because of Office of Price Administration price regulations," Dr. Shermanite declared.

Would Drop Subsidy

The association adopted a resolution asking an immediate discontinuance of Government-supported milk prices and the establishment of a $5-per hundredweight selling price to producers.

The rise in retail milk prices which such action would precipitate can and should be assumed by the consumer, association officials asserted.

"Price regulations in the sale of milk are necessary," Dr. Shermantine said, "but the dairy farmers' monetary problem has been gravely overlooked by the Government, and the consumer is not paying a fair price for milk and the result to the producer is disastrous.

Imports Are Cited

"In 1943 our members produced 2,171,720 gallons of milk less than they did in the previous year, and 44,478,356 pounds of fluid milk had to be brought into this territory from other areas."

Other speakers on the convention program said that the purchasing power of milk in terms of feed costs had declined 15 per cent and that experience had proved that to maintain a sufficient and stable supply of milk for the Baltimore market the milk-price index should be 30 per cent higher than the index price for other farm products.

Morse Quits WLB To Run for Senate, Associates Say

Public Member Wayne L. Morse has resigned from the War Labor Board to run for the Republican nomination for the Senate from Oregon, WLB associates revealed yesterday.

Friends said that he had transmitted his resignation to the White House. Morse, reached at his office last night, flatly declined to comment.

Morse, 43, had been urged to make the race for the Senate against the incumbent, Rufus C. Holman, also a Republican, by Oregon business and labor groups. Classified as a "progressive," Morse served the WLB on leave from the deanship of the University of Oregon law school.

The Oregon primary will be held on May 19.

Chinese Drive Japs From Taro

New Delhi, Jan. 28 (AP).—American-trained Chinese troops have driven the Japanese from an area northeast of Taro in the Dalu River Valley of northern Burma, a communique of the Southeast Asia command announced today.

Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, the bulletin said, and the Chinese captured quantities of war equipment from the fleeing Japanese. Bitter fighting still raged 8 miles northeast of Taro.

Why be distressed needlessly when you can now get the effective aid of garlic for relief, without fear of offending with garlic breath. GOSEWISCH'S odorless GARLIC TABLETS, time-proven by thousands of users, really are GARLIC MADE SOCIABLE. Whiffless, pleasant, chewable "like candy." Use them regularly in this handy form. 60c & 1.10 Mfr. Excelsior Laboratory, Staten Island, N.Y. AT LEADING DRUG STORES

Neff Forecasts Earlier End of Va. Assembly

Richmond, Va., Jan. 29 (AP).—Adjournment of the 1944 session of the General Assembly earlier than the usual 60 days was forecast as likely today by Senator William N. Neff of Abingdon.

"We do not have a great deal of controversial legislation so far," Senator Neff said, "and it appears we may adjourn at least a week earlier than usual."

Such a curtailing of the session, he pointed out, would in effect give the legislators an immediate pay increase. Members may draw their full $720 compensation for a shorter session.

A pay increase for future members of the assembly is provided for in a bill now pending. Delegate Paul W. rockett of York offered a measure in the House to increase the compensation to $1,600 a term.

Such an increase could not become effective for delegates until a new House is elected for the 1946 session and for senators until the 1948 session, since the constitution prohibits a General Assembly raising its own pay.

On the Senate side, a pay increase for State employes is proving a fruitful source of discussion in committee. Senator Ralph W. Daughton of Norfolk, who is advocating increased pay to some workers larger than would be provided in the bonus bill, asked the Senate finance committee to have a subcommittee named to hear requests for further pay increases.

The Norfolk senator said he hoped that the subcommittee, after hearing department heads, would be able to write into the appropriation bill salaries which would benefit those employes considered the worst underpaid.

Senator Aubrey C. Weaver, chairman of the committee, said the subcommittee would not be named before Monday.

Prices Held Peril To Health in Food Subsidy Demand

By the Associated Press

Voicing new demands for food subsidies, spokesmen for "white-collar" workers told a Senate Labor Subcommittee yesterday that "creeping price increases" are endangering the "health, stamina and morale" of millions.

Lewis G. Hines and Boris Shishkin, AFL representatives, recommended:

1. Prompt enactment of subsidies to prevent further rises in food prices.

2. Complete reexamination and revision of the salary stabilization policy by the War Laboard Board.

3. Revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act to eliminate present exemptions and "make sure that a floor is placed under salaries as well as wages."

4. An immediate Government study of conditions of fixed income and salary groups to assure full employment after the war.

Nicholas Carnes, chairman of the Department Store Employes Union (CIO) in New York, said that department store employes, aside from the 10 per cent who are straight commission workers, get an average wage of $23 a week.

Mortite UTILITY TAPE

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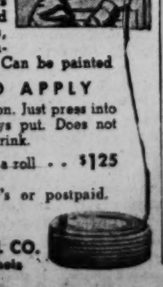

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176 Patients Arrive at New Army Hospital

Martinsburg, W. Va., Jan. 29 (Spl.)—The first patients—numbering 176—arrived Thursday at the new Newton D. Baker General Hospital just east of this city, Col. E. L. Cook, commanding officer, announced yesterday.

The men arrived by special train over the B. & O. and were unloaded at the siding of the Army hospital. They were brought here from Halloran General Hospital in New York after being sent directly from overseas—mostly from Italy, Sicily and England.

When the next quota of patients will arrive was not known but it is expected that since the hospital is now officially in use following its formal inspection and acceptance last week that patients will be brought in to fill the facility within a short time.

The five-million-dollar-plus institution was built to handle 1727 cases at one time with emergency facilities for an additional 200.

The Army has adopted a policy of trying to place wounded men in hospitals located in the general areas of their homes. Officers said that most of the group brought here are fro mPennsylvania and New York.

Lid Is Sealed On Invasion Plans

Censorship Director Byron Price yesterday urged every American to resist "all temptation to 'tell the world' how much you know about the war," and revealed that he had asked the press and radio to suspend "customary competitive activities of news gathering" with respect to "the secret plans of General Eisenhower's forces of invasion."

WFVA

1200 Kilocycles

SUNDAY

MORNING

8:30 Voice of Prophecy.
9:00 News.
9:15 White Rabbit Bus Line.
10:00 Barraca Bible Class.
10:30 Sunday Serenade.
11:00 First Baptist Church.

AFTERNOON

12:00 News.
12:15 Lutheran League.
12:45 Suzanne Kaye Sings.
1:00 Music For You.
1:30 Melodic Moods.
1:45 Concert Hall of the Air.
2:15 Revival.
3:15 News.
3:30 Hot Copy.
4:00 Fun Valley.
4:30 Metropolitan Auditions.
5:00 Where Do We Stand?
5:30 Musical Steelmakers.
6:00 Sign Off.

FREDERICKSBURG BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Fredericksburg, Va.

WJEJ

1240 Kilocycles

SUNDAY

MORNING

8:00 Rev. Rittenhouse.
9:00 Young People's Church.
9:30 Voice of Prophecy.
10:00 Bible Class.
10:30 Hymntime.
11:00 Grace Brethren Church.

AFTERNOON

12:00 Reviewing Stand.
12:30 Souvenirs.
12:45 Two in a Love Song.
1:00 Stanley Dixon.
1:15 Mennonite Choir.
1:30 Lutheran Hour.
2:15 Pilgrim Hour.
3:00 This Is Fort Dix.
3:30 Bulldog Drummond.

This Morning

—With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

Jock McLean, who has been trying to buy a franchise in the National Professional Football League for several years, may finally enter the league through the matrimonial door . . . he is reportedly altar bound with Mrs. Ed Reeves, widow of the New York broker, who is the second largest stockholder in the Washington Redskins . . . Bucky Harris, who has been mentioned as Casey Stengel's successor as manager of the Boston Braves, would reject that job because Harris is due to graduate from the Buffalo club to a position with the Detroit Tigers . . . if Stengel takes another big league job, he will be compelled to sell the stock he holds in the Boston Braves, under the big league rules . . . Tommy Harmon gets mad when he reads that he is a "hero," despite the fact he has shot down two Zeros, and says the boys who have 30 and 40 missions to their credit are the real heroes . . . Harmon, who has had one plane crack up beneath him and another shot out from under him, has suggested a slogan for the next War Loan Drive . . . "To acquaint our people of our vast need for money and resources, the slogan ought to be 'Keep Tommy Harmon Flying,'" he grins . . . the Marine fliers like to wear baseball caps and one of the last acts of Maj. Gregory Boyington (26 planes to his credit) before he was reported missing, was to arrange for the St. Louis Cardinal caps to be sent to his "Black Sheep" unit.

POVICH

Edward J. Brennan, Maryland turf figure and racing secretary, has been appointed director of racing for the Dominican Republic which this year will inaugurate a five-furlong track in Trujillo City . . . Baseball Commissioner Landis is being urged to crack down on the big league club owners who are muddying baseball's outlook by their wailing that the big leagues can't operate this year . . . the largest small-mouth bass, a 7¼ pounder of 23½ inches, ever reported to the Pennsylvania Fish Commission was caught recently in the Susquehanna River within sight of the commission offices in the State Capitol . . . among the former football stars who figured in the bloody fighting with the Marines on Bougainville and New Britain were Bobby Glass, former Tulane back, and Tom Parkinson who played with Georgia U., and 19-year-old Corpl. Donald E. Gray, a graduate of Washington's Golden Gloves tournament, had a hand in the invasion of Cape Gloucester . . . the service newspaper, YANK, wants to know how come Sergt. Terry Moore, former Cardinal outfielder, got that furlough to watch the 1943 World Series when troops in the same Panama area who were stationed there far longer than Moore, could wangle no such furloughs . . . Texas is the prime incubator of big league umpires, apparently, because Lynton Bogess, recently signed by the National League is the ninth umpire from Texas to be offered a major league job.

Three cheers for the operators of the Ice-Capades who, despite the fact they can sell the show out every night, set aside 200 free tickets nightly for the servicemen . . . the result of a Thoroughbred Racing Association poll among the Nation's sports writers shows that the two most-written-about race horses of the present century are Man o' War and Exterminator . . . with Whirlaway, Alsab, Count Fleet, Seabiscuit, War Admiral, Gallant Fox and Twenty Grand among the better placed also rans in the poll. . . . Red Pollard, who was astride Seabiscuit on many a memorable afternoon, will return to the saddle at Hialeah next week after a two-year absence from the tracks . . . he was thrown over a rail at Suffolk Downs in 1941 while exercising a crazy-running horse for a friend and the ensuing months in a hospital cost him all the money he had saved from Seabiscuit's triumphs. . . . Tommy Harmon was an all-American back for three years at the University of Michigan, but, despite his Catholic faith, he was never named on the All-Catholic team selected by the nationally circulated Sunday Visitor. . . . Frank Pagliaro, president of the Atlas Club, was host to Harmon on his visit to Washington last week.

In the current issue of Click, Nelson Dunstan, speaking of lameness in horses, writes: "If a horse comes back from a race or a training gallop nodding his head, it is a sign of trouble. If he drops his head to the left the trouble is on the right side, and vice versa" . . . whereupon the Thoroughbred Record comments: "Why, Mr. Dunstan! To say that a horse nods his head to either the right or left—when he almost invariably nods straight ahead—is bad enough, but to say that nodding to the left means trouble on the right and vice versa is slicing it a bit thick, old boy!" . . . of the 25 American League pitchers who will start the 1944 season with a lifetime record of better than .500, the New York Yankees own the top fives: Spud Chandler, Atley Donald, Ernie Bonham, Hank Borowy and Johnny Murphy . . . the Browns will give a tryout to a young pitcher named Earl Leslie Jones, who fanned 22 batters and pitched a no-hit game in the Canadian-American League last season. . . . Mike Martin, trainer of the Nats, this year will be starting his fortieth season in the employe of Clark Griffith, whom he first joined as trainer in 1904 when Griffith managed the New York Highlanders.

Navy Five Pressed to Defeat Duke, 45-42

'Dutch' Quits As Redskin Head Coach

BERGMAN, from Page 1.

with the aviation industry and his recent acceptance as a place on the board of directors of a building materials company have made such inroads on his time that he could not give the coaching job his full interest. In addition, he recently took on a position as sports commentator at Station WRC here.

Contract Ended, Option Hasn't

Bergman's contract with the Redskins expired at the end of the 1943 season, but the club held an option on his services for two more years. His one season with the Redskins, as the successor to Ray Flaherty, was eminently successful. He guided the team to the Eastern championship and the playoff game against the Bears at Chicago in which they were beaten.

With the Redskins, Bergman, like Flaherty, built the team's attack around Sammy Baugh's passing but with a lack of backfield reserves he relied even more heavily on Baugh. His 1943 team lost three pre-season exhibition games but quickly attained its best form by winning its first five regular season starts.

A Veteran of Gridiron

Bergman's football background antedates World War I, when he was a Notre Dame backfield ace on the same team with the late George Gipp. After returning from war service overseas where he was an American flier, Bergman was named assistant coach to Doc Spears at the University of Minnesota.

His first introduction to Washington was as coach of the Catholic University football team and he later became athletic director at the Brookland school. He retired from Catholic U. at the end of the 1941 season and took a position with the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Throughout the 1942 season he was a scout for the Redskins.

Bergman was named head coach of the Redskins in December, 1942, shortly after Coach Ray Flaherty accepted a commission in the Navy.

Football Coaches, Preflight Mentors Touchdown Guests

Nationally famous college football athletic coaches and directors now associated with the various preflight programs will be guests of the Touchdown Club at Tuesday's luncheon, 12:30 p. m.

Some of the celebrities are: Harver Harman, Rutgers; Bert Ingwerson, Northwestern; Ma Bell, Southern Methodist U.; Bill Hunter, Southern California, and Mike Gary, Michigan State Teachers College.

The key speech of the luncheon will be made by Rear Admiral W. N. Young, paymaster general of the United States Navy.

Navy Wrestlers Beat Swarthmore

Annapolis, Jan. 29 (AP).—Navy's wrestlers won their third consecutive match today when they swept through seven of eight classes to defeat Swarthmore, 27 to 3.

The Middies clinched the bouts with three falls and four decisions.

Sam McClintic, Navy 145-pounder and a newcomer to the tar mat performance, pinned Swarthmore's John Ferger on 1 minute 25 seconds.

Swarthmore's only win during the afternoon was in the heavyweight class, when Dick Fulton won a 3-0 decision over John Coppedge.

121-POUND CLASS—MacDonald (Navy) defeated Huston. Fall, 2 minutes, 40 seconds.

128-POUND CLASS—Stevenson (Navy) defeated Selby. Decision, 3-0 points.

136-POUND CLASS—Oliver (Navy) defeated Halliday. Decision, 3-0 points.

145-POUND CLASS—McClintic (Navy) defeated Ferger. Fall, 1 minute, 25 seconds.

155-POUND CLASS—Hale (Navy) defeated Wilson. Fall, 2 minutes, 55 seconds.

165-POUND CLASS—Creel (Navy) defeated Kline. Decision, 3-0 points.

175-POUND CLASS—Brimm (Navy) defeated Gibson. Decision, 3-0 points.

HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS—Fulton (Swarthmore) defeated Coppedge. Decision, 3-0 points.

Plebe Swimmers Beat City College

Annapolis, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Navy plebe swimming team met up with unexpected opposition in downing Baltimore City College today, 35-31.

The collegians jumped into the lead by winning the 150-yard medley relay in 1:33.6 and managed to place first in four additional events. However, the Middies placed second and third in all matches and overcame the City threat.

The Finish Was as Close as the Action Pictured

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Detroit, Jan. 29.—Jake La Motta (left) and Ossie (Bulldog) Harris (right) shown as they mixed it last night with Jolting Jake getting a split decision. Harris is bringing up a right uppercut as La Motta prepares to swing his right to Bulldog's face.

Larkin to Sub For Angott Against Lulu

New York, Jan. 29 (AP).—Tippy Larkin of Garfield, N. J., today took Sammy Angott's place for the 10-round Madison Square Garden fight with Lulu Costantino on February 9.

Angott, National Boxing Association champion, aggravated a Charley horse in his left leg last night while gaining a draw with Beau Jack in a 10-round nontitle bout at the Garden. Jack is the New York State lightweight king.

The February 9 opponents signed a contract agreeing to weigh less than 140 pounds. Privately they agreed to make 137 or less.

A doctor from Washington, Pa., hometown of Angott, examined the NBA titlist today and said the leg still was swollen badly. Angott's next title defense will be with Juan Zuarita at Los Angeles March 6.

Navy Tankmen Beat Columbia

Annapolis, Jan. 29 (AP).—The Naval Academy Swimming Team took first place in seven of nine events to sink olumbia University's Natators today, 58-17.

In two special events, the Middie swimmers broke Academy pool records. Bob Cowell, star of the Tar Squad, set a new record in the 300-yard medley relay over the 20 yard pool course by breaking the water at 3:01.2. The old record was 3:05.0.

In the 150-yard back-stroke over the same 20-yard route, Navy's Mott made the course in 1:38.8—the old record having been 1:47.2.

Columbia paced both events for one lap only since these events were not counted in the scoring of the meet.

300-YARD MEDLEY RELAY—Won by Navy (Mott, Berry, Tieman). Time, 3:11.4.

200-YARD FREE STYLE—Won by Rogers (Columbia), second, Mize (Navy); third, Thompson (Navyb). Time, 2:14.

50-YARD FREE STYLE—Won by Butner (Navy); second, Dobbs (Navy); third, G. Cooke (Columbia). Time, 0:24.4.

LOW-BOARD DIVING—Won by Mayo (Navy); second, Kelley (Navy); third, Tears (Columbia.) Winning score, 78.7.

100-YARD FREE STYLE—Won by Lyons (Navy); second, G. Cooke (Columbia); third, Corse (Navy). Time, 0:56.3.

150-YARD BACK STROKE—Won by Graham (..avy); second, Williams (Navy); third, Semmel (Columbia). Time, 1:48.1.

200-YARD BREAST STROKE—Won by Glynn (Navy); second, O'Rourke (Navy); third, Jaworski (Columbia). Time, 2:43.4.

440-YARD FREE STYLE—Won by Rogers (Columbia); second, Ortland (Navy); third, Blair (Navy). Time, 5:01.3.

400-YARD RELAY—Won by Navy (Taylor, Ledeman, Butner, Green). Time, 3:52.0.

Fair Grounds Results

8—1 m. 70 yds.; $1000; 4-yr.-olds up.

Finally, 115 (Bailey)	22.00	9.60	7.00
*Fairhaired Boy, 118 (Hooper)		7.00	4.20
Buttermilk, 113 (Eccard)			7.80

*Addis, Tower Lass, Red Ted, Arrive on Time, Cherry T., *Buckle Down, Purcellville, Dark Stream also ran. Time, 1:46⅘.

Sid Luckman Comes Here With Long Island Tossers

Sid Luckman, the Chicago Bears football ace, will invade another sport here February 4 when the Lieut. Comdr. Clair Bee's Long Island U. "wonder team" clashes with the world champion pro basketball Washington Bears.

Coach Bee, the "Alonzo Stagg of basketball," announced yesterday that his team had obtained Luckman, former Columbia University athlete, to join the LIU bandwagon for the charity contest.

Luckman, though better known for his aerial prowess on the gridiron, also had a reputation as quite a basketeer while at Columbia. Luckman recently joined the U. S. Maritime Service and is stationed at Long Island U., and was happy to join the cage stars who will play at Uline's.

Mario Russo, ace pitcher of the New York Yankees and a hero of the 1943 World Series, was the first of the stars to be obtained.

The Washington Bears, who have lost but four games in their last 70, will play the New York Blackshirts at Turner's Arena this afternoon—their last joust before the Infantile Paralysis game,, which will be a 100 per cent charity contest.

Tickets go on sale tomorrow at Ulines, Reids, 11th and U sts. nw., Willard and Shoreham Hotels, the Sports Center and all Lichtman theaters.

SID LUCKMAN

Plebes Defeat Baltimore Five

Annapolis, Jan. 29 (AP).—Mt. St. Joseph High School of Baltimore was toppled from the ranks of the unbeaten today by the Navy Plebes, 39-25.

Plebe Forward Richards, substituting for Rex in the second half, accounted for 10 points of Navy's total.

The Middies, possessing only a 22-15 margin at halftime pulled out in front of Mt. St. Joe in the opening minutes of the second half to chalk up their fourth straight victory.

Mt. St. Joe.	G	FG	P	Plebes.	G	FG	P
Banahan,f	1	0	2	Rex,f	3	0	4
Eikenberg,f	3	2	8	Wiedman,f	2	0	4
Howell,c	3	0	6	Richards,f	5	0	10
Gordon,c	2	1	5	Thompson,f	1	0	2
Lipton,g	0	0	0	Rainnie,c	0	1	1
Falter,g	2	0	4	Lanahan,c	3	0	6
				Buxton,g	0	0	0
Totals	11	3	25	Sullivan,g	2	1	5
				Eisenman,g	1	1	3
				Smith,g	2	0	4
				Totals	19	3	39

Score at half—22-15, Plebes. Officials—Schmid (Bucknell) and Menton (Loyola).

Randolph-Macon Beats Episcopal

Front Royal, Va., Jan. 29.—Randolph-Macon Academy defeated Episcopal High of Alexandria on the academy court here this afternoon, 37 to 28.

Burnett sank the first basket after five minutes of play. The Yellow Jackets were slow in getting into scoring action and trailed at the end of the first period, 6 to 8. The game was a spirited one from the jump-off.

Randolph Macon went ahead in the second quarter, which ended, 19 to 15, and were never overtaken. Naylor of the Yellow Jackets was high scorer, with five field goals and a foul shot.

Rand.-Macon	G	FG	P	Episcopal.	G	FG	P
Thompson,f	3	1	7	Goodman,f	3	1	7
Lee,f	0	0	0	Peters,f	0	1	1
Overton,f	1	0	2	Biles,f	2	2	6
Neesler,f	0	0	0	Hodge,c	2	0	4
Somerfield,f	3	1	7	Burnett,g	1	4	6
Shaffer,c	2	2	6	Tazewell,g	1	2	4
Naylor,g	5	1	11				
Austin,g	2	0	4	Totals	9	10	38
Corr,g	0	0	0				
Totals	16	5	37				

Referee—Buschen.

Navy's Juniors Score

Annapolis, Jan. 29 (AP).—Navy's junior varsity basketball team ran a game, but outclassed, Glenn L. Martin Co. five, ragged today on the Middle court to win, 62-30.

Lane High Scores

Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 29.—Waynesboro High defeated Lane High of Charlottesville, 20-19, in a thrilling game here this afternoon.

Camp Grant To Discontinue Varsity Sports

Camp Grant, Ill., Jan. 29 (AP).—Camp Grant, which has featured a strong sports program for the last three years, will discontinue all varsity sports competition at the close of the present basketball season, Brig. Gen. James E. Baylis, camp commander, disclosed today.

In letters mailed to all universities and colleges that expected to appear on future Camp Grant sports schedules, General Baylis said:

"In view of the stepped-up tempo of the Allied offensive all over the world and the consequent increased demand on the time of men in the armed forces, it is now necessary for Camp Grant to discontinue all forms of varsity competition effective with the close of the present basketball season."

The Camp Grant basketball team, defeated only twice this season, will meet Notre Dame in the Chicago Stadium March 3 for its final contest.

The camp has completed three seasons of baseball and football, and is now in the third season for basketball and boxing.

Coached by Lieut. Robert Harris, former University of Wisconsin athlete, the Grant basketball team last year won the National Service Championship and this year has been defeated only by the Sheboygan Redskins, National Professional League champions, and Marquette University.

Cutters Close *Hockey Games* At Uline Arena

The popular United States Coast Guard Cutters of Curtis Bay, Md., have closed out two major ice hockey matches for Uline Arena for the near future.

Ensign Alvin G. Lane, athletic officer at Curtis Bay, announced that the Cutters will play host to His Majesty's Canadian Ship St. Hyacinth, one of the better Canadian teams, at Uline's Saturday night.

On Wednesday night, February 16, the Coast Guard will return against the powerful Hershey Bears, leader of the American Hockey League.

Lane Returns From Tour

Ensign Lane returned from a tour of Canada over the weekend to report that the Coast Guardsmen will appear against major hockey opposition at Uline Arena throughout the remainder of the season.

Through special arrangement some of the Dominion's better service teams will be brought into Washington, while negotiations also have been opened for matches which will involve the Cutters and Detroit Red Wings, Toronto Maple Leafs, Chicago Black Hawks and other National Hockey League clubs.

Redwings to Close Date Here

The appearance of the Redwings, present sensation of the National Hockey League, has been virtually closed for a date to be announced, Lane adds.

In matches here to date the Cutters have gained the wholehearted support of Washingtonians while scoring over the HMCS Naval All-Stars and Ottawa Commandos of Canada and the Philadelphia Falcons of the Eastern Hockey League.

Pitcher Mungo Passes Physical

Fort Jackson, S. C., Jan. 29 (AP).—Van Lingle Mungo, New York Giants' twirler who won three out of 10 last season, passed his preinduction physical examination today at Fort Jackson.

The pitcher, who has spent 16 years in organized baseball, previously had played nearly 10 years with Brooklyn.

Mungo, 32, was sent here by his Pageland, S. C., draft board.

The Public Relations Office said Mungo would be given a 21-day furough and then he would report to the Fort Bragg, N. C., reception center for induction.

Navy Rifle, Pistol Teams Win Match

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 29 (AP).—The United States Naval Academy rifle and pistol teams defeated the New London (Conn.) Coast Guard Academy today.

The rifle squad, leading in all three firing positions, won out over the Coast Guard, 1397 to 1350 in a short range, in a shoulder-to-shoulder match.

High scorer King, of Navy, with 283 points, led the Middie pistol team to a 1364-to-1297 victory.

Scores

BASKETBALL

Navy, 45; Duke, 42.
Navy Plebes, 39; Mt. St. Joseph's, 25.
Navy Jayvees, 62; Glenn Martin, 30.

WRESTLING

Michigan, 17; Purdue, 9.
Navy, 27; Swarthmore, 3.
Navy Plebes, 36; Augusta Military Academy, 6.
Yale, 21; Tufts, 3.
Dartmouth, 26; Coast Guard Academy, 8.

RIFLE

Navy, 1397; New London (Conn.) Coast Guard, 1350.

GYMNASTICS

Navy, 5; Jersey City Recreation, 1.

SWIMMING

Michigan, 63; Purdue, 21.
Navy, 58; Columbia, 17.
Navy Plebes, 35; Baltimore City College, 31.
Army, 68; U. S. Coast Guard Academy, 7; Yale, 52; Pennsylvania, 22.

TRACK

Army, 87; Columbia, 16; Princeton, 14.

Blue Devils' Rally Barely Fails to Tie

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 29 (AP).—A determined quintet from Duke University came within two points of knotting the count with Navy in the closing minutes of their basketball game today, but had to accept the short end of a final 45 to 42 score.

Never more than five or six points behind, the Duke five matched the Tar scoring in the second half—both teams scoring 23 points—but a Navy halftime lead of 22-19 proved the deciding factor in a game, which for championship fight, rivaled the Duke-Navy football fray of 1943.

Middies Take Lead

Ernie Litty, Middle guard, put his teammates out in the lead with a field goal in the first 25 seconds of play but Duke Center Bill Wright knotted the count at 2-all on the following play.

From this point on, the scoring was nip and tuck with Navy maintaining a slight advantage through most of the first half—an advantage which never varied from a 1 to 5 point lead.

Tie for Scoring Honors

Longnecker, Tar captain, and Navy's center Spook Elliott vied for top-scoring honors. Both accounted for 13 tallies while Blue Devil forward Gordon Carver raised the losers score with 5 field goals and 2 foul shots.

With 30 seconds of playing time remaining, the Durham, N. C., squad brought the crowd to its feet as it came within two points of tying the score. However, defensive work by Longnecker and Adrian Back held the Dukes for the remainder of the test.

Duke.	G	FG	P	Navy.	G	FG	P
Gilbert,f	3	0	6	McKay,f	3	1	7
Carver,f	5	2	12	Longnecker,f	5	3	13
Turner,f	0	0	0	Carroll,f	0	0	0
Wright,c	4	0	8	Elliott,c	6	1	13
Harner,g	4	2	10	Litty,g	2	1	5
Bailey,g	2	2	6	Back,g	3	1	7
Balitsaris,g	0	0	0	Zech,g	0	0	0
Totals	18	6	42	Totals	19	7	45

Score at half—22-19, Navy. Officials—Enright (Loyola) and Neun (George Williams).

New Pro Grid Loop Seen AA Clubs' Topic

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 29 (AP).—Directors of the American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs will meet in Chicago February 10 for a special conclave which probably will deal chiefly with formation of a pro football loop, it was learned here today.

There has been some agitation for the association to create a football league as an adjunct, with teams in each of the cities which now have baseball clubs. Columbus and Indianapolis both are on record as favoring the plan and a spokesman who asked he not be named said it was possible that complete agreement of all cities might be obtained at the February meeting.

The session will follow five days after Kenesaw Mountain Landis, high commissioner of baseball, meets in New York with postwar planning committees of all baseball leagues to discuss a program to be followed after peace returns.

George M. Trautman, president of the association, will attend the New York meeting as a representative of his loop and then report to the association directors at Chicago.

Bainbridge Trips Hampden-Sydney

Hampden-Sydney, Va., Jan. 29 (AP).—A basketball team from Bainbridge (Md.) Naval Training Station walloped Hampden-Sydney here last night, 66-31.

Norlander, Sailor center, led the scoring for the night with 18 points. Voight, Tiger guard, paced the Hampden Sydney team with 13.

The visitors jumped into an early lead and increased their margin over the Tigers as the contest progressed. The score stood 33-16 at halftime.

Bainbridge.	G	FG	P	Hamp.-Syd.	G	FG	P
Yovicsin,f	0	0	0	Caniwell,f	4	4	12
Brightman,f	3	0	6	Walters,f	0	0	0
Mikus,f	0	1	1	Gaster,f	0	1	1
Carley,f	0	0	0	Burke,f	0	0	0
Goldstein,f	1	2	4	Rader,c	0	1	1
Norlander,c	8	2	18	Johns,c	0	0	0
Holcomb,c	2	1	5	Bond,g	2	0	4
Durdan,g	1	1	3	Voight,g	6	1	13
Gillam,g	3	2	8	LeGrande,g	0	0	0
Vandeweghe,g	3	1	7	Bookman,g	0	0	0
Murdaugh,g	5	0	10				
Sebett,g	2	0	4	Totals	12	7	31
Totals	28	18	66				

Score at half—33-16, Bainbridge.

$75,000 Offer Refused for Director J. E.

Miami, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP).—Trainer G. R. Bryson is known as a willing trader of racing talent, but he has hung a "not for sale" sign on Director J. E. despite an offer of $75,000 for the equine namesake of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI.

Bryson thinks too well of his big brown colt as a Kentucky Derby prospect to let him go for any such figure, although he picked him up as a yearling for $2500 and almost sold him a few weeks later for the same amount.

Bryson still has a vivid memory of Director J. E. running neck and neck with Platter in the Walden Stakes last year and losing by a head.

The horse, a new arrival at Hialeah Park, is being pointed for the Flamingo, the first winter test over distance for Derby possibilities.

The $75,000 offer for Director J. E. was made by Fred Hooper, owner of the Circle H outfit. Jockey Eddie Arcaro, who will ride him in the Flamingo, calls the colt a "classy" horse and good derby eligible.

LaSalle's Geatz Tops Cumberland Court Scores

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 29 (Spl).—With the city scholastic basketball season at the halfway mark, LaSalle High's Tommy Geatz is setting the individual scoring pace with 134 points for 13 games.

Jimmy Macfarlane, lanky Allegany forward who was out in front a few weeks ago, dropped to second place with 121 counters, while Ray Shaffer, another LaSalle performer, was shoved from second to third place as the result of Geatz's climb. Shaffer, with 102 markers, is the third city cager to go over the century mark.

Macfarland has high average with 11 points a game while Geatz has scored the most points, 24, and most field goals, 12, in one game.

Allegany, at the present writing, has won 11 straight games, but LaSalle, winner of 12 of 13, has the top average with 50 points a game. The Explorers piled up their highest total in a single contest when they whipped Central High of Lonaconing, 74-19, after suffering their only setback at the hands of the Tigers at Lonaconing, 21-20.

Japs Spoiled Series Broadcast, So Our Marines Got Even

New York, Jan. 29 (AP).—You can go just so far with a U. S. Marine, folks, but this is a warning that when you get him riled, you're strictly on your own.

It seems the Japs discovered that on Tarawa—all because of a ball game. As Lieut. Jim Lucas, who's just back from that brawl, puts it, the Marines were sore, and "they broke the Japs' backs and they broke their hearts by the way they kept coming on, in spite of what was thrown at them."

Now, naturally, the Marines were riled for a lot of important reasons, but take Lieutenant Jim's word for it, one of the biggest peeves went directly back to the World Series last fall.

"Our outfit was in New Zealand then," Jim tells you, "and we had our radios all set up to listen in on one of the games. Well, the Japs jammed the air that day and we couldn't hear the game. And those kids were so burned up about it that when we got to Tarawa, they were out to get even. They did, too."

Jim is a former Tulsa Tribune sports writer and is sporting his new lieutenant's bars only since returning from the islands a few days ago. A husky, blond youngster, with a slow, drawling way of talking that reminds you, by its sincerity, of Jim Braddock, he's one of the sports-writers-turned combat correspondents who joined the Marines and sat in on the Tarawa show. . . .

"Helped bury the dead, then wrote our stories," he explains briefly, and nothing could make you realize any more clearly that it wasn't a pleasant day's work. Little Hy Hurwitz, who wrote boxing and baseball for the Boston Globe, was there, too. So was Gene Ward, from the New York Daily News, and Pete Zurlinden of the AP, an "expert" on Navy football at Annapolis.

Jim's story on bloody Tarawa was the first out of the islands and ranks among newspapermen as one of the best jobs of the war. You read it and you could practically see our fellows wading in there, wave after wave, "catching hell—but still coming on."

"One of them," Jim recalls, "was a former pitcher for the Phillies. He did a real job on a couple of pill boxes . . . showed he still had his fast ball left. Another was a fellow who played football at Minnesota."

As far as Jim is concerned, sports is a big part of the Marine's life—and an important one—particular baseball and fights.

"While we were in New Zealand," he relates, "we had a big boxing show once a week, and had at least one bout every other night during the week. Tom Heeney, the old heavyweight—he's in our Navy now, you know—did most of the refereeing and turned in a swell job.

"There were regular baseball leagues, too, and the way the boys went all out in the game you'd think they were playing for a World Series cut..

"I remember once we went to see a couple of New Zealand teams play their local brand of football. We thought it was funny and laughed at it. So we put on a big baseball game. A crowd of 35,000 showed up to watch it. They got even—they laughed at our game."

Chronister, Star Md. U. Miler, Dies in Jap Prison Camp

Baltimore, Jan. 29 (AP).—First Lieut. Mason Chronister of the Marine Corps, former star miler on the University of Maryland's track team, died last December 15 in a Japanese prison camp, his mother, Mrs. Anna Chronister, Baltimore, disclosed yesterday.

Mrs. Chronister said she had been informed of her son's death in a telegram from Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Marine Corps commandant, dated January 21. A subsequent letter added that he had died in a prison camp.

Lieutenant Chronister, who in 1938 ran a close third to Glenn Cunningham and Archie Romani in the Governor's Mile race in Baltimore, was reported missing in action on May 11, 1942, following the capitulation of Manila.

On May 28, 1942, an announcement from Washington listed him among 33 Marine Corps officers "either known or presumed to be prisoners of war."

Chronister ended his college track career by running the anchor lap on Maryland's crack distance relay team, which took the Southern Conference mile in 4:15.

He took advanced ROTC training at Maryland and immediately after graduation enlisted for training at the Marine Basic School at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. He was commissioned in February, 1941. He arrived in Manila four days before Pearl Harbor.

Ariel Flight Wins Bahamas 'Cap

9 Flamingo Hopes Lose To Ex-Plater

Hialeah Park, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP).—Ariel Flight, the only horse in the field of 10 not eligible for the Flamingo stakes and which ran as a $1,500 plater last summer and, more recently at Tropical Park, for $2,500, drove to a length and a half victory in the Bahamas Handicap here this afternoon. Paying $53.20 for two, the Gelding carried Sam Feinberg's Silks first home by a length and a half, running the seven furlongs in 1:25 3-5.

H. F. Jacoby's Good Bid was second, a half length before A. W. Wentzel's tired pacemaker, Freezout. Challenge Me was a well-beaten fourth. The winner's share of the purse was $4,570.

Brief Sigh off Poorly

The start was only fair. River Divide Farm's Brief Sigh, a slight favorite over the topweighted Good Bid, was last away and never could reach contention.

Two notable absentees from the Bahamas were Black Badge, whose stable passed up running the colt under top assignment of 130 pounds, and Director J. E., which was not deemed quite ready for such a stiff test for a winter debut. He had been weighted at 126.

Freezout flattered his backers in the big crowd by setting the pace slightly in front of Ariel Flight, Eternity and Good Bid. Eternity was first to crack up. When they straightened for home, Mike Caffarella drove Ariel Flight to the fore. The long shot, dusting off the hopes of the Flamingo Hopefuls in his wage, gamely staved off the closing bid of Good Bid. The latter carried 122 pounds to Ariel Flight's 109.

Another to McCreary

Conn McCreary earned a double when he piloted Rascal, a $25.80 for two chance, to a five lengths success in the first half of the divided Caribbean (grade c) handicap, a turf course event of a mile and a sixteenth. This race saw the "Gray Ghost" Doubt Not, which won three in a row under Alfred Robertson's training, failing in the role of favorite. The veteran led Rascal for more than a half mile before weakening and finally wound up sixth.

Transformer closed stoutly to finish second but Rascal was just breezing in the clear. Son of War was third, a head behind Transformer.

The second half of the turf course event went to Homeward Bound in a blanket finish. Minee-Mo, Rosy Brand, Hyperionion and K. Dorko followed the $10.50 for $2 shot over the wire as named all in a bunch. K. Dorko led to the head of the stretch but it was "anybody's race" in the general rush through the front lane. Minee-Mo closed favorite.

Grid Star at 16

New Orleans, Jan. 29 (AP).—Gaston Bourgeois, 16-year-old guard of the Tulane Greenies last season, is one of the youngest players ever to win a position on the All-Southeastern Conference mythical eleven. He started every game.

Hialeah Park

Results

1—6½; $1600; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Air Supremacy, 118 (A'son) 9.70 4.20 3.10
Vim, 110 (Pratt) 3.40 2.50
Cactus Foot, 115 (Young) 3.60
Dansation, Shined Up, Tidy Reward, Jamoke, Busy Nine, Swift Marine, Expose, High Clock, King of Castle also ran. Time, 1:20.

2—6½; $1600; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Rene B., 110 (McCreary) . 10.30 5.90 5.20
Double Feature, 115 (Moore) ... 79.70 24.50
Lawrinson, 115 (Young) 9.00
Hindu Prince, Roman Red, Clansman, Edemgee, Jean Buttons, Vain Pursuit, Royal Tinty also ran. Time, 1:20⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $70.30.

3—1⅛; $1200; 4-yr.-olds up; claiming.
Sweeplet, 108 (Phelps) 5.80 4.30 3.90
Belfry Chimes, 108 (Skrenaski) .. 5.80 4.10
Rest Awhile, 108 (Pratt) 4.80
Farragut, Snow Apple, Question Man, Star Cress, Prospect Boy also ran. Time, 2:34⅘.

4—¾; $1800; 4-yr.-olds up; claiming.
Zacatine, 109 (Lindberg) .. 11.20 7.20 4.50
Clyde Tolson, 118 (Balsaretti) ... 6.70 4.00
Overlin, 109 (Pratt) 6.90
Johnnie J., Billy Rolfe, Rush Act, Baroque, Likeannot also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

5—⅝; $5000 added; 3-year-olds; h'cap.
Ariel Flight, 109 (C'rella) 53.20 19.30 10.50
Good Bid, 122 (Arcaro) 5.20 4.30
Freezout, 112 (Lindberg) 7.80
Challenge Me, Green Bush, Eternity, Stymie, Brief Sigh, Jimmie, Blue Wings also ran. Time, 1:25⅘.

6—1⅛; $3000; 3-yr.-olds up; handicap.
Rascal, 107 (McCreary) .. 25.80 10.60 6.60
Transformer, 117 (Atkinson) 5.60 3.50
Son of War, 114 (Pierson) 5.40
Doubt Not, Kanlaat, Air Current, Lezagation, One Only also ran. Time, 1:45.

7—1⅛; $3000; 3-yr.-olds up; handicap.
Homeward B'd, 112 (P'son) 10.80 4.70 3.50
Minee-Mo, 122 (Arcaro) 4.50 3.10
Rosy Brand, 108 (Wall) 3.10
Hyperionion, Ringfisher, Arthur Murray, Equinox, K. Dorko also ran. Time, 1:46⅘.

8—1⅛; $3500; 3-yr.-olds up; handicap.
Piccadilly, 110 (Atkinson) .. 9.20 4.20 3.60
Sun Again, 124 (Thompson) ... 6.30 4.60
Harvard Square, 109 (Snider) 6.00
†Eurasian, Signator, Four Freedoms, †Eye for Eye, Cape Cod, Love Day also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.
†Havabome Stable entry.

Fair Grounds

Results

1—1 1-16; $1000; claiming; 4-yr.-olds up.
Albino, 114 (Higley) 9.80 5.20 4.00
Hey Harping, 106 (Bailey) ... 5.00 4.40
Eben Flag, 118 (Burns) 28.20
Grand Rush, Juanita M., Onus, Valdina Fable, Frou Frou, Yondell E., Precious Years also ran. Time, 1:49⅘.

2—1⅛; $1000; 4-yr.-olds up; claiming.
Star Back, 116 (Dodson) .. 5.40 4.40 3.20
Rocky Dell, 111 (Higley) 11.60 4.60
Bolsie, 106 (Weerts) 2.80
Jay Bee Dee, Princess Glo, Replication, Glenmport, Riposte also ran. Time, 2:03⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $46.40

3—⅛; $1000; 2-yr.-old maidens; claim'g.
Motie Brand, 116 (Peters) 15.80 6.20 3.40
Dimit, 116 (Dodson) 5.20 3.20
J. E. O'Sullivan, 116 (Jemas) 3.60
†Source, Petes Brother, †Count Eamer, Cuddle, †Plover Brand, †Wise Joe, †Sweeping Manna also ran. Time, 0:23⅘.
†F. Forestiere entry.
‡Spring Lake Stud entry.
‡A. Graffagnini entry.

4—⅝; $1100; allowances; the Seabrook; 4-yr.-olds up.
Shackle, 111 (Bailey) 3.80 3.40 2.40
No Quein, 116 (Burns) 9.80 4.20
Codemaster, 126 (Alfonso) 3.00
Henderson, Ariel Image, Capsicum and Winters Rules also ran. Time, 1:14.

5—⅝; $1000; allowances; Class D; the Back Bay; 3-yr.-olds.
Dargusan, 108 (Dodson) 5.20 3.20 2.30
High Harp, 108 (Bailey) 3.60 2.40
Darby Doulton, 120 (Alfonso) 6.20
Chic Shirley, Wing Tip, Ramsey, Black Shot, Captain Eddie, Coy Orphan, Papalo also ran. Time, 1:13⅕.

6—1⅛; $3000 added; the Shreveport Handicap; 4-yr.-olds up.
Salto, 114 (Jemas) 3.40 3.00 2.10
Ge-Gime, 120 (Murphy) 5.60 2.60
Traffic Court, 109 (Garner) 2.60
Miss Ethel, Parasang, Hard Pone also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

7—1-16; $5000; 3-yr.-olds; handicap.
Valdina Zenith, 110 (Jemas) 10.00 4.00 2.60
Rover, 129 (Peters) 4.00 2.40
Gay Bit, 122 (Eccard) 2.20
Signal's Bloke, Sunnip, Birthmark also ran. Time, 1:44.

Shows Fistwork, Footwork Here

This young man, who looks like a composite picture of Jack Dempsey and Max Schmeling, is Joey Maxim, the Cleveland heavyweight championship hope. The 21-year-old battler, now in the Army, meets Georgie Parks at Turner's Arena tomorrow night.

Veteran Honus Wagner Signs For Another Season; Nears 70

Pittsburgh, Jan. 29 (AP).—Squat, bandy-legged Honus Wagner, a terror on the base paths and a scourge to pitchers during 21 years at shortstop in the National League, today returned his signed contract to the Pittsburgh Pirates—almost on the eve of his seventieth birthday.

For the white-haired veteran, who won eight league batting crowns and stole 720 bases during his career, today's contract was his thirty-third in the "big time," has twelfth as coach for the Pirates, for whom he played 18 seasons from 1900 to 1917.

"I guess that's more contracts than anybody now active on a major league playing field ever signed, except Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics," he said.

Just Like All Others

Wagner made no special ceremony over the signing. In fact, he didn't even take time off from his duties as deputy sheriff at nearby Carnegie to come to the Pirate office. He mailed "them papers" back to the ball club.

"It wasn't any different than any of the rest of them—except that one time I held out," he said. But he didn't say when, or for what, he held out.

Asked in an interview how many more he intended to sign, the erstwhile "flying Dutchman," who will be 70 February 24, said:

"I wish I knew. I'm just going to keep on signing them and coaching as long as I can—at least for ten more years if I'm able."

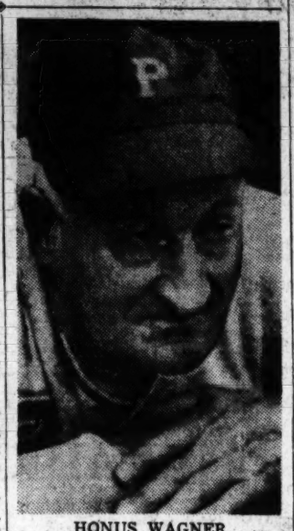
Wagner, one of the first of baseball's greats to be voted into baseball's hall of fame, and whose diamond feats still decorate the record books of the National League, came out of retirement in 1933 to become a coach for the Pirates.

Storehouse of Knowledge

Still active despite his years, he passes his wealth of baseball knowledge on to both young and old in the Pirate fold.

That storehouse of knowledge was filled during the days he was hanging up such league marks—that still stand—as stealing six bases in one World Series, hammering out 2426 singles, 651 doubles and 252 triples, while compiling a life time batting average of .329.

Wagner's birthday will be honored February 20, four days early, when the Pittsburgh chapter of the Baseball Writers Association of America will hold a banquet for him, and also for Connie Mack and John Tener, former president of the National League.



HONUS WAGNER

Browns Sign Pitchers Shirley, Campbell

St. Louis, Jan. 29 (AP).—The St. Louis Browns disclosed today the signing of two pitchers, Newman Shirley of Denison, Tex., and Raymond Campbell, a southpaw, to 1944 contracts. Both were free agents.

Shirley was with the Philadelphia Athletics in 1941 and Sprinfield, Mass., of the Eastern League in 1943. He is classified 4-F in the draft.

Campbell signed with the Chicago Cubs in 1937 and was owned by Milwaukee of the American Association last year.

Hialeah Park

Entries

1—6½; $1200; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Roman Gift	115	Lady Boswell	109
Ration Scotch	114	*Navy Bomber	112
Dick Richards	114	Too Much	109
Sunamit	109	*Porsandra	104
Good Rob	114	Pilgrim	109
Payable	109	*Roy Congdon	109
*Class Book	107	*Black Africa	109
Close Up	114	*Speed Hoover	109

2—1⅛; $1400; maiden 4-year-olds.

Golden Message	113	*Robert F	113
*Defense Stamp	113	Neb	113
Ancipital	118	*Oakford	113
*Final Haven	115	Depi	118
Ath	118	Blue Water	120
*Prince Eugene	113	Golden Fleece	118
*Phaedra	110		

3—1⅛; $1200; 4-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Miss Discovery	113	*Pamphlet	109
Red Rosette	108	*Lady Orchid	108
*Mobcap	105	Picture Flag	108

4—6½; $2500; 4-yr.-olds up; allowances.

Noonday Sun	104	Eric Knight	118
Johnny Jr	118	Last Bubble	102
Ample Reward	116	Even Stitch	111
Sedgemoore	112	Rurales	112
*Valdina Punch	115	Headoverheels	100
*Sir War	109	Bridleour	118
Mighty Master	110	Theseus	108
Dream Parade	112	Seamanlike	118

5—⅞; $2500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Dandy Jim	106	Don Miller	100
Alorage	111	Air Patrol	106
*F. B. Eve	112	My Ali	117
Leavenworth	117	Spangled Game	102
Spook Ship	111	Bud Grey	106
Valdina Malden	108	Nursery Tale	120

6—1⅛; $1800; 4-yr.-olds up; allowances.

*Allergic	106	Speedway	111
*Guerrrion	113	Toy Quay	113
*Panbroom	112	Sunzino	120
Clocklike	117	*Landslide	112
*Riding Light	112		

7—1⅛; $1500; 3-year-olds; claiming.

U. S. Salute	112	Patsy T	115
Mustafa	108	*Night Bomber	107
Cee Raf	122	Resale	120
Reward Me	112		

8—1¼; $1200; 4-yr.-olds up; allowances.

*Squadron	112	Muchy	118
Singing Heels	114	Snooks Winters	114
Mae James	112	In the Night	104
Sweeping Dream	104	The Thane	111
Belmike	114		

Parks to Get Big Chance in Maxim Bout

The United States Army's hope for the world's professional heavyweight boxing championship, 21-year old Joey Maxim, makes his bow tomorrow night at Turner's Arena. Maxim, who in 36 pro fights has lost but 4 times, will fight Georgie Parks, District heavyweight, in a 10-round bout that promises to lure a capacity crowd to the 14th and W sts. emporium of sock.

Although it is Maxim's coming-out party, the Cleveland boy, a physical instructor at Pope Field, North Carolina, is by no means a stranger in the realm of fistiania.

Back in 1940 Maxim won four Golden Gloves titles in the same year—the Cleveland, New York, Chicago and National titles. And carrying on in the pro field, he proceeded to knock off such fighters as Red Burman, Nate Bolden, Lee Oma, Bill Peterson, Booker Beckwith, Anton Christoforidid, Lou Brooks (twice), Curtis Sheppard (twice), and many others too numerous to mention.

Maxim is an Army boy with loads of color and showmanship and a punch that augers well for his future. In his most recent match in Cleveland he stopped Claudio Villar in six heats. Even Pierce Green, Villar's manager, remarked after the bout that "Maxim looked like a fitting successor to Joe Louis."

But Parks, a 21-year-old himself, can do a lot of spoiling out there tomorrow. Georgie is as unpredictable as the weather. He has had his good innings and his bad ones. But always the fans and opponents have respected his punching. Example No. 1 was Gus Mirman, who was pretty cocky until Georgie flattened him in two heats. And example No. 2 was Vince Pimpihella, who went out in six rounds, only to fight Tami Mauriello a tough battle a few weeks later in Brooklyn.

Tommy Mollins, Baltimore veteran with four in a row, will return to fight B. B. Washington in a six. Two other sixes and a four are on the card. Charley Petro, slated to fight Lee Rosan, is off the show.

Armstrong to Arrive Today For Training

"Hammerin' Henry" Armstrong, three-time former world's boxing champion, reports here today to set up training for his scheduled 10-round boxing bout with Lew Hanbury at Griffith Stadium a week from tomorrow night, February 7.

Armstrong opens a series of public workouts tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Liberty Athletic Club's gymnasium, 419 9th st. nw., and will continue drilling there through next Saturday.

Armstrong will be making his fourth appearance locally against Hanbury, and figures to be extended for the first time in a local bout. Previously he was an overwhelming favorite here while crashing through against Phil Furr, Johnny Cabello and Saverio Turiello.

Hanbury's rise to the heights within the past several months has been one of the bright lights in Washington's boxing history.

Lew Hanbury upset Jackie Callura, then NBA featherweight champion of the world. He then fought the ringwise and experienced Jackie Wilson and lost on technical knockout, but has gone undefeated since both locally and in Madison Square Garden.

His handlers are confident that Hanbury has a great chance against Armstrong.

Armstrong now is launched upon his second comeback. Thus far he has won on knockouts over Aldo Spoldi and Saverio Turiello.

Touchdowners Aid Shrine

The Touchdown Club has pledged its support of the third annual Shrine Circus, sponsored by Almas Temple, March 27-April 2 inclusive, at Uline Arena, by purchasing $4000 in tickets for the March 28 night performance. It will be "Touchdown Club Night" and a 100 percent subscription from the organization. Bob Simmons (left), Touchdown president, is shown purchasing the tickets from Howard P. Foley, former potentate and the Shrine ringmaster. Proceeds will go to Crippled Children's Hospital.

Los Angeles Seeks '48 Olympic Games

Los Angeles, Jan. 29 (AP).—Los Angeles will petition the International Olympic Committee which is to meet in Lausanne, Switzerland, this summer, for permission to hold the 1948 Olympic games here.

Avery Brundage, head of the American Olympic Committee, conferred today with a committee organized to bring the big athletic event here after cancellations in Japan and Finland because of the war.

William May Garland, heading the Los Angeles committee, which brought the games here in 1932, said that if the Fourteenth Olympic games were not held because of war conditions, application would be made for the 1952 games.

Mississippi Grid Revival Sought

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 29 (AP).—A committee of Mississippi State Senators today asked trustees to revive intercollegiate football at the University of Mississippi and Mississippi State College.

No immediate action was expected, however, since the present board of trustees—which voted suspension of athletics after the football season of 1942—is to be succeeded in May by a new board, appointed by Gov. Thomas L. Bailey.

Meanwhile Louisiana State University announced its 1944 gridiron schedule which included a game with Mississippi State, subject to approval by State's college board.

British Middleweight Jock McAvoy to Retire

London, Jan. 29 (AP).—Jock McAvoy, British middleweight boxing champion since 1933, has announced his retirement.

In fights in the United States, McAvoy, whose real name is Joseph Bamford, whipped Al McCoy of Boston in 10 rounds, knocked out Babe Risko in one, stopped Jimmy Smith of Philadelphia in two, and won in 10 from Anson Green in Philadelphia.

Majors to Talk Manpower at N. Y. Meeting

By Harold Claassen

New York, Jan. 29 (AP).—Baseball's meeting in New York next weekend was scheduled originally as a talk-fest on postwar problems but there's every indication that pre-peace puzzles, especially manpower, also will be debated.

The rapidity and regularity with which the diamond athletes have been dropped into 1-A during the past week has made its impression on the magnates, although Ford Frick, president of the National League, repeated today that "as long as we have nine men to a team, we will play."

Present major league rules permit each team to have 25 players and Frick said his eight-club league had 244 players on its reserve list, including Van Lingle Mungo, whose acceptance into the armed service was announced a few moments after the tabulation was completed.

Frick Sure of Seven

"Of these, 72 are in 4-F and seven have honorable discharges," Frick explained.

William Harridge, president of the American League, counted 270 athletes available for his circuit.

Prior to the 1-A trend of the past week the postwar problems of funneling former ball players to diamond jobs again after peace is declared and the revamping of the geographical structures of the minors were considered as the prime points up for discussion.

The possibility that Commissioner K. M. Landis might give his stand on the status of players from suspended leagues who were obtained by functioning clubs and placed on the latter's reserve lists also increases the importance of the meeting.

Free Agent Question Up

It has been hinted that Landis intends to declare such athletes "free agents," a move which is opposed by the farm system clubs which sought to protect their rights to players by the transfers.

Landis has invited committees from the two major leagues and from the minors to sit in on Saturday's pow-wow on the postwar problems.

The meeting will be followed by the annual New York Baseball Writers' dinner and show Sunday, February 5, and by various gatherings of individual loops on the following Monday and Tuesday, including the schedule-making confab of the National circuit.

Aggie Coach Learns Lesson; Delays Drills

College Station, Tex., Jan. 29 (AP).—It won't be exactly seasonal, but spring football practice at Texas A. and M College will be held in late summer or early fall.

Reason: Coach Homer Norton doesn't intend to help train boys for other schools.

Only 9 of the 44 who went out for spring work last year were present in September to do their bit for the Aggies. Eight of 9 earned their letters.

Such prospects as Backfielders Dave Redman and Bucky Sheffield were on opposing varsities—Redman at Southern Methodist and Sheffield at Rice. Not to mention Henry Hook, who did a good tackle job for Rice, and Bob Zelsman, who played guard for the Owls.

Of course these boys were in the Naval training program and were transferred as were others of the 35 who left Aggieland for the armed service.

But, be that as it may, Norton isn't going to start practice until he's reasonably sure the boys he works with will be on hand when the first whistle blows next fall.

Niewenhous, Arlington, New Lehigh Mat Captain

Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 29.—Lehigh's most finished wrestler, Ted Newenhous, sophomore from Arlington, Va., who wrestles at 165 pounds, has been elected captain for the season.

Ted is in his first year of college wrestling but is not a newcomer to the sport. He was captain of the Wyoming Seminary team of '41-'42 when he won the championship of the 145-pound division in the annual prep school tourney held at Lehigh. In the spring he won a letter in track, his first varsity "L."

Huskers and Gophers Play at Minneapolis

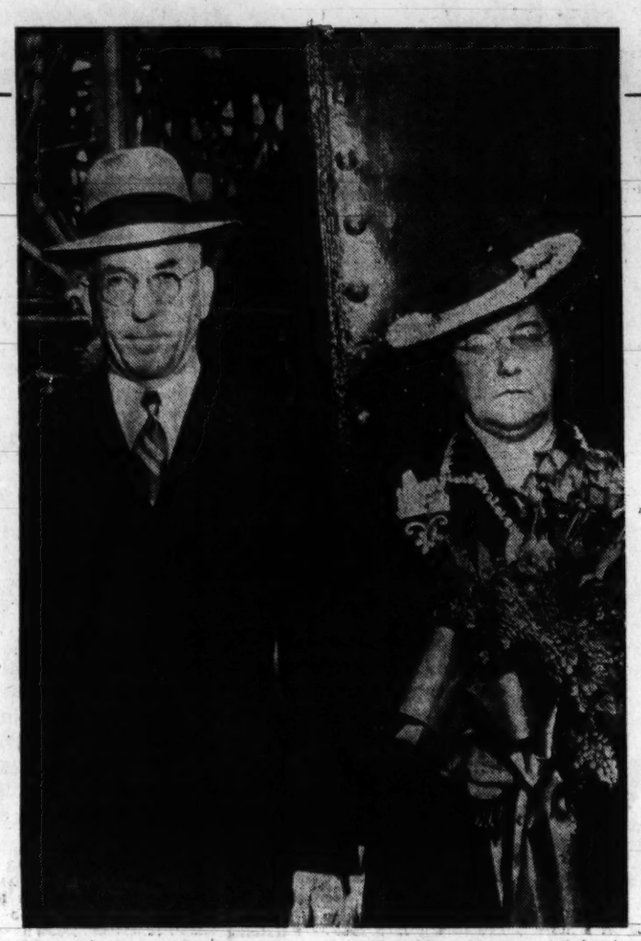
Lincoln, Jan. 29 (AP).—Ad Lewandowski, head football coach and University of Nebraska acting athletic director, said today the Nebraska-Minnesota football game, originally scheduled for Lincoln on October 7, has been transferred to Minneapolis and will be played September 30. Nebraska is thus left with three home games—Missouri on October 28, Iowa State on November 11 and Kansas State on November 25.

LaChappelle to Meet Szabo in Arena Card

Maurice LaChappelle, the Flying Frenchman, yesterday was booked to meet Sandor Szabo, former National Wrestling Association champion, in next Wednesday night's feature match at Turner's Arena.

LaChappelle, recent conquerer of Don Evans and a victor last week over Abe Yourist, was considered the top choice to oppose the hard-hitting Hungarian grappler, long regarded as one of the best wrestlers and showmen in the business.

Could You
LOOK THEM
In The Face and Say
"I can't afford to buy an extra War Bond"



Associated Press WIREPHOTO
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sullivan

Could you face — Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan who lost five sons at sea in 1943?

Could you face — Captain Ted Lawson who lost a leg and suffered many other hardships in China after completing his mission of bombing Tokyo?

Could you face — Al Schmid who lost the use of one eye on Guadalcanal after killing 200 Japs. All the decorations in the world could not replace this loss.

Could you face — the parents, wives, or children of the fliers who bombed Tokyo, were taken prisoners, and were executed in cold blood by the Japanese?

Could you face — any of the boys and men at Walter Reed Hospital here in Washington who have been injured on one or the other of our many battle fronts?

Official U. S. Navy Photograph
Marine Pvt. Al Schmid

Now, honestly, could you face any of them and say truthfully, "I can't afford another War Bond?"

Get in this fight, too!
BUY AN EXTRA WAR BOND TODAY
The Washington Post

Thus *GROWS* the Crusade TO *lower* THE COST OF HEARING

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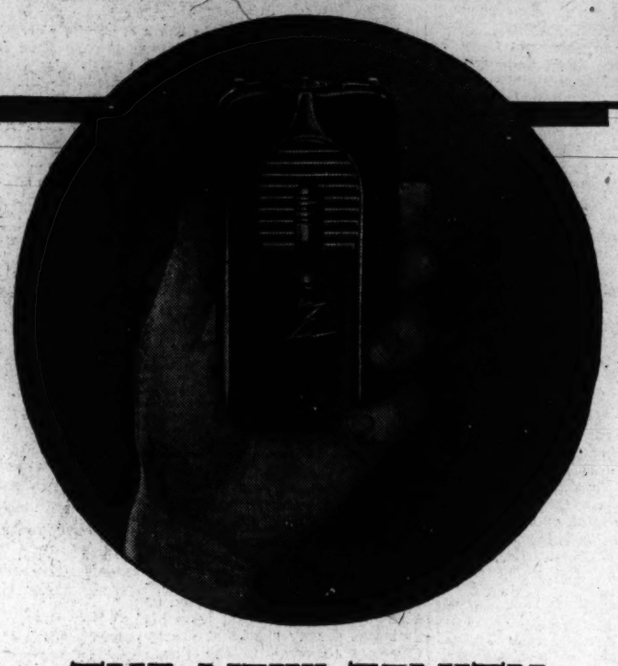

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COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL THERAPY

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Word of mouth from users—as the result of personal experience—sending in friends to see and purchase—comment favorable far in excess of any claims we care to make—prove this device IS revolutionary—in fact as well as in word.

In expanding Zenith franchised optical outlets, and placing the Zenith Radionic Hearing Aid in the capable hands of reputable optical establishments by Zenith—we can only say that already our own most optimistic expectations as to demand and user experience have been far exceeded.

And—most important of all—we now see with increasing clarity, the vital part this device will play in making those with deficient hearing available for effective cooperation in the war effort.

Zenith, when it started this crusade to lower the cost of hearing, believed its new Hearing Aid would have an amazing sale. The Zenith factory has been deluged with letters and checks far beyond anticipation. Zenith is increasing production daily, but absolutely refuses to be stampeded into sacrificing quality for quantity. We ask the hard of hearing public to investigate—to come in for a demonstration, but to be patient if hearing aids are not *immediately* available for all.

Judge the Zenith Radionic Hearing Aid

FOR YOURSELF—YOU WILL NOT BE URGED TO BUY

For the present we have, for your convenience, franchised the optical establishments listed below. Our problem today is one of national production and distribution. Naturally, as soon as practical, the number of franchises will be expanded. Your inspection of the Zenith Radionic Hearing Aid will be welcomed. You will not be urged to buy—no salesmen will call at your home. Try for yourself this new and revolutionary key to better hearing. Investigate its many features. All controls, such as tone and volume, are on the OUTSIDE—at your finger tips. YOU adjust them to where YOU HEAR BEST. As easy to adjust as a pair of binoculars. You owe it to yourself—your family—your friends—yes, *your country*—at least to investigate.

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TO PHYSICIANS: *A detailed scientific description will be sent upon request. Further technical details will appear in medical journals.*

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BETWEEN CAPITOL and PALACE THEATRES

The Washington Post

British Sub Skipper Has A Story Full Of Adventure

By James F. King

One of the reasons why the Mediterranean Sea is now firmly under Allied control is Lieut. Richard B. Lakin, 29-year-old veteran of the British Submarine Service.

As he pointed out to observers and reporters during a visit to our Navy Department last week, everyone has heard of the operations of the German U-boats, but both the American and the British navies have been extremely reticent about Allied underseas fighting.

The United States Navy will reveal almost nothing concerning the work of the American submarines.

Now and then a laconic communique is issued: "Twelve Japanese ships have been sunk by American submarines in the Far East." But there are no details, nothing about where they were sunk or how or what experiences the men went through before they show up back at their bases for new supplies and after a few days wave goodby and disappear. Now and then there is another kind of communique:

"The United States submarine Pompano is overdue and must be presumed to be lost."

In Thick of It

Perhaps Lakin is permitted to describe some of the operations of British submarines in the western Mediterranean because that area is now so completely dominated by the Allies. Perhaps, also, the authorities have decided that the submarines deserve their share of the credit for the German defeat in North Africa.

For, collaborating with the Allied air forces, British submarines sank half of the shipping with which the desperate Axis commanders tried to supply Rommel and Von Arnim.

Two submarines under Lakin's command, the Ursula and the Safari, were in the thick of the battle against the Axis supply lines from late in 1942, when General Montgomery won the battle of El Alamein, until the middle of 1943, when Allied forces landed in Sicily.

These are some of the Ursula's and the Safari's exploits during that period:

They helped destroy 1,250,000 tons of urgently needed Axis shipping, they caught a German U-boat on the surface one sunny afternoon and destroyed it, they shelled night trains speeding along the Italian coast, they served as beacons or traffic lights during the Allied landings in North Africa and in Sicily, and one of them was run down by an intended victim but made its way "blind" hundreds of miles back to its base to keep a rendezvous on time.

Sub vs. Sub

One afternoon in the Western Mediterranean, Lakin said, he was awakened from a nap by an officer who reported an "enemy aircraft carrier" in the offing.

Closer examination through the periscope revealed the conning tower of a large German sub-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

VENICE, WHEN TYPHUS SURROUNDED AMERICANS BUT DIDN'T INFECT THEM

Typhus Is Definitely Defeated

And War-Inspired Preventives Have Great Peacetime Values

By Christine Sadler

Typhus—the word whispered by military leaders since days of the Crusades, the dreaded plague that has followed in the wake of every great war in history—during World War II has become a disease that can be discussed openly and fully.

The United States of America Typhus Commission, in fact, wants civilians in this country to know there is not the slightest chance of an epidemic of typhus "being brought home from the battlefields"—as you may have heard over Washington teacups within recent weeks—and that the story is infinitely better than even that.

After this war there will be no need for a typhus epidemic ever again in the world. The reasons are twofold:

1. The Cox-type vaccination against typhus, tried out for the first time in this war, is 100 per cent effective. There have been only two mild cases of typhus among American soldiers and Army doctors are convinced those two boys were improperly vaccinated or somehow escaped the shots altogether. There has been no death from typhus in the armed services of this country, and none is expected.

2. Delousing powders used in this war are unbelievably good. MYL powder tried out in North Africa was worth shouting about, but now the commission has a DDT powder—developed by specialists of the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with medical research men—that is, from three to four times as good.

Effective 3 Weeks

The MYL powder, shaken into a soldier's uniform, would keep him free from lice for a period of about a week. The DDT powder applied by the same method will keep him deloused for a period of from three weeks to a month, even when his underwear is washed every week.

According to Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, chief of the Preventive Medicine Service of the Surgeon General's Office, there is no chance that the wonder powder will become scarce.

"We have an enormous production program and have made estimates large enough to cover the whole population of Europe," he said last week, "and everything we have for our soldiers is available to all our Allies.

"As for typhus being brought back to this country, I do not think it is a practical possibility. We have been building up plans for three years to prevent it and the state of public health in this country is good.

"If it should be brought back, by any chance, it could not get loose, it would be so carefully safeguarded. The first reason it will not be brought back, however, is that the Army is not having typhus and we do not expect to have typhus."

Each Is Equipped

Each soldier has among his personal effects a 2-ounce can of louse powder and, according to Col. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, director of the U. S. A. Typhus Commission—on leave from his regular job as dean of the Yale Medical School—this army is "not lousy."

As a veteran of World War I, he is able to make a realistic comparison between delousing facilities 25 years ago and now. The soldier fighting in France in 1917-18 often had to stay lousy for months, the big steam sterilizer in which his uniform was "cooked" being so heavy and cumbersome it could not be brought to the front.

Even after "cooking," the World War I uniform and underwear needed to be ironed carefully and with lots of heat to insure its freedom from lice and louse eggs.

The Typhus Commission — a joint Army, Navy and Public Health Service venture, supplemented by aid from civilian institutions such as international health division of the Rockefeller Foundation—has been on the job for more than a year.

It was set up to function anywhere in the world, but its present headquarters are in Cairo.

It is conducting experiments in the Cairo theater and also has been actively making surveys in various countries, including China and Iran.

Active in Naples

Brig. Gen. Leon A. Fox, field director of the commission, now has a large staff of experts working with him in Naples—scene of the only epidemic that has developed in the vicinity of American soldiers, although the disease is believed to be raging in Poland and there are known to be cases in the invaded portions of Russia, brought in—the Russians have declared—by invading Germans.

Italy is not a country in which typhus is seriously endemic. The Naples epidemic was brought in by refugees from the Balkans. When the city was bombed and sanitation facilities destroyed, the disease spread.

No doubt, Army doctors believe, prison victims took refuge in air-raid shelters with civilians when prisons were destroyed and the disease was thus aggravated. At one time typhus was known as "jail fever" because jail sanitation provided an effective breeding environment for both body and head lice.

The only way in which the "classical"—or epidemic—type of typhus can be spread is by the louse.

Actual biting by the louse is not required, but anything that kills the louse checks the typhus spread.

The disease is not nearly so contagious as was once believed. There have been probably more "martyrs" among doctors and nurses treating typhus in years gone by than among those treating any other types of patients, but no doctors or nurses working with the commission have contracted the disease during this war.

Probably Stopped

The number of typhus cases in Naples has now reached almost 400, but Colonel Bayne-Jones doubts that many are "new." He believes the increased "rate" of patients being reported between October and December was due in large part to "discovery" of patients by commission workers. General Fox, who was in Washington last week reporting on the commission's work, is enthusiastic about DDT powder and believes spread of the epidemic probably has been stopped.

Delousing among Naples civilians has reached the rate of 60,000 persons daily. By means of large "flit" guns with rubber nozzles a soldier stationed at a crossroads or in a railway station can go in for mass delousing. The rubber extensions are used to shoot powder up sleeves, inside coat collars, and up the legs of trousers.

The civilian population in North Africa took to MYL and DDT powder with an alacrity that surprised and pleased Army doctors. Typhus has long been endemic in North Africa, although the mortality rate is not heavy among natives. That the Americans brought a powder that could stamp out the disease was something civilians appreciated, and utilized to the fullest. Also, there was a large number of vaccinations there among civilians.

Value to Farmers

According to General Simmons, the typhus vaccine has been much strengthened and improved even during the war and he sees no need typhus should not become as rare around the world as smallpox—since immunity from it can be insured just as effectively.

As for the DDT powder, nobody is happier about it than the Department of Agriculture experts, who can see how it can be used in the postwar world to save farmers millions of dollars annually in crops formerly lost to insects and rodents.

Although the epidemic type of typhus is the disease most feared and dreaded, there are other varities for which the powder and the vaccination can be just as effective. These include scrub typhus caused by mites, found mostly in China and other Pacific areas, and the "murine" type carried from rats by fleas and endemic in our own Southern States. Rocky Mountain spotted fever is also a type of typhus, as are also Jap river fever, "Q" fever, and Brill's disease. The mortality from "murine" typhus is much lower than from the epidemic variety, running to less than 1 per cent of all patients and these usually patients over 50 years of age.

Worst in Balkans

Maps prepared by the Surgeon General's Office show epidemic typhus has had its biggest hold in the Balkans, the Near East, Poland and parts of Russia. Its outbreak often has had an effect on military history. It kept the Germans from entering Serbia in World War I, for instance.

It has been the usual companion of famine and misery caused by war. It took a huge toll among Armenians following World War I and there were almost five million deaths from it in Russia during outbreaks in 1919 and 1922 while the revolution was under way.

To visualize a world without it and a region such as the Balkans completely freed from the fear of it is something that makes the typhus experts very proud.

The British submarine Ursula having a few stitches added to her kills. Elsewhere on this page some of the Ursula's adventures and triumphs are described by her commander, Lieut. Richard B. Lakin. Railway engines and oil tanks which she attacked successfully by gunfire are included in the Jolly Roger design. The dagger is for a special secret mission. Stars (left) denote surface gun actions, and stripes (right) Axis ships sunk, including a U-boat and a cruiser. This picture was taken while the Ursula was back home for repairs, necessitated when an enemy merchant ship rammed her

BBC Drops Caution in New Tone to Europe

By Barbara Wace

London (AP).—The tone of BBC broadcasts to occupied Europe have changed sharply in recent weeks, assumed a tone that, to Britishers, seems almost flamboyant.

Last year, the announcer stressed the need for caution, warned that premature action would be disastrous. "Keep calm," was the motif.

Now the note of caution is gone, the thousands who have been risking their lives in the underground know that the time has almost come.

"The chief actors are named, and the world tensely awaits the rising of the curtain, listening awhile to the mighty orchestra of war as it roars and drones and shrieks its fierce overture. All eyes are on that curtain which bears the inscription 1944." Thus did "the man in the street" who speaks regularly to European listeners in English, open a recent broadcast.

"Germany today is like a tree—rotten through and through, and held upright by its stout bark. Such a tree must crash when the gale hits it. The hurricane is about to strike."

These are words which hungry students in Greece, Yugoslavia, France write down and pass on to neighbors at the risk of their lives.

The BBC appeals directly to German nationals who oppose the Nazi regime. They never have spoken with the voice of Vansittartism. Now they openly encourage revolt within the Reich.

"The German people can, before the end, begin a self-redemption which must precede their return to the company of civilized nations."

To France is broadcast a detailed description of all the newly appointed Allied invasion commanders.

Czech workers in Germany are told they are like their national hero, Jan Huss, "bound to the stake on the edge of the fire."

Italy is told of her "responsibility of peace which she is called upon to share."

Classic Operation 'Going Well'

Any Major Nazi Move In Italy Faces Obstacles

By EDWARD T. FOLLIARD

What will the Germans do about the new "Rome front?"

The Allied world waited avidly for the answer to this question last week. The situation, brought about by Allied tactical skill, a grievous German blunder and some luck in the form of good weather, was one of the most dramatic of the war; and the denouement, it seemed, could not be far away.

The Germans did lash out here and there at the Allied beachhead during the week, but these attacks were described as "local engagements." They were delivered by "elements" of the Hermann Goering Division and the Twenty-ninth Armored Division, hurriedly moved up from the "Gustav Line" around Cassino.

These, it was agreed, were merely the prelude to a violent German counter-attack somewhere on the Campagna Roma. Military men felt certain that this show down battle would come; the only question in their minds was where Field Marshal Kesselring would turn to for his assault troops.

Would he draw them from his main battle line in the south, or would he summon reserves from the Po Valley in the north? The answer might be, of course, that he would draw them from both directions.

He Gets the Time

When the American and British troops landed near Rome a week ago yesterday morning, there was considerable suspense over in the Pentagon Building. Even the reports that the Germans had been caught napping did not relieve this early anxiety. Gen. Mark Clark, it was explained, would need at least 48 hours to build up to a strength that would permit him to hold the beaches.

He got not only that, but by Thursday the "Salerno deadline" of five days had been passed. The beachhead was secure.

It stretched for 12 miles on either side of the little port of Anzio, and extended inland for at least six miles all along the line—deeper in many places.

The waters off this beachhead were clogged with Allied men-o'-war, transports and freighters, constantly unloading reinforcements and supplies.

German planes, fighters and fighter-bombers, made desperate but futile attacks on the invasion armada. On Thursday, 28 German planes were shot down, 8 of them by the Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron, made up of crack Negro pilots flying Warhawks.

'Going Wonderfully'

Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, Allied commander of the Central Mediterranean, who with General Clark, commander of the Fifth Army, planned the dazzling leap-frog maneuver, arrived at the new Rome front during the week.

"Everything is very encouraging," he said. "We have not only seized the initial beachhead but have built up our forces. Everything is going wonderfully."

In the years ahead, the classic military operation that is now unfolding in Italy may rate a high place in military annals. Therefore, it deserves detailed study.

It is no secret that the Italian campaign did not work out quite as was expected. When the British Eighth Army and the American Fifth Army landed in Italy back in early September, it was widely believed that they would make fairly rapid progress toward Rome.

There were a lot of reasons why they didn't, but the chief one would be the German Army.

It was believed that the Germans would merely fight a series of delaying actions in the south, meantime falling back to their main defense line, well to the north of Rome.

The German high command decided otherwise, and, using relatively large forces and taking advantage of the terrain, held up the Fifth and the Eighth on a mountainous line extending from the Tyrhennian Sea to the Adriatic.

The 'Left Hook'

Now we come to the events leading up to the Alexander-Clark "left hook." One extraordinary aspect of this is that the Germans were not only expecting such a maneuver, but their military commentators on the Berlin radio were openly predicting it.

However, they were off in their geography.

The Germans, apparently, expected that the Allies would make a landing at the Gulf of Gaeta. This would have been behind the German battle line, but not very far behind it. In fact, it would have been so close that the Germans probably would have mounted a counter-atack well within 48 hours.

Actually, the landings in the Anzio Nettuno area were some 50 miles above the Gulf of Gaeta.

In advance of the landings, the Eighth Army over on the Adriatic opened a powerful attack across the Sangro River, drawing German reserves to that sector.

French troops in the center under General Juin also got busy, driving forward in the Monte Croce area. The Americans and the British in Clark's Fifth Army also opened up, the Yanks seeking to envelop Cassino and the Tommies smashing across the Garigliano River near its mouth.

Kesselring Fooled

Marshal Kesselring must have been convinced that this was "it," the main Allied drive for Rome. A well-posted British military commentator tells what happened thereafter:

"The Germans moved three of their best motorized Panzer Grenadier division (3d, 29th and 90th) from Rome to this area, thus raising the number of division facing the Fifth Army to nine, that is to say, over 100,000 men.

"German resistance on this front had been consistently fierce and stubborn, but the counterattacks had usually been local in character and with limited forces. Now the Germans began to attack on a major scale . . .

"At this critical juncture, when German tactical reserves were thoroughly committed, an Allied armada suddenly appeared off the little seaside resort of Nettuno and Anzio, to the north of the Pontine marshes—60 miles behind the German lines and within 30 miles of Rome.

"The enemy was taken completely by surprise, the landings were unopposed and British and American forward elements are reported to have reached the Appian Way, which leads straight to Rome (about 20 miles distant) across flat, open country. The Allied force is constantly growing and tanks, guns and stores are being poured in.

"What will the Germans do? . . . German commanders act swiftly in crisis, and on this occasion they cannot afford to be slow. One possibility is that they will execute a rapid withdrawal from the present 'Gustav' line and the 'Adolf Hitler' defense zone behind it, to a line covering the immediate vicinity of Rome, Tivoli, Avezzano and the Pescara Valley to the Adriatic.

The Risk Is Great

"To do so at speed along snow-covered mountain roads and under heavy air bombardment would involve the sacrifice of vast quantities of stores and equipment and would risk a debacle. Moreover, it would be completely counter to German practice when they see a trap taking shape about them.

"More probably they will try to hold the main front by fierce local counterattacks, withdrawing what they can afford to contain the Allied bridgehead until fresh divisions can be brought down from the north.

"In anticipation of such a move, heavy American bombers by day and RAF Wellingtons by night have been plastering rail junctions and bridges and in the triangle formed by Rome, Pisa and Florence, while RAF Mosquitoes have had the special task of crippling road communications . . .

"It is reported that this massed air offensive has succeeded in blocking all rail and road communications with Rome from the north, but bomb craters and wrecked rail lines and bridges can be quickly repaired. It would be unwise to assume that air bombardment can do more than delay large troop concentrations, but the time gained may be of the utmost importance.

"And, as these divisions converge on the Allied bridgehead, air attack on this scale can reduce striking power by destroying supply depots and by constantly disrupting supply routes."

France to Be 'Tougher'

The British commentator felt that it was too early to discern the shape of the Allied plan in the Rome area.

"The Germans," he said, "are in an awkward predicament for the grinding pressure of the Fifth Army will make it very difficult to withdraw a substantial force from that (the Cassino) area without inviting collapse of the front; and on the Adriatic side, the Eighth Army has been remarkably quiescent of late—which is not their habit for long.

"The defense of Rome must chiefly come, it would seem, by weakening the German grip on the industrial north and by racing against time . . ."

The Berlin radio last week frankly admitted that the German high command was gravely concerned about the new development, and it predicted that a tremendous effort would be made to keep Rome out of Allied hands. German thought was fairly easy to discern: If the Allies can make successful landings near Rome, what is to stop them when they start landing in France and elsewhere in western Europe?

The German answer was that the Allies would find the French coast a far tougher nut to crack.

Doubtless that is true. In France, there is no German army tied up as Kesselring's army is tied up now from the Tyrhennian Sea to the Adriatic. Also there are these differences: The Germans have been preparing for an invasion of France for three years or more; they have a superb network of highways and railroads, and thus ought to be able to rush troops quickly to invasion points.

All that may be true. Still, what has happened near Rome—the terrific blows landed by the air arm, the use of naval guns to lay down a curtain of fire for the landing forces, and the speed with which men were put ashore—is very encouraging, even though it may be something less than the pattern of what is to come.

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British Sub Skipper Has A Story Full Of Adventure

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marine, with the crew lolling around the deck in the sunshine.

"The Germans, you know, are awfully stupied sometimes with their submarines—although they have such a reputation. The submarine was about three miles away and going too fast for us to catch it. I didn't want it to get away but torpedoes cost 2000 pounds apiece and I wondered if it was worth a try.

"I decided it was and on a long chance fired all six of my torpedoes.

"It takes about four minutes for a torpedo to travel three miles and we waited anxiously. Then there was a great explosion. The U-boat up-ended, then sank by the stern almost immediately. We stayed around for awhile to see if we could get some proof and shortly a British transport came by. Apparently the Germans had been tipped off and were waiting."

'Stir Up Trouble!'

Lakin said every submarine commander likes the order to go out and "stir up trouble."

"We decided we'd hunt trains along the Italian coast line. There was a spot near Genoa where they had to go through a tunnel very close to the coast. We sneaked to within 400 yards and waited. Soon we saw a locomotive headlight—they were blacked out but had to use their headlights to make sure no one had put a rock on the track.

"Our first shell hit the cab, blew up the engine and brought down the wires carrying about 4000 volts of electricity. When we left, some loose carriages were rolling along toward the station."

Lakin got one Italian merchantman for which he needed no proof, because British reconnaissance planes by coincidence had already photographed the result.

"We found a merchant ship of about 4000 tons docked at Porto Torres, on the north coast of Sardinia. The enemy thought our forces were going to land there and they were piling in a lot of stuff. We sneaked in until we were about a mile away and let go. Our first torpedo struck the dock but our second split the ship in half. Back at our base I was about to tell a long story to prove what we had done when the commander interrupted me: 'Never mind,' he said. 'We have pictures.'"

Sperry Compass Used

The ship which ran down Lakin's submarine did so accidentally at night while Lakin was trying to get into position to fire at the convoy of which it was a part. As the ship zig-zagged she went directly over the sub. Lakin's periscopes and his magnetic compass were put out of commission, but by the use of a Sperry compass he got the ship home safely. The American builders of the compass have asked him to write a description of how he did it.

One night Lakin took his submarine within 100 yards of the shore at Porto Maurizo, Italy, in an effort to shell oil tanks and supplies. The water was shallow and it was necessary for the sub to sneak in on the surface, a feat which was made easier, Lakin said, by the laxity of the Italian coastal defenses.

The first shells from its deck guns went over the oil tanks and "disturbed a few sheep." The next brought down a tall chimney near the tanks.

By this time Italians were running around shooting into the air, apparently thinking an air attack was under way.

Lakin's gunners blazed away unhampered. But the oil would not ignite, and as Lakin watched, he realized it was olive oil—spilling down and oozing over the streets of the town.

They Get Away

"Then," said Lakin, "they started shooting star shells out to sea, but these burst 7 miles out and we were only 100 yards away. Finally, they turned on a searchlight and after sweeping it around a bit they spotted us. We decided it was time to leave and because it was shallow we had to escape on the surface. They dropped shells around us but when we reached deep water I pulled the plug and down we went. Next day Mussolini's radio at Rome bragged about how Italian coastal batteries had sunk a British submarine."

In another operation close to the Italian shoreline, Lakin and his men sighted an Italian merchantman making its way down the coast. It was too small to justify a torpedo so the submarine surfaced. "Really, when we had a look it was even smaller than we thought—one of those you should throw back, you know. When the gun fired the merchantman's crew jumped overboard and swam ashore, leaving the ship with its engines running. She kept going around in circles and every time she'd pass us we'd heave another brick at her.

"Finally, a couple of the braver members of the crew found a motorboat and decided to return to their ship. We had put a number of shells into her but she wouldn't sink, and her antics had attracted the attention of a couple of German bombers. The Italians appeared to have the ship under control when suddenly she changed her mind and went down."

Lakin said another British submarine commander operating in that area had almost literally broken the bank at Monte Carlo. He fired four torpedoes at a German tanker; one disappeared, two blew up the tanker and the fourth exploded against the door of one of the buildings of the famous gambling resort. "And the cream of the jest is that Rafe (the commander) really hates gambling," added Lakin.

Some of his most exciting experiences, Lakin said, occurred during the Allied landings in North Africa and Sicily. Submarines were used as beacons for the invasion forces, being placed several miles off the chosen beachheads to signal the incoming ships and landing craft.

"It gives one an eerie feeling to lie off an enemy coast, within easy reach of air and sea patrols, and wait for the invasion.

"A German E-boat came by but apparently didn't see us. Our greatest danger was after the landings had begun and the German planes began dropping bombs all around us. In the half-light before dawn we couldn't see them but apparently they could see us."

When daylight came the submarine started back for its base, passing on the way a number of straggling landing craft which had been disabled or delayed.

"One of them was going as fast as it could toward Malta. They hailed us and asked: 'Are we headed right for Sicily?' We told them to turn around. They seemed grateful. We left the whole area, because our men like a clear field when they start working on enemy submarines."

These are some of the exploits of the Ursula and the Safari, typical of the work that goes on day after day under almost all the seven seas. The others will have to be told after the war.

Russia's Boundary Aims

In March, 1940, the Soviets annexed three relatively small parts of Finnish territory, totalling 16,000 square miles with about 450,000 inhabitants. These were:

The three Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were incorporated outright, partly because Russia wished to regain its old Baltic seacoast and partly to prevent Germany from grabbing them.

As a matter of fact, all these territories plus the larger part of Poland, had come under the rule of the Russian czar in the eighteenth century. Early in the nineteenth Finland also became a part of the Russian empire.

After the defeat of Germany in 1918, Russia's former borderlands were divided among the newly proclaimed republics. Only the Ukraine was returned to the Soviet Union. Bessarabia was grabbed by Rumania.

In 1920-21 Russia wrestled with Poland for the very territory which is now the bone of contention between the two nations. Poland called it eastern Poland, whereas Russia insisted it was part of white Russia and the Ukraine. In the treaty of Riga, Poland annexed these provinces, but Russia reoccupied them 18 years later, when Hitler unloosed the Second World War and overran Poland.

Soon Rumania was forced to return Bessarabia to Soviet Russia, and northern Bukovina to boot. But this period of reconquest lasted only until June, 1941, when Hitler hurled his panzer divisions against Russia.

There's but One Answer To Soldier VoteQuestion

By Ernest Lindley

The outcries of outraged innocence from Congress at the President's description of the "States' rights" service vote bill as a "fraud" have evoked sympathetic comments from certain sections of the press. However, the New York Herald Tribune, a staunch Republican organ, declared bluntly that the President's ugly word was entirely justified by fact.

The editorial, published in the Herald Tribune on January 28, said: "The so-called 'States' rights bill was a 'fraud,' and all Senator Taft's protestations of insulted innocence and shrieks of 'politics' are unlikely to convince the service men otherwise.

"When Senator Holman, of Oregon, can let slip the admission that 'the difference over this bill centers around the fact that the Commander in Chief is himself a candidate; if he would eliminate himself from that disadvantageous and unfair position, I think debate on the bill would come to an end,' the men on the fighting lines may well ask whether the honorable gentlemen have any interest in their franchise at all or are merely concerned in a battle for selfish partisan advantage."

Belated Admission

This goes to the heart of the matter. The evidence is not limited to Senator Holman's politically indiscreet candor or to Senator Taft's floundering explanations. It can be found also in the new justification produced by some who voted for the States' rights bill in the Senate in December and by others in their behalf.

This is that only by so voting could they register their objections to certain features in the original Lucas-Green bill which they considered unconstitutional. They claim the credit for bringing about modifications in this bill which now overcome, at least in part, their original misgivings.

This belated explanation is in itself an admission that the bill for which they voted in December was exactly what the President called it: a fraud.

Further evidence can be found in the composition of the alliance against a Federal ballot for the men and women in the armed service and in the private talk of members. If the political opponents of the President did not fear that he would receive a majority of the service vote, they would not maneuver to keep the men and the women in the services from being effectively enfranchised.

But for this fear, a bill providing for a Federal ballot would have been passed before this. Likewise, the belief of the President and his supporters that a majority of the service vote would be cast for him probably does give added drive to their efforts to obtain a bill which will permit this vote to be cast and counted.

Not Isolated

Whether this appraisal of the distribution of the service vote is correct is debatable. Both the President's opponents and his supporters believe it to be correct. It is true that the opposing candidate will have difficulty in reaching all the men in the services with a full statement of his case against the Administration. It is true that Roosevelt's name is known and that he is the Commander in Chief.

But if he were a bad Commander in Chief, if the war were not being well conducted, the men and women in the services surely would know it.

Their verdict is all the more entitled to full weight because it is less likely than part of the vote on the home front to be alloyed with such base considerations as obtaining private economic or political advantage.

Moreover, the men and women in the services are not completely isolated from knowledge of home affairs. Most of them get letters from relatives and friends. Most of them get reading matter, including independently edited American news magazines.

The notion that they cannot form an intelligent opinion without reading or hearing all the speeches of the politicians and all the propaganda which will pour out of the Republican and Democratic national committees is thoroughly absurd.

Just One Answer

The deep fear of the Roosevelt opposition—and especially of many of the Republicans in the Senate and House—that the service vote will go, in a substantial majority, for the President and against them, is more directly traceable to the fact that during the last two years this opposition had devoted itself chiefly to trying to win political favor by catering to the pressure groups.

The Administration's record in respect to the pressure groups is by no means perfect. But, on the whole, the executive branch of the Government has stood its ground in the face of terrific pressures, backed by a majority of Congress. At any rate, it is willing to submit its record to the judgment of the men and women in the service whereas the opposition very clearly wishes to avoid this test.

There are constitutional and mechanical difficulties about taking the service vote. They are simple compared to difficulties of other types which have been surmounted during the war.

The central question is whether the people who are making the greatest sacrifices for the preservation of the democratic way are to be enabled to vote or whether they are to be left effectively disenfranchised.

Germans Leave 'Peterhoff' in Ruins; Was a Recreation Center for Thousands

Famed Peterhof Palace near Leningrad, designed by a French architect in 1715

By Natalia Rene

Moscow (INS).—Peterhof, Peter the Great's "Little Versailles" and the recreation center for tens of thousands of Leningrad residents, was revealed today to have been destroyed completely during German occupation of the area.

During peacetime, Leningraders would come to Peterhof early in June for the traditional ceremony in which the famous fountains, Peterhof's main landmarks, would start flowing again after the winter.

The bronze figure of Samson on the central fountain was sawed to pieces and taken to Germany, travelers reaching Moscow revealed. All the other fountains, including "the Lion's Cascade," with its beautiful marble columns, "the Sun" and "Adam and Eve," also were destroyed.

The stately palace in front of the row of fountains now is in ruins and its museum pieces and pictures removed to Germany.

The Moscow newspaper Red Star published a set of pictures showing Peterhof before the war and Peterhof now. The contrast between beauty and devastation is startlingly terrible.

Peterhof's smaller palace, "Mon Plaisire," where Peter liked to stay, also was destroyed by the Nazis. The "Little Palace," as it was called, was on a promontory overlooking the Finnish Gulf, and Peter used to look at the coast of Finland from the Palace's windows.

Also desecrated was the beautiful Peterhof Cathedral. The Germans turned the cathedral into a garage and stables, and used its bell tower as an observation post to direct the shelling of Leningrad.

The famous facet-cutting shop of Peterhof, where many generations of craftsmen cut precious stones, also was wiped out.

Few people are seen in the streets of Peterhof today, for the Nazis evacuated its population to Germany before quitting the town.

In Pushkin, the former Czar's village, the Nazis carried out the same vicious campaign of destruction. Catherine's palace has been burned to the ground and its priceless furniture taken to Germany. The Nazis mined each house in Pushkin, and turned into a pillbox the huge antitank moat west of Alexander Park.

Propaganda Front

Goebbels Steels Germans Against Western Invasion

By William L. Shirer

The nightmare of having to fight a war on two fronts that has haunted not only the German field marshals but the German people since the Franco-Russian alliance of 1893 has returned to plague, along with the great bombings, their uneasy slumberings.

The next 100 days probably will see a western front added to Germany's eastern front. Goebbels, waking up at last to his task, warns his fellow countrymen that it will come within 90 days. And he sets about to steel his people for the shock of invasion and a real two-front war. The second front, in fact, has suddenly become the main theme of German propaganda at home.

It was high time, and the job will be difficult even for the resourceful propaganda minister. Few people who have not lived among the Germans can really grasp how deep in their bones lies the fear of the two-front war. We know that the problem tortured the minds of the German general staff even before 1893, for Moltke and Schlieffen concluded as early as 1879 that a Russian-French coalition against Germany was a possibility to be reckoned with.

From then until 1914, the general staff wrestled almost exclusively with this problem. Not given then, or ever, to wishful thinking, it realized that the German army would always be outnumbered in a war with the West and the East. That is why it decided that the only possible strategy was to strike with most of its power on one front while holding with as few troops as possible on the other, until the first enemy had been destroyed.

Moltke, it is interesting to recall, favored concentrating on Russia while remaining on the defensive with France, Schlieffen, who soon followed him as chief of the general staff, reversed this policy. In 1894 he decided that France must be put out of action first, and Russia crushed afterward. From that year until he expired on the eve of the first World War, in January, 1913, muttering on his death bed "keep the right wing strong," meaning the right flank that was to sweep through Belgium and envelop Paris from the rear, he devoted himself with almost sadistic single-mindedness to his plans.

But there were always doubts among the military and the statesmen in Berlin whether, even granted the Teutonic military genius, Germany could ever be strong enough to repel attack from two sides. Bismarck had these doubts. He favored keeping out of war with Russia.

Hitler had doubts too, and set them down in Mein Kampf. His solution, plainly set forth in his book, was to make Britain his ally instead of his enemy, then destroy France and finally set upon Russia. But above all else he was obsessed with the idea that the mistake of 1914 should never be repeated, and that Germany must never fight a war on two fronts simultaneously. That was why in August, 1939, with the hearty approval of the general staff, he made his pact with Moscow. That was why he attacked his enemies one at a time, Poland, France, Russia. His failure came because he underestimated Britain's powers of recovery, the military potentiality of the United States and the strength of the Red army. But the fact that he skillfully avoided fighting a two-front war was one of the things that made every German so confident in the early part of the conflict.

Propaganda Line

Now, in the fifth year of the war, he is to be forced to do what he tried to avoid—fight a major war in the West as well as the East. No wonder that his propaganda machine has begun to prepare the people for the dreaded ordeal. And Goebbels, I think, has hit upon a fairly ingenious propaganda line, considering the hole he is in. In a nutshell, it is that Britain and America are staking everything on one card, the invasion, and that if it fails, the Allies will have lost the war. To a weary people longing for the end of the war, this probably is effective talk, especially if they can be convinced that the invasion will fail.

Thus Goering's paper, the Essen Nationalzeitung, wrote the other day that the reason why Germans would like to see the invasion come off "is easily found in their realization that the failure of the invasion, which can justifiably be expected, will give the war its decisive turn and will contribute to the shortening of it, which is what every German longs for."

Goebbels, in his weekly editorial in Das Reich entitled "In Ninety Days" puts it this way: "The enemies in the West know as well as we do that the invasion . . . is absolutely the riskiest adventure that the Anglo-American military leaders can enter upon; that with it England and America are staking everything on one card, and that they will lose the war very speedily if they fail . . . Here is a crossroads in the war which by its failure would bring with it a complete change in our favor in the general picture of the war."

Nazi Alternative

The Nazi propaganda minister, it must be noted, is careful to leave himself an out. Even if our first stroke does not fail but succeeds, the Germans are not lost, he explains, hinting that the German high command is reckoning with an initial Allied success in the landings. "Let it not be thought," he says, "that we have staked everything on one card not to let the enemy reach land. It is possible that here and there he can even establish a bridgehead." At one point in his editorial he even speaks obliquely of the possibility that the Allies may crash the "Atlantic Wall," but will then face "our barrier positions in the West." This must be a reference to the Siegfried line back of the Rhine, and the very hint of a possible withdrawal within Germany must have sobered many a reader.

Dropping all his past pretenses that invasion talk was a bluff, Dr. Goebbels finally tells his people: "That it (the invasion) will come, we assume without further argument . . . We expect it at any moment at every point in Europe where there are German troops and where the English and Americans can land."

That having been stated at last so bluntly, the Nazis are quick to use this sudden preoccupation with the invasion as an excuse for explaining away unpleasant defeats elsewhere. Thus even General Dittmar argues that the "withdrawals" in the East are the result of the need to strengthen the west. Others intimate that the failure of the German day and night fighter defense to stop the Anglo-American bombing attacks is due to the fact that the Luftwaffe is saving the bulk of its fighters to combat the invasion. Even the admitted letdown in the U-boat war is explained as being due to Admiral Doenitz's holding back his submarines until he can get at the invasion fleets.

To cope with the second front, Dr. Goebbels' main propaganda job is to prepare his own people. But he is not neglecting his propaganda to America and for this he is using certain utterances made not too wisely in Washington by prominent Americans.

Thus the warning made Christmas Eve by a "responsible source," later identified as Mr. Byrnes, that we must prepare to face having 500,000 casualties in the invasion is hammered back to us over the Berlin short-wave in a propaganda campaign to make Americans shudder over coming losses.

The loose talk in Congress about Americans making up 73 per cent of the invasion forces is also played back to us night after night by Berlin. Typical was Commentator Gert A. Wagner the other night: "Sure, some people may wonder why 27 Britishers are considered worth the same as 73 American boys . . . Let's just accept the fact that F. D. R. sees it that way . . . It may just be F. D. R.'s way of solving the postwar unemployment problem."

Nazis Starve Invasion Area To Kill Spirit

By Herbert M. Clark

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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London, Jan. 29.—Nazis are deliberately "shorting" the French, Belgians and Dutch on food and clothing this winter, probably to weaken the spirit of resistance among inhabitants of the area the German high command has earmarked as the "invasion coast," according to reports reaching London.

Most sources agree, however, that the policy of deprivation has failed to accomplish its objective and that resistance to Nazi domination is not diminishing in direct ratio to the physical decline of the people.

Eyewitnesses recently arrived from western Europe report that the morale of the underground movements remains high.

All sources report that sabotage, particularly on important supply routes, continues on an appreciable scale and believe any spark could explode the dynamite of a large-scale assault from the rear on the German defense plans.

The same informant said, however, that civilian morale has declined steadily through the last year and reported a feeling of apathy has spread through the general public.

Rations Reduced

To that extent the German policy apparently has succeeded, according to reliable sources. It has been marked by a general reduction in rations and by failure to make goods available to fill requirements for which coupons are issued.

Overall food rations in France, Holland and Belgium are slightly below those of last winter, except for fats necessary to cold-weather health.

Butter, margarine, lard and other fats are in short supply because of German requisitioning — 35,000 tons from France, for instance, for shipment to Germany—and rations have been reduced to two ounces weekly. Coupons do not necessarily entitle the holders to rations, as indicated by the Vichy announcement that "validity of fats coupons has been extended in view of difficulties of distribution."

Conditions are similar in Holland and in Belgium the fat black market is reported to use jewelry instead of money as currency because prices have risen so steeply.

Meat Rations Low

Meat is equally short on rations and equally difficult to obtain even with coupons, for identical reasons; Germany has demanded 270,000 tons of meat from France and comparable amounts from Holland and Belgium.

The official ration varies from a quarter of a pound a week for the average civilian to slightly more than a pound for miners, but Swiss sources report that in the process the ration itself has been cut to three ounces a month in the Lyons area.

Also indicative of the general food picture is the Paris announcement of the special distribution of a pound of cauliflower to each adult had been arranged as a special flavor.

Campaign On to Revamp The Constitution of Venezuela

By ANTONIO RIVERO

Caracas, Venezuela (AP).—A campaign to revamp the Venezuelan constitution, eliminating the sixth clause which makes traitorous the propagation of communistic and anarchistic doctrines, and granting universal suffrage and the direct vote to everyone, including illiterates, is now in full swing.

The campaign was inaugurated by the Caracas district assembly of the Partido Democratico Venezolano, which was organized in 1943 as a progovernment party. Local newspapers indicate that the move was the support of President Isaias Medina Angarita.

The inciso sexto was placed in the Venezuelan constitution in 1929, the result of an unsuccessful revolutionary plot against the notorious dictator, Juan Vicente Gomez. The proposal for its removal is expected to arouse little opposition.

This part of the constitution reads: "Communistic and anarchistic doctrines are considered contrary to the independence, the political form and the social peace of the state; and those who proclaim, propagate or practice them will be considered as traitors to the fatherland and punished in conformance with the laws."

Elimination of the inciso sexto is the only specific reform asked by the district assembly, but there is much agitation for direct balloting for President, deputies and senators of the congress; universal suffrage for everybody, and limitation of a presidential tenure to one term. At present men of 21 years or over, able to read and write, may vote for members of municipal councils and state legislatures.

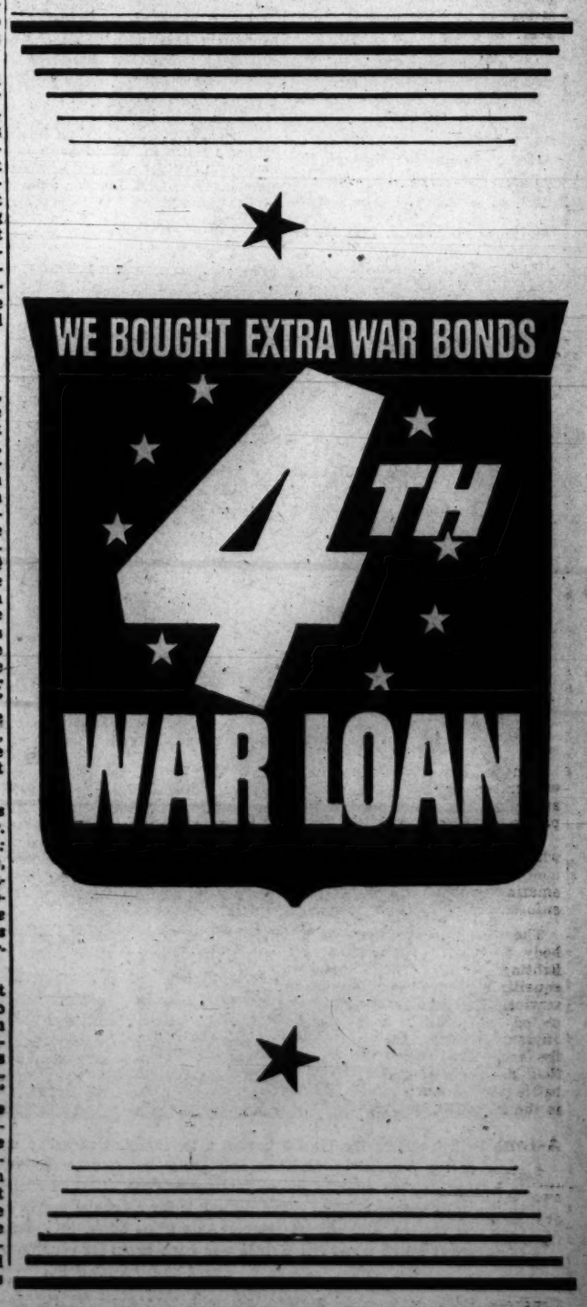
The suggested reform giving the ballot to everyone naturally would include women.

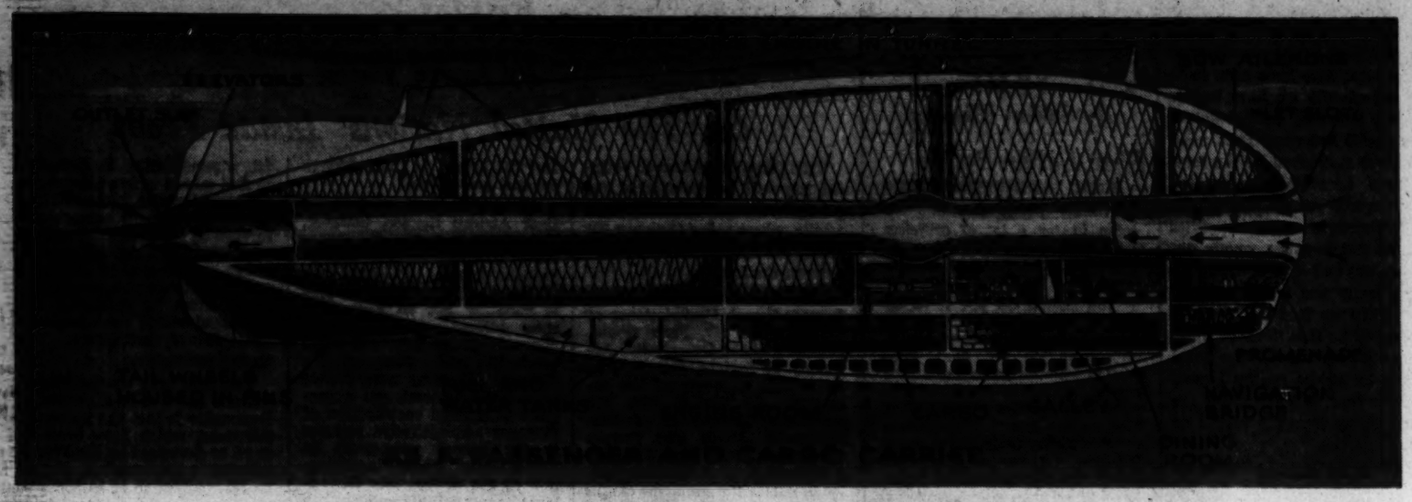
Buenos Aires (AP).—Argentina's tragic earthquake in the Andean City of San Juan left death and destruction in its wake but provided an impressive demonstration of American unity.

The "good neighbor" policy was unanimously shown in the rapid and spontaneous offers to help and expressions of sympathy that poured into Argentina from all countries in the wake of one of the worst earthquakes in South American history.

Drug Produces Cancer

Urethane, a drug in common use as a sedative, has been discovered to be a powerful producer of cancer of the lungs, in experiments on mice at the National Cancer Institute at Bethesda, Md., by Drs. Anderson Nettleship, Paul S. Henshaw and Henry L. Meyer. Experiments with X-rays were being made on the mice, which were of a strain that never developed more than 5 per cent of cancer cases. Later, 90 per cent of the animals were discovered to have multiple cancers of the lungs. A careful search was made for the cause. It proved to be the ethyl carbamate (urethane) which was injected as a sedative. The possibility of impurities being the cause was eliminated when some highly purified urethane produced the tumors. When the chemical was administered to a strain of mice which has a very high incidence of spontaneous lung tumors, the time of appearance of the tumors was advanced several months.





ERIC LANGLANDS' PLAN FOR HIS 'AIRWING' AS CIVILIAN CRAFT

Maryland Man Offers a Wingless Airplane

Model of Jet Propulsion Craft, Using Helium Also, Attracting Attention Here

By Irma Kraft

Seldom, in history, has an inventor lived to see his most cherished dream come true.

Success came to Marconi, Edison, Curie, Diesel and Alexander Graham Bell late in life, when they were so spent with their labors, so harassed by disappointment, that age itself blunted the edge of glory, following their magnificent achievements.

In Washington lives Eric Langlands, an inventor, still in his forties, an industrial designer and research worker in the field of aerodynamics, who has already tasted the first fruits of recognition. His greatest achievement, an airplane without wings, which resembles some sea creature, has already been recognized by engineers and scientists.

His Airwing has joined the fight for war and postwar pay-loads; along with such contenders as the Glenn Martin Mars and the projected helicopter passenger bus.

Strictly a Washington product, the Airwing is now on display in model form in the showrooms of the Aero Dynamic Research Corp. at 1523 I st. nw., where interested visitors are welcome. They will find Eric Langlands at work, improving some detail of a window or a cabin, a wheel or propulsive mechanism.

Born in Liverpool

Mr. Langlands was born in Liverpool, England, was graduated from Parkfield College and attended Liverpool University. His first employment was in England in the design department of a firm of naval architects, where he planned the cabin arrangements of various types of steamships. Later, he travelled in Europe and Africa to study progress and inventions.

In New York City he had various jobs—all in research and invention. He decided to study automotive engineering and soon branched out as a designer of custom-built automobile bodies.

During World War I he served in the U. S. Ordnance Department as a technical expert on motor vehicle standardization.

After the Armistice he was placed in charge of confidential test records, experimental work and the governmental preparation of instruction handbooks. After some years he resigned to go into business as an industrial designer and stylist, specializing in transportation.

Built Aluminum Bus

He planned and built the first all-aluminum motor bus and created advance styles in bus designs. He was probably the first inventor in the United States to feature streamlining. Many of the big buses seen on the highways today were conceived and designed by Eric Langlands. At this period he also originated a type of vehicle that could travel on road or rail as well as many other forms of novel transportation equipments.

Later he was commissioned by the late Lawrence Wilder to design a motor torpedo boat and to plan the streamlined profile, interior architecture and furnishings of a luxury ocean liner. He completed his designs—but alas! his ship never materialized for his client died. Months of depression and discouragement followed.

His first aircraft job was with the Fairchild Co. Small airplanes never appealed to him, for his vital ambition centered on large transports which could carry passengers and baggage to far-off countries. He was asked to plan the interior of a large dirigible. While he was working on it the final and complete conception of Airwing was born.

At that time his assignments included the furnishing of cabins and salons for huge airliners. He met many interior decorators, among whom was a charming young lady, talented and artistic; a resident of Washington. Their mutual interests in interior decoration and architecture sped romance. In two months they were married.

The dream of a perfected Airwing was shared now by two people. They devoted their entire energies toward developing and perfecting every detail. Little did they realize what hardships and disappointments were to follow.

Friends Aided Him

Whenever affairs seemed particularly hopeless, good friends came forward to advance money for further experiment. The final design of the present airplane was gradually perfected.

In planning his Airwing Mr. Langlands wanted his ship to combine the speed of the airplane with the comfort of an ocean liner. He wanted it to be safe, strong in construction and dependable in service.

From the dirigible he took the safety and load-carrying ability of safe helium gas; from the ocean liner, the luxury of staterooms with beds, bathrooms, promenade decks, cocktail lounge and the comforts that go with luxurious ocean travel. From the airplane he took the speed and ability to maneuver quickly.

Eric Langlands knew that his airwing must have some form of jet propulsion and that no conventional arrangement of wings and fuselage would provide the space for his passenger accommodations. He realized also that it must be an all-wing ship and must be designed so that much of its weight could be lifted and supported by helium gas. In carrying out these principles of construction he has designed the first all-wing, semi-lighter-than-air craft, specially built for jet propulsion.

Control Improved

In addition, he has invented control mechanism in the front and rear jet tunnels, which give a degree of control impossible in present types of aircraft.

According to Mr. Langlands, this airplane also has facilities for being an aircraft carrier. It can be built as a patrol-bomber which can carry six in crew, eight twin-machine guns and eight depth bombs. It is capable of cruising for 50 hours at 30 miles an hour with a top speed of 175 miles per hour, having enough helium to lift a substantial part of its total weight.

A 250-foot troop ship could transport 300 soldiers fully equipped for service abroad. As a commercial transport, Airwing could include 17 in crew, 89,817 pounds of fuel and oil, 120 passengers with baggage and 33,233 pounds of freight and mail. It would be a super air-liner for long range transoceanic service. There are many varieties of the Airwing which can be constructed for war and peacetime needs.

The ship was over four years in evolution from drawing board to working model.

"It is all wing," Mr. Langlands states, "so that its entire exterior surface is lifting surface, as compared to standard forms of planes where the fuselage acts as a drag on the wings

"It is propelled by means of jet propulsion engines which exert the propulsive force on two or more tubes, running from front to rear, through which the air is inducted at the forward opening. As the air rushes backward, heat and pressure are generated to such a degree that a strong forward thrust is developed within the jet tunnel and a tremendous exhaust pressure is created when the air is expelled through the narrow tail jet openings. Helium, contained in gas cells, inside the wing, gives an additional, but not essential lift to the aircraft and increases its payload," Mr. Langlands concluded.

Tests Satisfactory

The Aerodynamic Research Corp. has the reports of extensive wind-tunnel tests on the model by a famous laboratory which terms Airwing not only practical, but highly efficient. Mr. Langlands has specifications for two ships, a 25 and a 120-passenger ship.

"As a result of our wind-tunnel tests, we can estimate that the Airwings could take off or land within 1000 feet—at from 20 to 30 miles an hour; cruise up to 8100 miles, at a speed as low as 30 miles an hour or as high as 240 miles an hour and be silent above 500 feet," Mr. Langlands declared.

The Airwing would eliminate much of the peril of travel, both in war and in peace. It is safer and more comfortable than those in present-day usage. Its inventor visions giant sky ships with passenger accommodations comparable to an ocean liner; a sky-borne aircraft carrier from which fighter planes would dive down to attack the enemy.

Mr. Langlands is sure that he will be able to produce many Airwings when the world realizes the value of his invention.

Mr. Langlands resides with his wife, who is still persistently devoted to his great invention, in Chevy Chase, Md. He is the president of the Aerodynamic Research Corp., a nonprofit organization which was formed several years ago for the purpose of conducting aeronautics research and experiment. His laboratory and display room for Airwing are at 1523 Eye st. nw.

His hobbies, apart from airplanes, are the planning of small houses for better postwar living. He also designs and constructs modern furniture for his own apartment.

British Railroads Carrying Gigantic Wartime Burden

London (By Cable).—British railways are today operating one million more ton miles a day than before the war. This is one of a series of figures, just disclosed here, which gives some idea of the additional burden placed on British transport by the war.

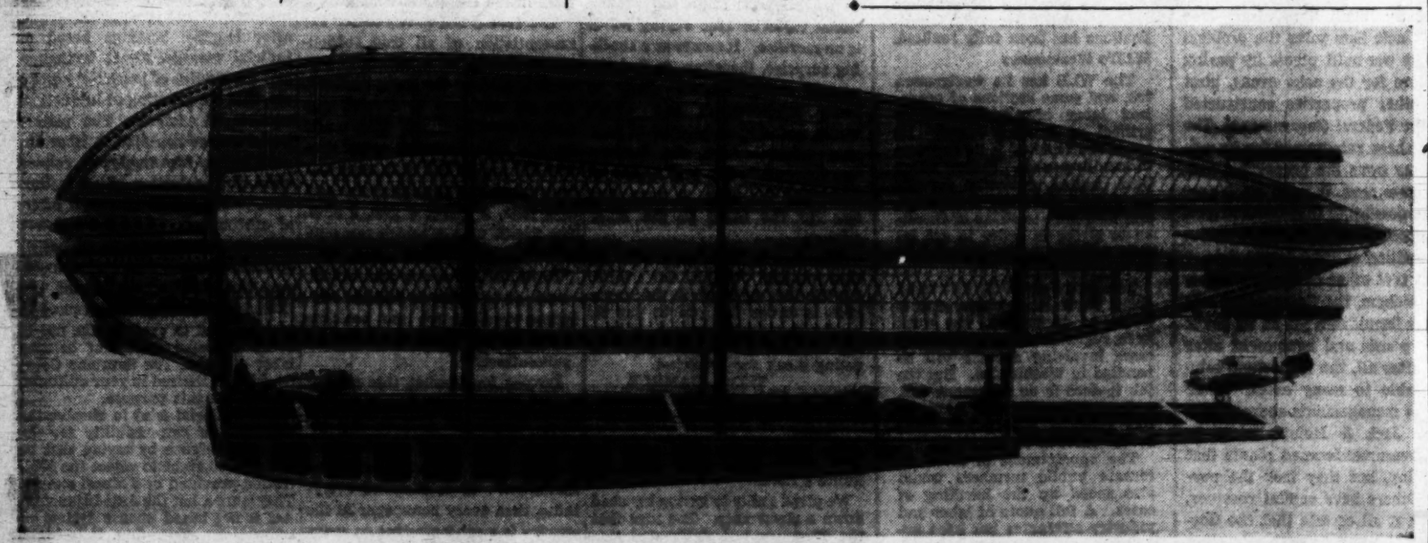
Much of the increase can be attributed directly to military needs—some 2000 special troop and store trains are run each week, and 900,000 loaded freight cars dispatched. But the home front, too, has made extra demands, with most of last year's home harvest of one million tons of vital food—as well as 300,000 tons of fertilizer—transported by rail.

The number of passenger trains has been reduced to a minimum; but 1000 extra trains a day are run to government factories.

Britain's four great railway systems now operate a pool of 1,250,000 cars—many of them prefabricated in the United States.

These arrive in eight parts, are assembled on the dockside, loaded with other imports and hauled away immediately behind a British engine.

Other methods of transport have taken their share of the extra wartime burden. The government road haulage organization controls some 21,000 vehicles, which move more than 500,000 tons of goods a week. Canals take an additional 1,500,000 tons a month, one-third of this load being coal; and coastal steamers, which make 40,000 voyages a year, carried over 19 million tons of coal alone in the first 11 months of 1943.



HOW AIRWING WOULD OPERATE AS FLYING WARPLANE CARRIER

British Service Act 'Amazingly Successful'

By GEOFFREY PARSONS, JR.

London, Jan. 29.—The entire British adult population of men and women between the ages of 16 and 50 is registered with the government, and under governmental compulsion supplies the man and woman power for the armed forces, for civilian defense and for war industries.

The British National Service Act and the subsequent legislation, which has greatly increased its powers as Britain's demands for more men and women have increased for the purpose of the war, has proved amazingly acceptable to the British public despite the hardshps that enforcement of the acts frequently entails.

The general British view of compulsory National Service for everybody is that it democratizes the fighting of the war. There is equality of sacrifice and equality of service. The young man who is directed into the coal mines by the Ministry of Labor instead of into the army has every right to feel that he is fighting his country's battle just as much as the soldier in the front line trenches.

Astonished by Reaction

Basing their judgment on their own experience with the rather drastic and ruthless national service administration by the Ministry of Labor, most Britons applauded President Roosevelt's message to Congress last Tuesday. The press reception of Roosevelt's speech was extremely enthusiastic.

The average Britisher was astounded at the hostile reaction which the President's message appears to have received from a substantial section of the American Congress. The total mobilization of British labor for the war effort had such a revitalizing effect on British democracy that the recent remark by Senator Wheeler stating that the President proposal was the last straw of Fascist control was beyond understanding.

The English by the blitz and by their proximity to the war, have been made to realize that total war is not fought on one's fat. British-

ers frequently ask American correspondent: "Even understanding that America is separated by thousands of miles from any fighting front, don't people realize over there that fighting occasionally involves some hardships?"

The British system of national service has developed gradually. During the period of "the phony war" in 1940, the British people held much the same attitude that is now prevalent in America that the war could be won on the "cheap." The British by now have learned better.

For example, until early 1941 recruitment of women was voluntary. Since the enactment of an act then calling up women between the ages of 19 to 30, subsequent legislation has extended the age limit to 50 and downward below 18.

Can't Quit Some Jobs

At present any person engaged in an essential job cannot quit that job in the United Kingdom. This, obviously, may be regarded as a definite restriction on the freedom of the individual. The British accept this restriction, however, because it is administered fairly. The worker is guaranteed that he cannot be fired from his job without a very good cause, and even then he has the opportunity of appealing to a joint employer-employe tribunal which will give him a fair trial.

No worker in an essential industry in Britain can leave his job without permission of the Ministry of Labor. This would seem to be a restriction against strikes. Actually there have been a number of strikes in British war industries but for the most part they have been extremely short-lived and in general conciliation machinery has undoubtedly helped tremendously to cut down the number of strikes.

Out of Britain's total population of 46,750,000 there are 33,100,000 men and women between the ages of 14 and 65. Of this number some 22,750,000 are in full employment, which means that they are either in the armed forces, essential industries or civilian defense.

Women Play Big Role

The remaining 10,350,000 include those running one-man businesses and women keeping homes for children under 12. Official figures show that there are twice the number of women between the ages of 18 and 59 in the armed forces and essential industry as there were at the end of the last war.

Of women between the ages of 18 and 40, 91 per cent of single women and 80 per cent of married women without children are in the forces or in essential industries. Furthermore, the 9 per cent of single women who are not medically unfit have family responsibilities or are students.

The National Service Act and subsequent legislation hits all of the British population. There is extremely little evasive action by the so-called big shots. Newspaper editors, writers, actors, noble lords, artists, big businessmen, bankers, and small businessmen have all run afoul of the British National Service Act. Few have any legitimate complaint because they are all treated alike and they are assigned to the job in which they can best aid the rBitish war effort.

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Argentina Policy Held to Individualism

By Rafael Ordorica

Buenos Aires (AP).—Argentina's abrupt change in foreign policy is typical of this nation's history during this century and part of its over-all policy of individualism in foreign affairs.

Its military government established relations with the revolutionary government of Bolivia when other American nations agreed to study important information concerning the character of Maj. Gualberto Villarroel's regime and finally rejected recognition.

It resisted pressure from nearly all of its neighbors as well as from the United States and Britain to break relations with the Axis for nearly two years following the Pan-American conference at Rio De Janeiro.

The break was the first rupture of diplomatic relations in modern Argentine history.

Even during the First World war, when the German Minister Count Luxburg was proved to have suggested the sinking of Argentine ships "without a trace," the Argentine government confined its action to expulsion of Luxburg but not to the embassy.

Isolation Remained Intact

For helf a century Argentine neutrality and political isolationism have been as absolute as possible.

Nevertheless the Argentine government has repeatedly asserted its adhesion to American nations. When announcing recognition of Bolivia's military Junta January 3, Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert said the move "does not break the unity of the American front."

Gilbert mantained that recognition of Bolivia was due to "special circumstances peculiar to Argentina's position."

Argentina did not participate in the exchange of information concerning the antecedents and personnel of the Bolivian military junta. In a note to the Villarroel Regime Argentina said it was convinced that the government "possesses all the requisites which doctrine and practice of nations generally exact for recognition in conformity with the traditional conduct of the Argentine foreign office."

Break Often Opposed

Argentina's policy of wholesale neutrality was in contradiction with its international agreements with American nations and of the intentions expressed by President General Pedro Ramirez and high members of his government shortly after the revolution June 4 put them into power.

On the other hand Ramirez said December 12 that Argentina's foreign policy would remain the same whatever the future might bring. He denied Argentina's attitude could be called indifference to the general interests of the continent.

Despite oft-raised hopes that the great southern nation was on the point of breaking with the Axis, strong elements within the Government have campaigned to prevent it.

Even when three Argentine ships were sunk by Nazi submarines in 1942, the nearest Argentina came to a break was recalling her Ambassador and the resultant return of Germany's Ambassador to Berlin. A hundred German diplomatic and confidential agents remained here, however.

There have been elements in the government which replaced Dr. Ramon S. Castillo which have strongly favored a break, but they were edged out by those insistent upon maintaining a policy of strict neutrality. This policy has extended to careful control of newspapers and radio stations to prevent dissemination of anything which would compromise what the government described as "friendly relations with friendly nations."

Barter Pact With Nazis

Since the advent of the Ramirez regime the maintenance of this policy has been marked by a certain lack of finesse which ranged from an official decree naming a hamlet "La Japonesa"—Japanese girl—to last August's exchange of notes between U. S. Secretary of State Hull and the then Foreign Minister Segundo Storni.

Storni drew such a sharp rebuke from Hull relative to Argentina's compromises with American nations that the bluff old admiral, who was leading advocate of a break with the Axis, was forced to resign.

The policy of neutrality seems to have paid dividends economically—till now.

Shortly after Argentina's curt refusal to join other American republics in the Lima conference in 1938 for the formation of an effective association to confront the European totalitarian nations, Argentina signed a 14,000,000 peso ($3,500,000) barter agreement with Germany.

New Pest Active

Five years ago a white-fringed beetle with a voracious appetite appeared in Alabama. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which identified the newcomer as an arrival from South America, immediately set up strict measures to prevent the spread of the insect, which gave indications of being a more dangerous plant pest than the boll weevil. By the same means, probably, by which it jumped the gap between its point of origin and Alabama, it learned the quarantine barriers and is now, the bureau announces, spreading in five States ranging from Mississippi to North Carolina. It is difficult to police air currents to prevent the transport of insects.

Brazilian Classic

'Rebellion in Backlands,' Now Printed in English, Tells of a Wild Messiah

By STANLEY KIMMEL

The dramatic story of Antonio Conselheiro, fanatic street preacher and messiah to thousands in a primitive backwoods community of desert and mountains in Brazil, is told by Euclides da Cunha in "Rebellion in the Backlands."

Since its publication under the original title, "Os Sertoes," 16 editions have been printed in Brazil, and it has appeared in several foreign languages. Now, for the first time, Americans and Englishmen will have a chance to form their opinions of this book that Brazil has accepted as its classic.

Translation is the excellent work of Samuel Putnam and it is published by the University of Chicago Press at $5.

Born Antonio Vicente Mendes Maciel, and later known as Conselheiro (counselor), this native of the sertao region in the State of Baia led an insurrection against the new Republic of Brazil formed in 1889.

Until his father's death, young Antonio was a quiet and respectable inhabitant of the community. Then, faced with the task of caring for three sisters, he managed to marry them off and set out to find a wife for himself. This woman proved to be his undoing for she ran away with a policeman in the village where they lived.

Scandal Stung Him, He Started Wandering

The scandal humiliated Antonio and he wandered about the country seeking some remote region where no one would know his real name. Wherever he went, however, he got into trouble, yet he would preach

Courtesy of the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatistica

BRAZILIAN VAQUEIRO, OR COWBOY, OF THE NORTHERN CATTLE COUNTRY

to crowds in the streets warning them of evil ways—and lustful women.

Thus legends grew up about him. A motley crew of human failures, accustomed to living in idleness and by their wits, began to follow him about the country.

One of his followers built a miniature temple. It was in the form of a crude oratory, made of cedarwood and inclosing an image of Christ. On their stops along the road, Conselheiro would hang it upon the bough of a tree and all would kneel in prayer. Or, bearing it triumphantly aloft, they would enter a village to a chorus of litanies.

A description of this fanatic, published in 1876, and quoted by Da Cunha, said: "There has appeared in the northern backlands an individual who goes by the name of Antonio Conselheiro, and who exerts a great influence over the minds of the lower classes, making use of his mysterious trappings and ascetic habits to impose upon their ignorance and simplicity. He lets his hair and beard grow long, wears a cotton tunic, and eats sparingly, being almost a mummy in aspect." . . . He gives evidence of being an intelligent man, but an uncultivated one.

Conselheiro looked upon the newly formed republic with an evil eye and constantly preached rebellion against its laws.

In a village where he happened to be, he did not like the new taxes announced on a bulletin board in the public square. He gathered the people about him and, amid seditious cries and noisy demonstrations, had them make a bonfire of the bulletin boards. Soon he was on his way again, preaching insurrection throughout the backlands.

Routed Police Sent to Arrest Him

News of such events reached the authorities in the capital. Police were sent out to take the rebel and dissolve his turbulent band. When the 30 well-armed officers of the law caught up with them, they found themselves facing about 100 fearless jaguncos—the name given to the inhabitants of the backlands. The result was that the officers were routed, the one in command being the first to flee.

Conselheiro and his followers then headed for a more inaccessible region, for he knew that vigorous persecution was in store for them. As they moved along, others joined them. "Over steep mountain slopes, sterile tablelands, barren plains, for days on end they marched, to the cadence of their litanies and in step with the prophet's slow and measured stride."

In time they came to the backwoods hamlet of Canudos, which was to be transformed into the mud-walled Troy of the Jaguncos. Within a few weeks the hamlet grew to be a flourishnig village.

"Certain places in this district and others round about became depopulated," Da Cunha said, "so great was the influx of families to Canudos, the site selected by Antonio Conselheiro as the center of his operations."

The author described Canudos as suddenly taking on an appearance midway between that of a warriors' camp and that of an African Kraal. "There was no such thing as streets," he said, "merely a hopeless mass of extremely narrow alleyways barely separating the rows of chaotically jumbled, chance-built hovels, facing every corner of the compass and with roofs pointing in all directions, as if they had been tossed together in one night by a horde of madmen."

Conselheiro dominated the settlement; "absolute order was preserved." (Here the author explained, "We make use of this term from lack of any other, since our lexicons have no word to express a disciplined tumult.") Weapons of every type were in abundance. There also was a jail ("poeira," dust-bin) for those who had "committed the slight offense of a few homicides" and those "guilty of the abominable crime of having failed to be present at prayers."

Beyond the borders of the settlement, however, all sorts of disorders were permitted—provided they served to augment the revenues of the community. Hence, round about Canudos, estates were laid waste, and villages, taken by storm, were plundered. (In passing, it may be noted that the most amusing of these stories cannot be reprinted in this review).

But these and similar events were not the immediate cause of the conflict; it arose out of a trifling incident.

Magistrate Hits Back and Band Is Liquidated

In the city of Joazeiro, Conselheiro had legally acquired a certain amount of lumber to build a church. The chief magistrate, having been forced to flee from another city because of an attack by Conselheiro's gang of ruffians, now determined to even the score by refusing to permit its delivery. The magistrate knew that his old enemy would strike back at the slightest provocation. In fact even before this open break, the backwoods agitator had threatened to descend upon the city with his men and take all the timber that he needed.

The arrival of troops to defend Joazeiro against the backwoodsmen set off the fireworks. The climax of the story is reached in the vivid descriptions of the incredibly heroic resistance of these natives. During the siege it required three months for a federal army of some 6000 men to advance 100 yards against a handful of backwoodsmen. Finally, in October, 1897, after a house-to-house battle that recalls some contemporary epics, such as the defense of Stalingrad, one old man, two other full-grown men, and a boy, hold out against this great army until the four defenders of the backlands have been killed.

A month before the rebellion was thus quelled, according to the author, Conselheiro, weakened by an old wound from the splinter of a grenade, died of dysentery, or "the trots" as it was called—"an expression so horribly comic as to evoke at once an irrepressible ripple of laughter, despite the painful gravity of the occasion."

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Warning To Spain

The decision of the American Government to cut off oil exports from the Caribbean to Spain during the month of February is the third bad blow the Franco government has received in the course of a week. The first was the protest which Anthony Eden, the British foreign secretary, voiced in the House of Commons against Spain's pro-Axis policy. He was referring particularly to the failure of the Spanish government to release Italian ships that sought haven in Spanish ports after the fall of Mussolini, the growing number of German agents in Spain and the unwillingness or inability of the Franco regime to control them, the use of Spain as a base for Axis sabotage activities, and the recent extension of a 400-million-peseta credit by Spain to Germany, thus enabling the Reich to acquire valuable raw materials such as wolfram, mercury and pyrites.

The second blow was, of course, the action of Argentina in breaking off diplomatic relations with the Axis, thus emphasizing the divergence in the policies pursued by Spain and by the nations of Spanish America. And now Spain has been placed under notice that unless she mends her ways and stops playing the Axis game, shipments of oil and presumably of other products from this hemisphere to Spain will be cut off. The reply of Foreign Minister Jordana to all these developments is to renew his assertion that Spain is strictly neutral. Which raises the old question: neutral against whom?

Streetcar Fares

No one can be expected to take seriously the CIO appeal to the President to hasten the forthcoming Public Utilities Commission hearing on petitions for lower streetcar and bus fares. Obviously the overworked President has no time to give to a local rate hearing. He hasn't even taken the time to appoint a people's counsel who could look after consumer interests here. The salary for such an official is available; the law directs the President to make the appointment. Certainly the public interest can be more effectively served by filling this office than by laying utility regulation problems at the White House door.

As to Capital Transit fares, we can readily see why the majority of the commission refuses to be stampeded into any hasty decision. The fixing of utility rates in any circumstances is a complicated process. It is particularly so in wartime. No responsible regulatory body will slash rates during a wartime boom without carefully investigating the company's financial standing, the condition of its equipment, its postwar requirements, the size of its profits and various other factors. It would be no service to the public to provide lower rates now and leave the company without funds for accumulated repair work and new equipment after the war.

We hope that the PUC will order a reduction of fares if that can be done without preventing the necessary expansion of service or jeopardizing the city's transit system as a going concern. But in our opinion it has shown good judgment in insisting that its investigation be completed before public hearings are held. To raise rates on superficial evidence would be outrageous. It would be just as unwise to lower rates in an abnormal period without a thorough inquiry into the various aspects of the public interest in a sound and adequate transportation system.

Competition Shy

Very strong sentiment is said to be building up in Great Britain for more extensive reliance upon international cartels as a means of assuring outlets for British products and protecting the country's industry from the "cutthroat" competition of nations with lower production costs and lower wage scales. It may well be that the agitation over this trend manifest in liberal circles typified by the London *Economist* is exaggerated. At any rate, it appears to us most unrealistic to assume that the postwar world will be given over wholly either to the cartel type of organization or to its opposite—the independent concern trying to secure maximum share of world trade by selling superior goods at lower prices.

As we said a few days ago in referring to the antitrust suit brought by the Department of Justice against the DuPont Company and the (British) Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., a solution for the evils of the cartel does not lie in abolishing *all* such agreements and trying to compel maintenance of competition. It lies rather in the extension of Government supervision. Governments should negotiate cartels where necessary, and the cartels themselves should be operated according to rules laid down by governments. New cartels may be necessary to supplement or to take the place of the old.

That does not mean that the remedy for competitive handicaps is to be found always in universal cartelization of industries engaged in overseas trade. It may be necessary to break up some cartels as well as start new ones. But one cannot look with equanimity at the prospect of tooth and nail competition by the British to regain markets lost during the war or to expand markets for the sake of expanding export trade. The result would inevitably be head-on conflicts with American industries in many parts of the world. The British, for instance, will try to get their shipping trade back. Are we to insist on being the world's leading shipper and the world's leading air carrier as well? There must be live and let live, and that is possible only by international agreements.

Home-Front Desertions

The pleas of President Roosevelt and Secretary Stimson for a national service act have now been supplemented by concrete evidence of the need for additional manpower controls. In some war industries of the greatest strategic importance there are still critical shortages of workers. And efforts to meet those shortages are sometimes dissipated by the heavy turnover of war workers despite all the War Manpower Commission can do to stop it.

Production for war does not consist of a steady and consistent flow of standard weapons. The emphasis upon different weapons is constantly shifting. That means similar shifts in the demand for manpower. Shortages crop out first in copper mining, then in shipbuilding, aluminum, aircraft, or roller bearings. Next month the shortage is likely to be in some other industry or in several at the same time. The inescapable fact is that the WMC has never been able to move fast enough or to make its controls tight enough to deal with these situations as they arise. Its most effective method—area-wide priorities on job referrals—was applied in the Connecticut Valley, where most of our bearings are made. Lawrence A. Appley, executive director of the WMC, reports that 6000 workers have been hired under this arrangement since last September. But so many quit in the same period that the net gain was only 1500. Undersecretary of War Patterson says that 7000 additional workers are needed for the bearings industry.

There is no more reason why a worker turning out bearings for Army tanks and trucks should be allowed to drift away from his job than there is for a marine on New Guinea to quit the front. Both are in the same fight. But one is risking his life under strict discipline while the other is free to leave his post of duty where he is drawing high wages in safety. This vast difference in their status could be overlooked if workers on the home front universally regarded themselves as part of the war effort. The turnover record pointedly shows, however, that many do not. In the circumstances the logic of enacting a national service law becomes increasingly plain. The executive director of the MWC says unequivocally that the labor priorities plan is not operating fast enough to supply the bearings industry. It might have been more accurate to say that desertions from war jobs are taking place too fast. In any event, the need for some means of keeping men on the job in war plants has been clearly demonstrated.

We can no longer use wage increases for this purpose, as Walter Lippmann points out, for such increases are generally forbidden by the War Labor Board, and even if they could be granted they would set the fires of inflation raging. In many instances higher wages would not be effective anyway in bringing about the necessary shifting of workers or in holding those who are already on the job. Clearly the tools with which the Government is now working to supply the manpower requirements of war industry are inadequate. National service is the only means of doing the job that seems to be at hand.

Fighting In The Dark

As anger over the brutal treatment of American prisoners in the hands of the Japanese flares up all over the country, citizens are asking themselves why this story was so long suppressed. Why did it take two years for these horrible reports from Bataan to reach the American home front? The story has been well known to the Army and Navy for more than a year. Apparently it has also long been known to officials in the OWI. Yet it was withheld from the people at a time when officials have been complaining bitterly about complacency on the home front.

The official attitude toward these atrocities has amounted to a conspiracy of silence. Officers were warned not to tell what they knew of the suffering at Bataan and Corregidor either before or after the American troops surrendered in the face of hopeless odds. Official releases on the subject were not forthcoming, and the OWI was not permitted to meet its obligation of keeping the American people informed as to the course of the war. In short, the people have been treated as children, although they have been expected to act as adults in carrying on war activities at home. The fact that suppression of the news was ordered in the mistaken hope that silence might ease the plight of the victims who had managed to survive Jap brutality does not change the final result. The American people have been asked to fight the greatest war in history in what has often been a vacuum so far as information about that conflict and its consequences is concerned.

Civilians in every other major warring nation have taken this great fight more seriously than our own people. The simple explanation is that they have been closer to it. In many instances they have been in it. Now the only opportunity we have had to visualize the toil, suffering and slaughter on the fighting fronts has come from news reports and pictures authorized by the services. When these accounts are devoted largely to victories won and in large measure ignore the frightfulness and tragedies of battles lost, the public gets a wholly distorted view of the war and its problems. No wonder we have laxity and indifference on the home front when we feed the public a complacency news diet. It is time for those who tour the battle fronts and come home gravely disturbed by public apathy toward the war to realize that no enthusiasm for the cause is aroused by facts the people do not know.

Even when facts are released after being bottled up for months they take on the appearance of a dose of propaganda, regardless of how accurate they may be. What we need, as Palmer Hoyt has pointed out, are day-by-day reports of the facts—all the facts—about the war that are not of material value to the enemy. To provide less than that is to trifle with a basic tenet of democracy and to deny to the people that understanding of the war that alone can sustain a vigorous will to see it through to the end.

Threatened Lines

A few days ago the Germans in the Cassino sector were sufficiently powerful to launch a counterattack that succeeded in driving Allied forces back across the Rapido River. Now Cassino has been evacuated, an indication that at least a partial withdrawal from the Gustav Line is taking place. The reason for this about-face on the part of the enemy is, of course, the landing successfully carried out by Allied troops at Anzio and Nettuno and the subsequent reinforcement of those beachheads. For through this flanking movement our troops have placed themselves in a position from which they might ultimately cut the principal lines of supply connecting the Gustav Line and the German bases to the north.

These supply routes are five in number. The most westerly is the coastal road which goes through Anzio and leads into Rome by the Anziato Way. This, of course, was cut immediately after the Allied landing south of Rome. Farther east are historic Appian Way, a military highway as far back as the days of ancient Rome, and the railroad that runs close by and parallel to it. These the Allies have also cut. That leaves the Germans the Via Casiliana and the railroad running through Cassino, Alatri, Fiuggi to Rome. And both of these are clearly threatened by the Allied advance.

The German withdrawal from Cassino may, therefore, be the first stage in what has come to be known familiarly as a "disengaging process." The double purpose this time would be to avoid encirclement and hit out at the Allied right flank in the Pontine sector. So considerable is that German force which was (and very largely still remains) on the Gustav Line that considerable fighting may be expected before the road to Rome is open to Allied troops. But from the indications provided us during the last few days the prospect facing our troops is now a good deal brighter than it was. For in catching the enemy so completely off guard by the Anzio and Nettuno landings, we won sufficient time to dig in there, and prepare ourselves for the inevitable counterattack.

Bethlehem's Solution

The Bethlehem Steel Corp. has done its bit to help Uncle Sam solve the problem of disposal of its war-built plants by paying 22 million dollars for the coke ovens, blast furnaces and other properties constructed for its use by the Federal Government. The Government has been reimbursed for its outlays, the company owns the properties, and, as President Grace says, it need no longer worry about the possibility that Government-owned plants erected on its own properties may offer competition at some future date.

To the extent that other companies follow the lead of Bethlehem, the Government will have a much less formidable job on its hands in disposing of plants and equipment after the war. But, after all, the Bethlehem solution is inapplicable to many cases. Some companies whose managements operate on a shoestring, like Jack & Heintz, yearn to purchase the Government-owned plants that they are operating, but they lack the purchase money. Others have capital reserves, but they are not at all certain that the Government plants will be worth even a fraction of their cost at the end of the war. Only the companies that have the cash and the credit for swinging a purchase, and also believe that the purchased properties will yield a good return for the outlays, will be in the market now for Government-financed plants and equipment.

PARADE

The squadron marches . . . Morning comes
Out of the mist to meet the drums,
And earth grows splendid with the sound
Of lilting feet along the ground,
The heads like heads of gods and all
The hips and shoulders musical
With youth and summer. And between
This bright and beautiful machine
And the far clouds that follow them
The cold and lonely diadem
Of dream is hung. Beneath its spell
They seek a land invisible—
A land the world has glimpsed and lost—
A land that, lingering like a ghost
Out of their boyhood, lifts and parts
The sad seas heaving in their hearts.

The squadron marches . . . Dreams must pass
Like withered winds along the grass.
The march must end, the music cease,
The morning fade for all of these . . .
And death will come to many men
Before they see that land again.

JAMES E. WARREN, Jr.

America At War

By Selden Menefee

War Labor Policy

THE ADMINISTRATION'S war labor policy has recently come in for a lot of criticism from both management and organized labor.

Some of this is constructive, as the suggestion put forth by Donald Richberg and others for a single labor disputes board, with complete and final jurisdiction over all wage and strike cases. At things stand, authority is divided among the National War Labor Board, the Department of Labor Conciliation Service, the National Mediation Board, the National Labor Relations Board, the War Manpower Commission and numerous other agencies. The latest to enter the scene is the War Food Administration, which has been authorized to set farm wage rates, and ceilings up to $200 a month.

The reorganization of this welter of agencies to provide a unified procedure for solving labor disputes, perhaps after the model of the railway mediation setup, will be essential for the postwar period. If the history of World War I is any criterion, there will be a wave of strikes after the armistice, as labor blows off steam in the absence of wartime inhibitions.

Three-way Stretch

The suggestion that the three-way structure of the War Labor Board be changed, however, has less to recommend it. Only by giving organized labor and management as well as the public official representation on such a board can suspicion and resentment be minimized. For the factions involved then know that their interests have been adequately represented, and the board's findings carry more weight with the unions when labor representatives join in the decision. The experience of Great Britain and Canada also bears this out.

The WLB is one of the most successful of our war agencies. It has managed to hold the line against wage inflation—so well, in fact, that it is out of step with the more lax sectors of the stabilization program.

In 1943 the WLB handled some 4000 dispute cases involving nearly four million workers, as well as around 120,000 cases involving approval of voluntary wage adjustments. Yet factory wage rates have risen only about 1 per cent as a direct result of its decisions.

It has been charged that only the public members of the board count, since the labor and management members are usually in opposition to each other. It is true that in most major disputes the public members have cast the deciding votes. But in two-thirds of all cases, the board's decisions have been unanimous.

The WLB has contributed to the establishment of several important principles in labor relationships:

1. Voluntary maintenance of membership clauses, midway between the open and closed shop, have been evolved successfully.
2. The necessity of correcting substandard wages has been recognized.
3. The principle of equal pay for equal work, regardless of race or sex, has been firmly established.
4. Arbitration has been recognized as a necessary last step in orderly grievance procedure.
5. The necessity for adequate research and careful job classifications has been fully realized.

WLB's Weaknesses

The WLB has its weaknesses, too, and some sections of organized labor are understandably critical of it as a result. Its worst shortcoming is its slowness in handling cases. Unions which have waited patiently for six months or more for a decision, and then have to strike or threaten to strike in order to get action, can hardly be expected to be happy about it.

The board itself is distressed about these long delays, and is trying to decentralize the work in its regional offices so that only cases involving appeals will be handled in Washington. But the job it does is an enormous one, and nondeferment of workers in this essential agency has made severe inroads on its staff.

The appointment of more alternate public members would also speed up the handling of cases. A full quota of labor and industry alternates has been appointed, but only one alternate public member—Lloyd K. Garrison.

A second weakness, for which the board can hardly be held responsible, is the tendency of the Administration to take major cases out of the WLB's hands. Thus the board was by-passed on the coal and railroad disputes, and Mr. Roosevelt intervened at one point in the steel case. This creates the feeling that the WLB's jurisdiction is not final, and that the threat of a strike will force the Administration to compromise if the case is important enough to the war effort.

A final handicap to the WLB is labor's growing dissatisfaction over inequities in the inflation-control program. Although Secretary Perkins says that living costs rose only 3½ per cent in the past year, labor charges that the index used is not representative and that counting quality deterioration and the disappearance of low-cost lines of goods, the rise would be more like 10 per cent. Union officials also know that while payrolls rose about 61 per cent from 1939 to 1943, profits after taxes doubled in the same period.

The resulting discontent will be allayed if Congress passes a bill providing for higher taxes and a "cost of food law," as well as renegotiation of war contracts, as the President has requested.

But the prospects for this are poor; hence increasing labor pressure aimed at modifying the Little Steel formula may be expected.

Brazzaville Conference

By Andre Visson

On The United Nations' Inside Front

THE CENTER of French political life will be transferred for a few days from Algiers to Brazzaville, where today (January 30) marks the opening of the French African Conference.

General de Gaulle, Mr. Rene Pleven, French Commissioner of Colonies and Mr. Felix Gouin, chairman of the Consultative Assembly at Algiers, accompanied by several members of the assembly, will discuss with the governors general of French Equatorial Africa and French Occidental Africa and with the governors of all French territories in Africa the problems of the French postwar policy in regard to that continent.

This is a problem of vital concern to France, for whom the war brought the realization of the importance of her colonial empire and of all the complexities connected with colonial problems.

The French people were very slow to become empire-minded. Their colonial empire was practically imposed upon them by their army, their big business and their missionaries. In the 1930's France began to be aware of the importance of her empire and of the necessity of defending it; thus she urgently increased her navy during that period. However, it was only after the collapse of Metropolitan France that the French were able to appreciate the political and economic value of their empire. The Allied landing in North Africa, the transfer of De Gaulle's committee from London to Algiers and the establishment of the consultative assembly have been consecutive stages in the intensification of the new French "empire-consciousness."

Economic Contribution

Many French politicians, labor leaders and private citizens for the first time in their lives away from the familiar French soil discovered how privileged they were to possess territories overseas which would bring an important economic contribution to the Allied war effort, and would help to raise an army of 500,000 soldiers and to assure the continuation of French national life. They were, indeed, not in exile in Algiers, which from the French administrative point of view is an extension of Metropolitan France. They were not "expatriated" in Tunisia and Morocco, two French protectorates of which the latter bears the architectural and intellectual stamp of Marshal Luyautey's very personal and often quite successful administrative experience. They finally came to feel "at home" in their African colonial possessions.

Along with the importance of their African Empire, however, they began to realize the necessity of transforming their heterogeneous colonies into some kind of French Commonwealth. This is certainly not an easy task; their African possessions alone offer an extreme variety of racial elements and administrative statuses. It must nevertheless be possible to work out a program of gradual coordination of different administrative statuses in the French possessions in Africa and of gradual incorporation of the natives into the enlarged and modified national life of the new French Commonwealth which the French hope to be able to build in the postwar period. The Brazzaville Conference is considered as the starting point of this long and arduous task.

Four main problems are to be examined at Brazzaville:

1. A practical native policy.
2. An economic policy.
3. An administrative organization along the principles discussed previously in Algiers.
4. A representation of Overseas France in the French constitution.

With regard to point 4, it should be recalled that not only the three "departments" of Algiers but also the French colony of Senegal and the Caribbean islands (Martinique and Guadeloupe) elected deputies to the French Parliament.

French Administrators

The French administrators in Africa are only too well aware of the innumerable difficulties which they will have to overcome in their search for a fair and lasting solution to colonial problems. In a memorandum written in 1942 and addressed to his subordinates, Mr. Felix Ebone, governor general of French Equatorial Africa, developed the idea that the new native policy for his colony should be based on a guaranty of the material and moral progress of the natives within the framework of local native institutions.

The memorandum points out that it would be impossible to "pursue the happiness" of the native either on the principles of the French revolution or the "Code Napoleon" (which is the cornerstone of modern French legislation). It would be dangerous, moreover, to replace the chiefs of the native tribes by French colonial administrators, for whom the native mentality will always remain something utterly "strange" and incomprehensible.

The primary aim of the colonial administration is therefore to find means to treat the native not as an isolated individual who should be gradually emancipated in view of his final admission to complete French citizenship, but as a member of a native community (family, village or tribe) which must be preserved and developed within the framework of its natural institutions.

Native Institutions

The new idea of the French colonial plans to be discussed at Brazzaville is that the native institutions, which have been altered or destroyed by the French colonial administration, should be reorganized so as to combine the necessities of modern civilization—by which all natives should benefit—with the essential native traditions. In other words, the individuality of the native communities should be cautiously upheld and advanced, for the reason that it will be more advantageous both for the French and the natives if the latter are incorporated into the French Commonwealth not as weak, isolated and perplexed individuals but as traditionally cemented and therefore really strong communities whose progress would then be more easily achieved.

The idea is perhaps not a very original one. General Gallieni tried to apply it in Madagascar, where he restored the autonomy of the tribes. Marshal Luyautey made it his guiding principle in Morocco. Now, however, an attempt will be made to generalize its application and to assure its coordination, first of all in the French colonial possessions in Africa. The Brazzaville conference will be limited geographically to the discussion of the African problems. The entire colonial empire cannot be discussed as long as French Indo-China, controlled by the Japanese, is unable to be represented. However, the French liberation committee at Algiers made known on December 7, 1943, its intention to give a new political and economic status to Indo-China. It promised a liberal rank "without losing the features of Indo-Chinese traditions and civilization." It is also promised an economic autonomy which would assure Indo-China of its own prosperity.

On the other hand, the discussions at Brazzaville will be limited to the consultative level. The conference members are supposed to exchange opinions and prepare recommendations which will be submitted for approval to the authorities recognized by the French people after their liberation.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Buying Bonds

I like The Post's editorial page. I find your editorials readable, reasonable, reliable. Once in a while you have a bad day and get things messed up. Today was one of them.

I don't have the vaguest idea where you got the idea that the Treasury has designated this as "Sacrifice Week." Over and over again we've been telling the public in posters, ads, radio and promotional material that buying bonds is no sacrifice. It comes as a shocking surprise, therefore, to find the usually well-informed Post so badly misinformed; and what's worse, accusing us because of your own misconception for being "squint-eyed." It's just a case of mistaking the mote in your own eye for the beam in the other fellow's.

The fact is, we agree with all that you say. We just don't think it's fair that we be made the scapegoat in order for you to say it. As far as we're concerned, if buying war bonds is a sacrifice, so is eating steak for breakfast.

TED R. GAMBLE,
National Director, War Finance Division, Treasury Department.
Washington, Jan. 28.

Editor's note:

We plead guilty to having knocked down a straw man. The idea that the Treasury had designated this as "Sacrifice Week" came from the fact that the week has actually been so designated by those conducting the war bond campaign in New York. Inquiry at the Treasury here gave us the mistaken impression that the slogan was nationally authorized. We are glad to learn that Mr. Gamble considers the purchase of war bonds no more a sacrifice than eating steak for breakfast.

"Peace Now"

The "Peace Now" movement as reported is vicious from the standpoint of the United Nations' best interests, which demand first of all victory over the forces of evil, and only then peace. A study of the underlying justification of our cause will show the sane mind that compromise is not feasible at present, much as the heart loves peace and good will. The most charitable view of the movement is to say that they are misguided or fanatical. No rational doctor would stop treatment in the middle of a disease to make peace with the enemy virus; and virus it is.

C. R.
Washington, Jan. 25.

Renegotiation Act

This concerns your editorial of yesterday commending the Senate's change in the definition of subcontract in the Renegotiation Act.

The House bill provided for the renegotiation of all true subcontracts; that is, all contracts to perform a part of the main contract, also all contracts to furnish any part of a war contract. This would broadly have included every man who did any of the work on a war contract or who furnished any part of a tank, a plane, a gun, a ship. The Senate change which you commend defines a subcontract as one—

"to perform all or any part of the work or to make or furnish any article required for the performance of any other contract or subcontract."

Do you know what this means? Does anyone know what it means? Does "required" include any assistance of and sort? Or is it limited? If it is limited, what is the limitation? If it includes everything, then every newspaper in the country is a subcontractor on every war contract, because if all newspapers were suppressed the war contracts certainly would not go on very well. So also the widest meaning of the term would include every railroad because certainly their services are required for the performance of every war contract.

If you say that this wide interpretation is not to be followed, how are you going to limit it? What limitation could there be more precise or better than the limitation contained in the House definition?

The criticism that was made in the Senate minority report of the House definition was that it would exempt the enormous profits of the machine-tool industry. Now by a paradox a special provision has been inserted in the Senate bill exempting machine-tool profits.

Just what reason there is then for preferring the Senate definition to the House definition escapes me.

JURIST.
Washington, Jan. 14.

Editor's Note: The preference expressed by The Post was not for the Senate recommendation over the House recommendation but for the Senate Finance Committee's revision of its own earlier proposals. We agree with the writer of the letter respecting the ambiguity of the term "required."

Denial Of Injunction

Your editorial of January 26 on "Violence Encouraged" calls for a reply. It is not in accord with your customary regard for facts. The editorial asserts that violence is encouraged by the denial of injunctions against violence in a labor dispute, when the employer has refused voluntary arbitration. This assertion is contrary to the long history of injunctions in labor disputes. Congress passed the anti-injunction act because it found, after lengthy hearings based on judicial records, direct testimony, and the studies of impartial observers, that the granting of injunctions encouraged violence. The pattern was clear and repeated. A labor dispute arose, the employer, relying upon the protection of an injunction, would refuse to accept offers of arbitration. A strike followed and, in the atmosphere of hostile conflict, violence was bound to occur. The Anti-Injunction Act was intended to deal with the causes of violence and to promote the use of every peaceful means of settling labor disputes. The Supreme Court decision, criticized in your editorial, carries out this purpose.

The editorial tries to absolve the employer of responsibility for the ensuing violence by saying that he had a legal right to reject the arbitration provided by Federal statute. That is true, but the Anti-Injunction Act is not based upon a system of compulsory arbitration. It is based on the ancient principle of equity, that he who seeks equity must do equity and come into court with clean hands. Applied to labor disputes, it obviously means that an employer must do more than obey legal duties and extend to using voluntary methods of settling a dispute.

It may be that since the passage of the Anti-Injunction Act, the history of violence in labor disputes requires new legislation with regard to injunctions or criminal laws. The editorial cites no such evidence, but relies upon the outworn logic of labor injunctions. The facts seem to be that violence in labor disputes has decreased as employers and unions accepted collective bargaining and exhausted all methods of voluntary conciliation and arbitration before going to the courts or the picket line.

J. K.
Washington, Jan. 27.

Freedom From Freedom

A recent radio news broadcast reported that Tokyo has denied rumors that there would be a meeting of Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini which, like the Teheran conference and the Atlantic Charter, would present postwar aims. Apparently the Axis leaders feel that the world is already sufficiently aware of the fact that their postwar aim is: Freedom from Freedom.

A. P. J.
Chevy Chase, Md., Jan. 26.

N. J. Dispute Exemplifies Issues of Labor Policy And Potential Effects

By LEO WOLMAN

Those who look to a National Service Act as a solution for present and prospective labor troubles would do well to ponder the dispute now pending at the assembly plant of the Ford Motor Co. at Edgewater, N. J. The dispute is a minor one, involving only two men. But it exemplifies the larger issues of our national labor policy and the potential effects of that policy on war production and, hence, on the need for manpower.

The dispute is apparently a simple one. The CIO union of automobile workers has expelled two of its members from the union and is demanding that the company discharge the men from their jobs. The men claim that they were expelled because they were testing a considrably larger number of trucks than their fellow workmen on the same operation. They charge that their fellows are practicing a slow-down in which they have refused to participate.

Expulsion Is Upheld by Union President

So far the substance of this charge has not been denied. Union officials—local and national—have said the expected and usual things. One is reported to have asserted that the union was protecting the quality of the product and, consequently, expelled the two members for working too fast and impairing quality. Another called the culprits "individualists," not concerned with the common good. Mr. R. J. Thomas, international president of this union which currently claims more than 1,200,000 and holding, therefore, a position of great private and public responsibility, upholds the expulsion and writes to the company that the two men were interested "only in self-advancement at the expense of the war effort."

Assuming that the statement of the case, made by the two men themselves, was correct. For selfish or for patriotic reasons they were trying merely to increase production. In this they fell afoul of union rules and were disciplined. Under the policies and administration of labor relations which we have set up in this country such workers have no redress. No one expects the President of the United States to answer their telegram. Our labor boards are more likely than not to shy away from so troublesome a question.

Before long, then, the men either lose their jobs or submit to union rules and policies, whatever the public welfare might dictate. At any rate, this is the sort of thing that usually happens when individuals or minorities defy a strong organization.

War Department Could Investigate

Many people believe that, even during this war, restrictive rules have played a large part in limiting output and, consequently, in raising the demand for manpower. At a time when the War Department seems deeply concerned over our impending manpower requirements, that department could do the country a great service by investigating cases like that at Edgewater and giving the public an independent and objective account of what it finds. It has on its staff many men acquainted with the questions at issue and it should be no great task for them to discover the facts and report them. Once this were done, we could rely on the force of informed public opinion to produce better labor policies and better administration.

But unless the responsible agencies of Government are willing to assume the burden of producing the facts and presenting them to the public, they cannot wisely look for salvation to new laws. A new law, general in its provisions (as it necessarily must be), stands a capital chance of being as poorly administered as those we now have on the statute books.

What Are Chances For Fourth Term?

By Mark Sullivan

The question everybody asks is, "What are the chances that President Roosevelt will get a fourth term?"

The best judgment this writer has seen is contained in a poll of Iowa voters conducted by the Des Moines Sunday Register. I say "best" because this poll, like any enterprise conducted by the Register and its owners, is managed with intelligence and thoroughness, and also because of the exceptional quality of the Iowa electorate. Iowa has no huge city such as dominate some States and is well proportioned as between farm population and small-town population. Finally, this Iowa poll is convincing because it accords with the Nation-wide judgment of competent observers and responsible political leaders—including, I strongly surmise, President Roosevelt.

Omitting here some of the questions asked by the Iowa poll and some of the very discerning analysis of the answers, the principal questions were two. Both were expertly phrased to bring out what the voters feel. One was:

"If the war still is going on in both Europe and the Pacific and you had to choose between Roosevelt and the best man you can think of for the Republicans, which would you probably vote for?"

To this question the answers divided as follows:

Roosevelt	51%
Best Republican	36
Don't know	13

So much for that. If, next November, the war is still on in both Germany and the Pacific, Roosevelt would win.

The Other Possibility

Turn now to the other question. It read:

"If the war is over in both places, but the peace terms are not fully worked out, which would you probably vote for—Roosevelt or the best man you can think of for the Republicans?"

To this the answers divided thus:

Best Republican	45%
Roosevelt	37
Don't know	18

Here we have a deduction as clear and convincing as could possibly be. Roosevelt as a war leader is popular. Or, at least, to put it more exactly, if the war is still on, a majority of the voters will feel it desirable to keep Mr. Roosevelt in the post of war leadership.

On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt as a leader in domestic affairs is not popular. So far as the public judges him by his record on domestic affairs, the public disapproves him. The 37 per cent given him by the Iowa poll is startlingly low—few candidates for President in any actual election have had so low a percentage of the total vote.

Among reasons for giving weight to this judgment arrived at by the Iowa poll is the appearance Mr. Roosevelt seems to have of agreeing with it. That Mr. Roosevelt holds this judgment himself would account for an action of his a few weeks ago which rather startled and mystified the public. Through the medium of a press conference Mr. Roosevelt explained, at length and with pains, that he regards the New Deal (that is, domestic affairs) as not pertinent at this time; that the public and press ought not to dwell on that. He said that the public and press ought to dwell on winning the war.

Poses Hard Decision

In any event, this is the common judgment of observers and political leaders in both parties—that if the war is still on, Mr. Roosevelt is likely to be reelected, though by a narrow majority; but that if the war is completely over, Mr. Roosevelt would be defeated, rather overwhelmingly.

This condition poses for Mr. Roosevelt the most delicate political decision of his career. Delicate because it must take into account a future contingency, not possible to know in advance. On election day next November, will the war still be on, and will the public vote primarily on Mr. Roosevelt's record as a war leader? Or, will the war be over and will the public vote primarily on Mr. Roosevelt's record on domestic affairs?

Happily for Mr. Roosevelt, he does not need to make his decision yet. He has, so to speak, an option on the Democratic nomination. He can hold the option open, if he desires, right up to the meeting of the Democratic national convention next July. By that time he will know whether the war is over, or likely to be over by election day.

If at the time of the nomination in July, the war is not yet over, Mr. Roosevelt will be obliged to consider whether the war might end between July and November; whether he might find himself in the position of taking the nomination when the war is still on—but finding himself facing election day with the war over.

Microscope as a Spectroscope

Chesterton had a lot of fun at the expense of scientists by attributing to them descriptions of the green eyebrows and other fantastic characteristics of bugs too small to be seen in the most powerful microscopes. The joke no longer can be applied because the new electron microscope makes it possible to see the finest details in even the smallest bacteria and to pick out the "eyebrows" and make a chemical analysis of them. It will do this for still smaller objects, the viruses.

Dr. James A. Millier, of the Radio Corporation of America laboratories, reports in the Physical Review that the electron microscope can be used as an electronic spectroscope. The electron beam can be passed through any desired portion of the object being viewed and then magnetically analyzed so that it gives a pattern whose characteristics have been produced by the lighter weight atoms present in the object. Atoms can be identified in particles as small as a 100,000th of an inch in diameter.

Lake Ladoga Europe's Largest

Lake Ladoga is Europe's largest, approaching lake Ontario in area. It touches on both Russia and Finland.

'Ike' Has Football Strategy Down Pat

By Drew Pearson

A lot of people, including labor leaders, have fixed the responsibility on Assistant President Jimmy Byrnes for selling the President on the proposed national service act to draft all labor. The inside fact, however, is that Byrnes didn't know anything about it until he read the mimeographed copy of the President's message handed out to the press.

The story of what happened is this:

Both Justice Byrnes and Judge Vinson, two of the men closest to the White House, canceled all weekend engagements before Congress reconvened, expecting to be called in to help draft the message. Also, they asked Ben Cohen, who is Byrnes' assistant, to return especially from New York in order to help.

Byrnes and Vinson are usually consulted on such matters and, having served in Congress for years, they naturally held themselves in readiness to help on such an important thing as the annual message to Congress on the state of the Union.

But nothing happened. The President did not consult them. Actually, the message was written completely by Judge Sam Rosenman, though he did use some suggestions submitted in advance by Byrnes, Vinson and other White House advisers. Not even Harry Hopkins had much to do with the message, aside from reading it over in advance.

Diplomatic Talk

When deposed President Penaranda of Bolivia visited Washington, he caused guests at a Pan American Union luncheon to gasp when he proposed a toast to "The great Secretary of State of the United States—Sumner Welles." Secretary of State Hull was seated next to him. . . .The Soviet government was all set to recognize the new prolabor government of Bolivia, but was blocked by the nonrecognition moves of the U. S. State Department. . . . All too few Latin-American governments have recognized the Soviets. President Medina of Venezuela admitted in Washington last week that his government was "giving no thought to the matter." . . . Raul Diez de Medina, resigned Bolivian diplomat, is writing an article for Collier's on Bolivia—with silent assistance from a State Department official. . . . . Diplomatic reports from Brazil indicate growing unrest in the state of Sao Paulo.

Fourth Term?

Those seven Southern Governors who recently called on the President left the White House unanimously in favor of a fourth term. Smart young Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, who is being talked of as the keynoter for the Democratic convention, may have indicated otherwise to newspapermen but, in private talks with friends, he is all for the President running again.

However, none of the gubernatorial visitors—from Arkansas, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and North Carolina—was able to get a peep out of the President about his political intentions.

All seven Governors delivered stock little speeches when they shook hands with Roosevelt. Their theme was: "We're going to back you to the limit, Mr. President. You can count on our support from here on in."

Each in turn repeated the same pledge, hoping to get some prophetic reply regarding a fourth term. However, Roosevelt didn't rise to the bait. He gave all seven Governors his Sunday smile by way of reply—nothing more.

He waxed vocal only once. This was when Governor Bob Kerr of Oklahoma and others told him of their efforts to abolish Southern freight rate differentials, the chief reason for their trip to Washington.

"I hope your mission here is successful," remarked the President. "I'm as much opposed as you are to these discriminatory differentials which Southern business has had to bear, and I'm working on something now that may provide a solution."

General "Ike" Eisenhower's military football strategy has just leaked out in correspondence with Elmer Q. Oliphant, former All-America football player and Eisenhower's teammate at West Point.

According to GOP Representative Gerald Landis of Indiana, from whose district Oliphant hails, the latter wrote Eisenhower last February:

"Give them the old football stuff, Ike. The air force is your forward pass, the heavy artillery your punts, and your tanks are for the old slants off tackle, around the end and through the line.

"Keep your eye on Rommel. He is a great triple-threat man and will sneak through your line for a 10-mile gain before you know it, if you don't watch out."

A month later, Eisenhower replied:

"Dear Ollie: Be assured that we are keeping our eyes on the Boche team. However, we have a few triple-threat backs ourselves—Cunningham, Alexander and Tedder. Those boys can carry the ball and have a number of trick plays under cover. Keep the home fires burning, and when I return, we will rekindle the light in your tower."

Vanishing Rayon

The cold-blooded gentlemen of the War Production Board have decided that as far as ladies' wearing apparel is concerned, rayon slips will be worn to tatters before the war is over—also nighties, stockings and anything else made of rayon.

WPB technical experts put it this way: "Piece goods are already tight, and garments will be tight before long."

The trouble is that rayon serves so many purposes besides clothing the female form. When a bombing plane drops fragmentation bombs by parachute, it uses rayon 'chutes. The same plane has a self-sealing gas tank, by grace of rayon. The pilot's uniform is lined with rayon and the tires of his plane use rayon cord.

All tires, civilian and military, are demanding rayon. Last year rayon manufacturers produced 55 million pounds of tire yarn. This year, WPB demands more than four times that much — 240 million pounds—for the same purpose.

And the ladies of Latin America must not be neglected. The Government has promised rayon to Latin America amounting to about 4 per cent of our total production.

To make matters worse, there is a shortage of wood pulp, which is a basic raw material in the rayon industry.

If Government experts spoke their minds, they would tell the ladies of America to treat those rayon garments like priceless heirlooms. Rayon will not disappear from the market, but it will be so "tight" that buying a slip will soon be like buying a bottle of Scotch today.

Capital Chaff

King Carol of Rumania is beginning to wonder whether he did the right thing in hiring a public relations expert (Russell Birdwell) to stir up publicity for him in the United States. The King has broached the question with United States Embassy officials in Mexico City, where he is living with Madame Lupescu, but officials begged to be excused from advising him . . . With United States assistance, Mexico is about to import 48,000 tons of wheat from Australia, on returning U. S. supply ships. It's an odd fact, but Mexican officials found it easier to get Australian than Canadian wheat because of U. S. railroad congestion.

Things move like molasses in Leo Crowley's Foreign Economic Administration, but finally a coordinator for food procurement has been appointed. Behind this is a story of mysterious procrastination.

Several months ago, Samuel Zemurray, New Orleans head of the United Fruit Co., was invited by Leo Crowley to come to Washington to take over all food purchases under the Foreign Economic Administration.

Leo expounded to him the excellent theory that too many different people were buying food, that it had been scattered around among too many subagencies, and that Zemurray should centralize food purchases for lend-lease, U. S. operations abroad, the liberated areas, and so on.

Zemurray, who has lost a son in the war, accepted with alacrity. Leaving his important job as head of United Fruit, he came to Washington, took a suite at the Mayflower at $600 a month, and brought two assistants whom he planned to pay out of his own pocket.

Crowley was cordial, but not quite ready for him to begin work. "I want you to take over any minute," he assured Zemurray.

But days passed, then weeks. Zemurray heard from Crowley less and less frequently, and with less enthusiasm as to when he should begin work. Finally, he ceased hearing from Leo at all. Faced with a wall of silence, Zemurray packed up and went back to the United Fruit Co.

The other day, still not having heard from Crowley, he picked up a newspaper and read that Herbert Parisius had been appointed to the job he had been asked to fill.

'I Will Not Do Away With Myself, I Will Not Lose My Mind, I Will Not Recant'

By CARL SANDBURG

DR. JOSEPH R. SIZOO of the St. Nicholas Collegiate Church of New York City visited Pastor Niemoeller in prison just before the war began. This heroic clergyman, who had a record as a submarine commander in the First World War, emphasized three points for Dr. Sizoo.

These points are worth study. They tell three things deeply feared by a man in chains who may be brought to torture. Pastor Niemoeller told Dr. Sizoo: "Remember, first of all, I will not do away with myself. Second, I will not lose my mind. Third, I will not recant."

Never will it be known how many brave men, languishing in a darkness lighted only by the dim candles of conscience, have clung to these three points of hope. Many met the test and passed it. Many in this very hour, in this very clock tick, are meeting the test. And no man can say beforehand for sure what his endurance will be.

CHARLES BEARD, who rates with many as a great and beloved historian, is often misquoted in a passage which he, not absolutely serious, says holds the gist of all he has learned about history from thousands of books. From Dr. Beard himself I have this authentic text.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind exceeding fine.
"Those whom the gods are about to destroy they first make mad.
"When it grows dark enough you can see stars.
"The bee fertilizes the flower which it robs."

Like a true man of chronicles and with modesty beyond praise, Dr. Beard adds the following primary source footnote:

"All them sentiments, as you know, except the last, have been pinched from great thinkers. The last is my own (I think)."

Argentine Duelists, Aged 80, Fight With Headline Barbs

By STANLEY ROSS

Buenos Aires (AP).—"At the point of my sword I will make Aniceto Rodriguez kneel before me in the ring!" announced an eight-column headline recently in Critica, leading Buenos Aires afternoon paper.

Next afternoon the headlines screamed: "Baron de Brola's threats make me laugh. I, who in 1933, made him kneel before me!"

The baron and Rodriguez are sharpening their swords for their second duel to avenge an insult to every red-blooded Argentine!

Admission will be two pesos in the bleachers, five pesos ringside, rain or shine.

It started this way:

Baron Enrique Lancia di Brolo, an Italian, and one-time fencing champion of the world, stated in the newspaper "Cabildo" that "there does not exist an Argentine with the courage, valor or skill to face me in duel."

Aniceto Rodriguez, the Argentine, is champion fencer of South America. He answered a similar challenge 10 years ago and beat the baron, three gashes to one, in Luna Park here.

Insults Fly Fast

The baron promises to cut the Argentine upstart to hamburger, and adds that he intends to use a foil weighing over 6 pounds—instead of the customary pound and a half.

To this Aniceto Rodriguez replied in the newspapers:

"The baron is trying to wage a war of nerves. Can it be that he has a secret weapon? He could not even lift a sword of 6 pounds unless he carried it on his shoulder. Furthermore, I refuse to allow him to tie his sword to his wrist so it doesn't fly off. The valor of the Argentine has been well proven and I shall prove it again!"

Duels in Argentina usually start with newspaper articles or letters, and often end with the duelists firing their pistols into the air to avoid hitting each other. Most duels seem to involve writers whose quips infuriate their victims and force them to take honor-saving steps. In the light of morning, however, both parties usually feel sheepish about it, and there is a tacit understanding that nobody should take things too seriously.

Duels are illegal, and the contestants usually say they intend to carry the affair across the river to Uruguay. This fools no one, but since few people ever got hurt, there is scant harm done. To obtain the use of Luna Park, Rodriguez and the Baron will try to convince police that their affair is merely an exhibition.

Man Killed in 1922

The only serious consequences in this century took place in Uruguay in 1922 in a duel between the writer Washington Beltran and the Uruguayan President Jose Battle. After the first shot was exchanged, the President complained that the rain was getting in his eyes and asked Beltran's permission to wear a hat.

Beltran graciously agreed, and the President then shot him dead.

The duel between Baron Di Brolo and Aniceto Rodriguez, according to them, should be a bloody one. The terms require that it be waged until one man is cut three times, and shall continue no matter how serious the wounds may be if the contestants will it, or aren't dead. No date has been set for the fight. The Baron wants it in April; Rodriguez wants it immediately, if not sooner. He says the Baron may not live until April.

Both the Baron and his challenger are 80 years old.

PAYS FOR VANITY BOOK

A book published at the author's expense is often referred to as a vanity book.

Dewey Shows Substantial Gain In Popularity Among GOP Voters

By George Gallup

The popularity of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York as a GOP presidential nominee has increased substantially during the past six weeks, Wendell Willkie's popular standing has showed a slight drop.

These are the highlights of the Institute's latest survey among the rank and file of Republican voters from coast to coast.

Governor Dewey's gains have come in virtually all sections of the country, but principally in the Middle Atlantic area, which includes New York State. Willkie's best areas are New England and the South, and he has shown a gain in both areas.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose popularity as a candidate has increased slightly since December, runs third today, with Gov. John Bricker of Ohio fourth. Next comes Lieut. Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota.

Voters from coast to coast were shown a list of men most prominently talked about as possible presidential candidates and were asked to indicate their choice today. Based on those who named a Republican, the results show the following standings of the five most popular men:

	Today	December
Dewey	42%	36%
Willkie	23	25
MacArthur	18	15
Bricker	8	10
Stassen	6	6

The remaining 3 per cent of the vote in today's survey was divided between Governor Earl Warren of California and Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. In the December survey, Senator Taft of Ohio received 5 per cent, while Johnston, Governor Warren and Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts each received 1 per cent.

Willkie is the top choice of New England Republicans at present, and he runs Governor Dewey a relatively close race in the Far West—the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States.

But in the Middle Atlantic area—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia—Dewey is favored over Willkie by better than 5 to 2. In the area stretching from Ohio across the prairies to western Nebraska, Dewey likewise leads Willkie by about 2 to 1.

General MacArthur's strength is fairly evenly spread across the country, while Governor Bricker's is centered largely in the East Central States, and Lieutenant Commander Stassen's in the West Central area.

The sectional standing of the four men with the highest votes follow:

	Dewey	Willkie	MacArthur	Bricker
N. England	38%	41%	14%	3%
Mid. Atlan.	54	21	16	4
E. Central	35	15	17	21
W. Central	40	23	19	3
South	30	36	24	6
Rocky Mt.	37	26	21	7
Pac. Coast	35	27	12	4

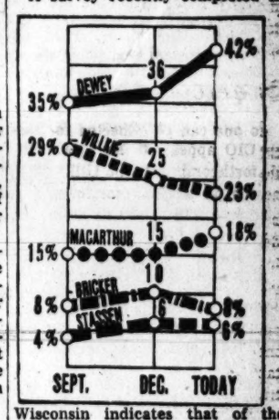
With the nominating convention only five months off, the Bricker boom has as yet made comparatively little gains outside the East Central area. However, in that area, which will send a large number of delegates to the convention, Bricker is second only to Dewey.

Meanwhile, the MacArthur backers have been busy pushing the candidacy of the general. A national association of MacArthur for President Clubs was formed in Chicago in mid-January. Future Institute polls will measure the effect which this renewed effort may have on the sentiments of Republican voters.

The first official tests of candidate strength in the Republican Party will come in the primaries to be held in New Hampshire in March, and in Wisconsin, New York, Nebraska and Illinois in early April.

The Wisconsin and Nebraska primaries will be watched with particular interest by political observers, because they are in the vital Midwestern area which will undoubtedly form the main battleground of the November election.

A survey recently completed in



Wisconsin indicates that of the candidates included in the list Governor Dewey is the top choice today with 40 per cent, while Willkie runs next with 20 per cent. In Nebraska, Dewey also leads among the rank and file, with 25 per cent, to Willkie's 29 per cent, according to a recent Institute survey.

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Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher

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TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.

4 B Sunday, January 30, 1944

Warning To Spain

The decision of the American Government to cut off oil exports from the Caribbean to Spain during the month of February is the third bad blow the Franco government has received in the course of a week. The first was the protest which Anthony Eden, the British foreign secretary, voiced in the House of Commons against Spain's pro-Axis policy. He was referring particularly to the failure of the Spanish government to release Italian ships that sought haven in Spanish ports after the fall of Mussolini, the growing number of German agents in Spain and the unwillingness or inability of the Franco regime to control them, the use of Spain as a base for Axis sabotage activities, and the recent extension of a 400-million-peseta credit by Spain to Germany, thus enabling the Reich to acquire valuable raw materials such as wolfram, mercury and pyrites.

The second blow was, of course, the action of Argentina in breaking off diplomatic relations with the Axis, thus emphasizing the divergence in the policies pursued by Spain and by the nations of Spanish America. And now Spain has been placed under notice that unless she mends her ways and stops playing the Axis game, shipments of oil and presumably of other products from this hemisphere to Spain will be cut off. The reply of Foreign Minister Jordana to all these developments is to renew his assertion that Spain is strictly neutral. Which raises the old question: neutral against whom?

Streetcar Fares

No one can be expected to take seriously the CIO appeal to the President to hasten the forthcoming Public Utilities Commission hearing on petitions for lower streetcar and bus fares. Obviously the overworked President has no time to give to a local rate hearing. He hasn't even taken the time to appoint a people's counsel who could look after consumer interests here. The salary for such an official is available; the law directs the President to make the appointment. Certainly the public interest can be more effectively served by filling this office than by laying utility regulation problems at the White House door.

As to Capital Transit fares, we can readily see why the majority of the commission refuses to be stampeded into any hasty decision. The fixing of utility rates in any circumstances is a complicated process. It is particularly so in wartime. No responsible regulatory body will slash rates during a wartime boom without carefully investigating the company's financial standing, the condition of its equipment, its postwar requirements, the size of its profits and various other factors. It would be no service to the public to provide lower rates now and leave the company without funds for accumulated repair work and new equipment after the war.

We hope that the PUC will order a reduction of fares if that can be done without preventing the necessary expansion of service or jeopardizing the city's transit system as a going concern. But in our opinion it has shown good judgment in insisting that its investigation be completed before public hearings are held. To raise rates on superficial evidence would be outrageous. It would be just as unwise to lower rates in an abnormal period without a thorough inquiry into the various aspects of the public interest in a sound and adequate transportation system.

Competition Shy

Very strong sentiment is said to be building up in Great Britain for more extensive reliance upon international cartels as a means of assuring outlets for British products and protecting the country's industry from the "cutthroat" competition of nations with lower production costs and lower wage scales. It may well be that the agitation over this trend manifest in liberal circles typified by the London *Economist* is exaggerated. At any rate, it appears to us most unrealistic to assume that the postwar world will be given over wholly either to the cartel type of organization or to its opposite—the independent concern trying to secure maximum share of world trade by selling superior goods at lower prices.

As we said a few days ago in referring to the antitrust suit brought by the Department of Justice against the DuPont Company and the (British) Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., a solution for the evils of the cartel does not lie in abolishing *all* such agreements and trying to compel maintenance of competition. It lies rather in the extension of Government supervision. Governments should negotiate cartels where necessary, and the cartels themselves should be operated according to rules laid down by governments. New cartels may be necessary to supplement or to take the place of the old.

That does not mean that the remedy for competitive handicaps is to be found always in universal cartelization of industries engaged in overseas trade. It may be necessary to break up some cartels as well as start new ones. But one cannot look with equanimity at the prospect of tooth and nail competition by the British to regain markets lost during the war or to expand markets for the sake of expanding export trade. The result would inevitably be head-on conflicts with American industries in many parts of the world. The British, for instance, will try to get their shipping trade back. Are we to insist on being the world's leading shipper and the world's leading air carrier as well? There must be live and let live, and that is possible only by international agreements.

Home-Front Desertions

The pleas of President Roosevelt and Secretary Stimson for a national service act have now been supplemented by concrete evidence of the need for additional manpower controls. In some war industries of the greatest strategic importance there are still critical shortages of workers. And efforts to meet those shortages are sometimes dissipated by the heavy turnover of war-workers despite all the War Manpower Commission can do to stop it.

Production for war does not consist of a steady and consistent flow of standard weapons. The emphasis upon different weapons is constantly shifting. That means similar shifts in the demand for manpower. Shortages crop out first in copper mining, then in shipbuilding, aluminum, aircraft, or roller bearings. Next month the shortage is likely to be in some other industry or in several at the same time. The inescapable fact is that the WMC has never been able to move fast enough or to make its controls tight enough to deal with these situations as they arise. Its most effective method—area-wide priorities on job referrals—was applied in the Connecticut Valley, where most of our bearings are made. Lawrence A. Appley, executive director of the WMC, reports that 6000 workers have been hired under this arrangement since last September. But so many quit in the same period that the net gain was only 1500. Undersecretary of War Patterson says that 7000 additional workers are needed for the bearings industry.

There is no more reason why a worker turning out bearings for Army tanks and trucks should be allowed to drift away from his job than there is for a marine on New Guinea to quit the front. Both are in the same fight. But one is risking his life under strict discipline while the other is free to leave his post of duty where he is drawing high wages in safety. This vast difference in their status could be overlooked if workers on the home front universally regarded themselves as part of the war effort. The turnover record pointedly shows, however, that many do not. In the circumstances the logic of enacting a national service law becomes increasingly plain. The executive director of the MWC says unequivocally that the labor priorities plan is not operating fast enough to supply the bearings industry. It might have been more accurate to say that desertions from war jobs are taking place too fast. In any event, the need for some means of keeping men on the job in war plants has been clearly demonstrated.

We can no longer use wage increases for this purpose, as Walter Lippmann points out, for such increases are generally forbidden by the War Labor Board, and even if they could be granted they would set the fires of inflation to raging. In many instances higher wages would not be effective anyway in bringing about the necessary shifting of workers or in holding those who are already on the job. Clearly the tools with which the Government is now working to supply the manpower requirements of war industry are inadequate. National service is the only means of doing the job that seems to be at hand.

Fighting In The Dark

As anger over the brutal treatment of American prisoners in the hands of the Japanese flares up all over the country, citizens are asking themselves why this story was so long suppressed. Why did it take two years for these horrible reports from Bataan to reach the American home front? The story has been well known to the Army and Navy for more than a year. Apparently it has also long been known to officials in the OWI. Yet it was withheld from the people at a time when officials have been complaining bitterly about complacency on the home front.

The official attitude toward these atrocities has amounted to a conspiracy of silence. Officers were warned not to tell what they knew of the suffering at Bataan and Corregidor either before or after the American troops surrendered in the face of hopeless odds. Official releases on the subject were not forthcoming, and the OWI was not permitted to meet its obligation of keeping the American people informed as to the course of the war. In short, the people have been treated as children, although they have been expected to act as adults in carrying on war activities at home. The fact that suppression of the news was ordered in the mistaken hope that silence might ease the plight of the victims who had managed to survive Jap brutality does not change the final result. The American people have been asked to fight the greatest war in history in what has often been a vacuum so far as information about that conflict and its consequences is concerned.

Civilians in every other major warring nation have taken this great fight more seriously than our own people. The simple explanation is that they have been closer to it. In many instances they have been in it. Now the only opportunity we have had to visualize the toil, suffering and slaughter on the fighting fronts has come from news reports and pictures authorized by the services. When these accounts are devoted largely to victories won and in large measure ignore the frightfulness and tragedies of battles lost, the public gets a wholly distorted view of the war and its problems. No wonder we have laxity and indifference on the home front when we feed the public a complacency news diet. It is time for those who tour the battle fronts and come home gravely disturbed by public apathy toward the war to realize that no enthusiasm for the cause is aroused by facts the people do not know.

Even when facts are released after being bottled up for months they take on the appearance of a dose of propaganda, regardless of how accurate they may be. What we need, as Palmer Hoyt has pointed out are day-by-day reports of the facts—all the facts—about the war that are not of material value to the enemy. To provide less than that is to trifle with a basic tenet of democracy and to deny to the people that understanding of the war that alone can sustain a vigorous will to see it through to the end.

Threatened Lines

A few days ago the Germans in the Cassino sector were sufficiently powerful to launch a counterattack that succeeded in driving Allied forces back across the Rapido River. Now Cassino has been evacuated, an indication that at least a partial withdrawal from the Gustav Line is taking place. The reason for this about-face on the part of the enemy is, of course, the landing successfully carried out by Allied troops at Anzio and Nettuno and the subsequent reinforcement of those beachheads. For through this flanking movement our troops have placed themselves in a position from which they might ultimately cut the principal lines of supply connecting the Gustav Line and the German bases to the north.

These supply routes are five in number. The most westerly is the coastal road which goes through Anzio and leads into Rome by the Anziato Way. This, of course, was cut immediately after the Allied landing south of Rome. Farther east are historic Appian Way, a military highway as far back as the days of ancient Rome, and the railroad that runs close by and parallel to it. These the Allies have also cut. That leaves the Germans the Via Casiliana and the railroad running through Cassino, Alatri, Fiuggi to Rome. And both of these are clearly threatened by the Allied advance.

The German withdrawal from Cassino may, therefore, be the first stage in what has come to be known familiarly as a "disengaging process." The double purpose this time would be to avoid encirclement and hit out at the Allied right flank in the Pontine sector. So considerable is that German force which was (and very largely still remains) on the Gustav Line that considerable fighting may be expected before the road to Rome is open to Allied troops. But from the indications provided us during the last few days the prospect facing our troops is now a good deal brighter than it was. For in catching the enemy so completely off guard by the Anzio and Nettuno landings, we won sufficient time to dig in there, and prepare ourselves for the inevitable counterattack.

Bethlehem's Solution

The Bethlehem Steel Corp. has done its bit to help Uncle Sam solve the problem of disposal of its war-built plants by paying 22 million dollars for the coke ovens, blast furnaces and other properties constructed for its use by the Federal Government. The Government has been reimbursed for its outlays, the company owns the properties, and, as President Grace says, it need no longer worry about the possibility that Government-owned plants erected on its own properties may offer competition at some future date.

To the extent that other companies follow the lead of Bethlehem, the Government will have a much less formidable job on its hands in disposing of plants and equipment after the war. But, after all, the Bethlehem solution is inapplicable to many cases. Some companies whose managements operate on a shoestring, like Jack & Heintz, yearn to purchase the Government-owned plants that they are operating, but they lack the purchase money. Others have capital reserves, but they are not at all certain that the Government plants will be worth even a fraction of their cost at the end of the war. Only the companies that have the cash and the credit for swinging a purchase, and also believe that the purchased properties will yield a good return for the outlays, will be in the market now for Government-financed plants and equipment.

PARADE

The squadron marches . . . Morning comes
Out of the mist to meet the drums,
And earth grows splendid with the sound
Of lilting feet along the ground,
The heads like heads of gods and all
The hips and shoulders musical
With youth and summer. And between
This bright and beautiful machine
And the far clouds that follow them
The cold and lonely diadem
Of dream is hung. Beneath its spell
They seek a land invisible—
A land the world has glimpsed and lost—
A land that, lingering like a ghost
Out of their boyhood, lifts and parts
The sad seas heaving in their hearts.

The squadron marches . . . Dreams must pass
Like withered winds along the grass,
The march must end, the music cease,
The morning fade for all of these . . .
And death will come to many men
Before they see that land again.

JAMES E. WARREN, Jr.

America At War

By Selden Menefee

War Labor Policy

THE ADMINISTRATION'S war labor policy has recently come in for a lot of criticism from both management and organized labor.

Some of this is constructive, as the suggestion put forth by Donald Richberg and others for a single labor disputes board, with complete and final jurisdiction over all wage and strike cases. As things stand, authority is divided among the National War Labor Board, the Department of Labor Conciliation Service, the National Mediation Board, the National Labor Relations Board, the War Manpower Commission and numerous other agencies. The latest to enter the scene is the W. Food Administration, which has been authorized to set farm wage rates, and ceilings up to $200 a month.

The reorganization of this welter of agencies to provide a unified procedure for solving labor disputes, perhaps after the model of the railway mediation setup, will be essential for the postwar period. If the history of World War I is any criterion, there will be a wave of strikes after the armistice, as labor blows off steam in the absence of wartime inhibitions.

Three-way Stretch

The suggestion that the three-way structure of the War Labor Board be changed, however, has less to recommend it. Only by giving organized labor and management as well as the public official representation on such a board can suspicion and resentment be minimized. For the factions involved then know that their interests have been adequately represented, and the board's findings carry more weight with the unions when labor representatives join in the decision. The experience of Great Britain and Canada also bears this out.

The WLB is one of the most successful of our war agencies. It has managed to hold the line against wage inflation—so well, in fact, that it is out of step with the more lax sectors of the stabilization program.

In 1943 the WLB handled some 4000 dispute cases involving nearly four million workers, as well as around 120,000 cases involving approval of voluntary wage adjustments. Yet factory wage rates have risen only about 1 per cent as a direct result of its decisions.

It has been charged that only the public members of the board count, since the labor and management members are usually in opposition to each other. It is true that in most major disputes the public members have cast the deciding votes. But in two-thirds of all cases, the board's decisions have been unanimous.

The WLB has contributed to the establishment of several important principles in labor relationships:

1. Voluntary maintenance of membership clauses, midway between the open and closed shop, have been evolved successfully.
2. The necessity of correcting substandard wages has been recognized.
3. The principle of equal pay for equal work, regardless of race or sex, has been firmly established.
4. Arbitration has been recognized as a necessary last step in orderly grievance procedure.
5. The necessity for adequate research and careful job classifications has been fully realized.

WLB's Weaknesses

The WLB has its weaknesses, too, and some sections of organized labor are understandably critical of it as a result. Its worst shortcoming is its slowness in handling cases. Unions which have waited patiently for six months or more for a decision, and then have to strike or threaten to strike in order to get action, can hardly be expected to be happy about it.

The board itself is distressed about these long delays, and is trying to decentralize the work in its regional offices so that only cases involving appeals will be handled in Washington. But the job it does is an enormous one, and nondeferment of workers in this essential agency has made severe inroads on its staff.

The appointment of more alternate public members would also speed up the handling of cases. A full quota of labor and industry alternates has been appointed, but only one alternate public member—Lloyd K. Garrison.

A second weakness, for which the board can hardly be held responsible, is the tendency of the Administration to take major cases out of the WLB's hands. Thus the board was by-passed on the coal and railroad disputes, and Mr. Roosevelt intervened at one point in the steel case. This creates the feeling that the WLB's jurisdiction is not final, and that the threat of a strike will force the Administration to compromise if the case is important enough to the war effort.

A final handicap to the WLB is labor's growing dissatisfaction over inequities in the inflation-control program. Although Secretary Perkins says that living costs rose only 3½ per cent in the past year, labor charges that the index used is not representative and that counting quality deterioration and the disappearance of low-cost lines of goods, the rise would be more like 10 per cent. Union officials also know that while payrolls rose about 61 per cent from 1939 to 1943, profits after taxes doubled in the same period.

The resulting discontent will be allayed if Congress pasess a bill providing for higher taxes and a "cost of food law," as well as renegotiation of war contracts, as the President has requested.

But the prospects for this are poor; hence increasing labor pressure aimed at modifying the Little Steel formula may be expected.

Brazzaville Conference

By Andre Visson

On The United Nations' Inside Front

THE CENTER of French political life will be transferred for a few days from Algiers to Brazzaville, where today (January 30) marks the opening of the French African Conference.

General de Gaulle, Mr. Rene Pleven, French Commissioner of Colonies and Mr. Felix Gouin, chairman of the Consultative Assembly at Algiers, accompanied by several members of the assembly, will discuss with the governors general of French Equatorial Africa and French Occidental Africa and with the governors of all French territories in Africa the problems of the French postwar policy in regard to that continent.

This is a problem of vital concern to France, for whom the war brought the realization of the importance of her colonial empire and of all the complexities connected with colonial problems.

The French people were very slow to become empire-minded. Their colonial empire was practically imposed upon them by their army, their big business and their missionaries. In the 1930's France began to be aware of the importance of her empire and of the necessity of defending it; thus she urgently increased her navy during that period. However, it was only after the collapse of Metropolitan France that the French were able to appreciate the political and economic value of their empire. The Allied landing in North Africa, the transfer of De Gaulle's committee from London to Algiers and the establishment of the consultative assembly have been consecutive stages in the intensification of the new French "empire-consciousness."

Economic Contribution

Many French politicians, labor leaders and private citizens for the first time in their lives away from the familiar French soil discovered how privileged they were to possess territories overseas which would bring an important economic contribution to the Allied war effort, and would help to raise an army of 500,000 soldiers and to assure the continuation of French national life. They were, indeed, not in exile in Algiers, which from the French administrative point of view is an extension of Metropolitan France. They were not "expatriated" in Tunisia and Morocco, two French protectorates of which the latter bears the architectural and intellectual stamp of Marshal Luyautey's very personal and often quite successful administrative experience. They finally came to feel "at home" in their African colonial possessions.

Along with the importance of their African Empire, however, they began to realize the necessity of transforming their heterogeneous colonies into some kind of French Commonwealth. This is certainly not an easy task; their African possessions alone offer an extreme variety of racial elements and administrative statuses. It must nevertheless be possible to work out a program of gradual coordination of different administrative statuses in the French possessions in Africa and of gradual incorporation of the natives into the enlarged and modified national life of the new French Commonwealth which the French hope to be able to build in the postwar period. The Brazzaville Conference is considered as the starting point of this long and arduous task.

Four main problems are to be examined at Brazzaville:

1. A practical native policy.
2. An economic policy.
3. An administrative organization along the principles discussed previously in Algiers.
4. A representation of Overseas France in the French constitution.

With regard to point 4, it should be recalled that not only the three "departments" of Algiers but also the French colony of Senegal and the Caribbean islands (Martinique and Guadeloupe) elected deputies to the French Parliament.

French Administrators

The French administrators in Africa are only too well aware of the innumerable difficulties which they will have to overcome in their search for a fair and lasting solution to colonial problems. In a memorandum written in 1942 and addressed to his subordinates, Mr. Felix Ebone, governor general of French Equatorial Africa, developed the idea that the new native policy for his colony should be based on a guaranty of the material and moral progress of the natives within the framework of local native institutions.

The memorandum points out that it would be impossible to "pursue the happiness" of the native either on the principles of the French revolution or the "Code Napoleon" (which is the cornerstone of modern French legislation). It would be dangerous, moreover, to replace the chiefs of the native tribes by French colonial administrators, for whom the native mentality will always remain something utterly "strange" and incomprehensible.

The primary aim of the colonial administration is therefore to find means to treat the native not as an isolated individual who should be gradually emancipated in view of his final admission to complete French citizenship, but as a member of a native community (family, village or tribe) which must be preserved and developed within the framework of its natural institutions.

Native Institutions

The new idea of the French colonial plans to be discussed at Brazzaville is that the native institutions, which have been altered or destroyed by the French colonial administration, should be reorganized so as to combine the necessities of modern civilization—by which all natives should benefit—with the essential native traditions. In other words, the individuality of the native communities should be cautiously upheld and advanced, for the reason that it will be more advantageous both for the French and the natives if the latter are incorporated into the French Commonwealth not as weak, isolated and perplexed individuals but as traditionally cemented and therefore really strong communities whose progress would then be more easily achieved.

The idea is perhaps not a very original one. General Gallieni tried to apply it in Madagascar, where he restored the autonomy of the tribes. Marshal Luyautey made it his guiding principle in Morocco. Now, however, an attempt will be made to generalize its application and to assure its coordination, first of all in the French colonial possessions in Africa. The Brazzaville conference will be limited geographically to the discussion of the African problems. The entire colonial empire cannot be discussed as long as French Indo-China, controlled by the Japanese, is unable to be represented. However, the French liberation committee at Algiers made known on December 7, 1943, its intention to give a new political and economic status to Indo-China. It promised a liberal rank "without losing the features of Indo-Chinese traditions and civilization." It is also promised an economic autonomy which would assure Indo-China of its own prosperity.

On the other hand, the discussions at Brazzaville will be limited to the consultative level. The conference members are supposed to exchange opinions and prepare recommendations which will be submitted for approval to the authorities recognized by the French people after their liberation.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Buying Bonds

I like The Post's editorial page. I find your editorials readable, reasonable, reliable. Once in a while you have a bad day and get things messed up. Today was one of them.

I don't have the vaguest idea where you got the idea that the Treasury has designated this as "Sacrifice Week." Over and over again we've been telling the public in posters, ads, radio and promotional material that buying bonds is no sacrifice. It comes as a shocking surprise, therefore, to find the usually well-informed Post so badly misinformed; and what's worse, accusing us because of your own misconception for being "squint-eyed." It's just a case of mistaking the mote in your own eye for the beam in the other fellow's.

The fact is, we agree with all that you say. We just don't think it's fair that we be made the scapegoat in order for you to say it. As far as we're concerned, if buying war bonds is a sacrifice, so is eating steak for breakfast.

TED R. GAMBLE,
National Director, War Finance Division, Treasury Department.
Washington, Jan. 28.

Editor's note:

We plead guilty to having knocked down a straw man. The idea that the Treasury had designated this as "Sacrifice Week" came from the fact that the week has actually been so designated by those conducting the war bond campaign in New York. Inquiry at the Treasury here gave us the mistaken impression that the slogan was nationally authorized. We are glad to learn that Mr. Gamble considers the purchase of war bonds no more a sacrifice than eating steak for breakfast.

"Peace Now"

The "Peace Now" movement as reported is vicious from the standpoint of the United Nations' best interests, which demand first of all victory over the forces of evil, and only then peace. A study of the underlying justification of our cause will show the sane mind that compromise is not feasible at present, much as the heart loves peace and good will. The most charitable view of the movement is to say that they are misguided or fanatical. No rational doctor would stop treatment in the middle of a disease to make peace with the enemy virus; and virus it is.

C. R.

Washington, Jan. 25.

Renegotiation Act

This concerns your editorial of yesterday commending the Senate's change in the definition of subcontract in the Renegotiation Act.

The House bill provided for the renegotiation of all true subcontracts; that is, all contracts to perform a part of the main contract, also all contracts to furnish any part of a war contract. This would broadly have included every man who did any of the work on a war contract or who furnished any part of a tank, a plane, a gun, a ship. The Senate change which you commend defines a subcontract as one—

"to perform all or any part of the work or to make or furnish any article required for the performance of any other contract or subcontract."

Do you know what this means? Does anyone know what it means? Does "required" include any assistance of and sort? Or is it limited? If it is limited, what is the limitation? If it includes everything, then every newspaper in the country is a subcontractor on every war contract, because if all newspapers were suppressed the war contracts certainly would not go on very well. So also the widest meaning of the term would include every railroad because certainly their services are required for the performance of every war contract.

If you say that this wide interpretation is not to be followed, how are you going to limit it? What limitation could there be more precise or better than the limitation contained in the House definition?

The criticism that was made in the Senate minority report of the House definition was that it would exempt the enormous profits of the machine-tool industry. Now by a paradox a special provision has been inserted in the Senate bill exempting machine-tool profits.

Just what reason there is then for preferring the Senate definition to the House definition escapes me.

JURIST.

Washington, Jan. 14.

Editor's Note: The preference expressed by The Post was not for the Senate recommendation over the House recommendation but for the Senate Finance Committee's revision of its own earlier proposals. We agree with the writer of the letter respecting the ambiguity of the term "required."

Denial Of Injunction

Your editorial of January 26 on "Violence Encouraged" calls for a reply. It is not in accord with your customary regard for facts. The editorial asserts that violence is encouraged by the denial of injunctions against violence in a labor dispute, when the employer has refused voluntary arbitration. This assertion is contrary to the long history of injunctions in labor disputes. Congress passed the anti-injunction act because it found, after lengthy hearings based on judicial records, direct testimony, and the studies of impartial observers, that the granting of injunctions encouraged violence. The pattern was clear and repeated. A labor dispute arose, the employer, relying upon the protection of an injunction, would refuse to accept offers of arbitration. A strike followed and, in the atmosphere of hostile conflict, violence was bound to occur. The Anti-Injunction Act was intended to deal with the causes of violence and to promote the use of every peaceful means of settling labor disputes. The Supreme Court decision, criticized in your editorial, carries out this purpose.

The editorial tries to absolve the employer of responsibility for the ensuing violence by saying that he had a legal right to reject the arbitration provided by Federal statute. That is true, but the Anti-Injunction Act is not based upon a system of compulsory arbitration. It is based on the ancient principle of equity, that he who seeks equity must do equity and come into court with clean hands. Applied to labor disputes, it obviously means that an employer must do more than obey legal duties and extend to using voluntary methods of settling a dispute.

It may be that since the passage of the Anti-Injunction Act, the history of violence in labor disputes requires new legislation with regard to injunctions or criminal laws. The editorial cites no such evidence, but relies upon the outworn logic of labor injunctions. The facts seem to be that violence in labor disputes has decreased as employers and unions accepted collective bargaining and exhausted all methods of voluntary conciliation and arbitration before going to the courts or the picket line.

J. K.

Washington, Jan. 27.

Freedom From Freedom

A recent radio news broadcast reported that Tokyo has denied rumors that there would be a meeting of Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini which, like the Teheran conference and the Atlantic Charter, would present postwar aims. Apparently, the Axis leaders feel that the world is already sufficiently aware of the fact that their postwar aim is: Freedom from Freedom.

A. P. J.

Chevy Chase, Md., Jan. 26.

N. J. Dispute Exemplifies Issues of Labor Policy And Potential Effects

By LEO WOLMAN

Those who look to a National Service Act as a solution for present and prospective labor troubles would do well to ponder the dispute now pending at the assembly plant of the Ford Motor Co. at Edgewater, N. J. The dispute is a minor one, involving only two men. But it exemplifies the larger issues of our national labor policy and the potential effects of that policy on war production and, hence, on the need for manpower.

The dispute is apparently a simple one. The CIO union of automobile workers has expelled two of its members from the union and is demanding that the company discharge the men from their jobs. The men claim that they were expelled because they were testing a considrably larger number of trucks than their fellow workmen on the same operation. They charge that their fellows are practicing a slow-down in which they have refused to participate.

Expulsion Is Upheld by Union President

So far the substance of this charge has not been denied. Union officials—local and national—have said the expected and usual things. One is reported to have asserted that the union was protecting the quality of the product and, consequently, expelled the two members for working too fast and impairing quality. Another called the culprits "individualists," not concerned with the common good. Mr. R. J. Thomas, international president of this union which currently claims more than 1,200,000 and holding, therefore, a position of great private and public responsibility, upholds the expulsion and writes to the company that the two men were interested "only in self-advancement at the expense of the war effort."

Assuming that the statement of the case, made by the two men themselves, was correct. For selfish or for patriotic reasons they were trying merely to increase production. In this they fell afoul of union rules and were disciplined. Under the policies and administration of labor relations which we have set up in this country such workers have no redress. No one expects the President of the United States to answer their telegram. Our labor boards are more likely than not to shy away from so troublesome a question.

Before long, then, the men either lose their jobs or submit to union rules and policies, whatever the public welfare might dictate. At any rate, this is the sort of thing that usually happens when individuals or minorities defy a strong organization.

War Department Could Investigate

Many people believe that, even during this war, restrictive rules have played a large part in limiting output and, consequently, in raising the demand for manpower. At a time when the War Department seems deeply concerned over our impending manpower requirements, that department could do the country a great service by investigating cases like that at Edgewater and giving the public an independent and objective account of what it finds. It has on its staff many men acquainted with the questions at issue and it should be no great task for them to discover the facts and report them. Once this were done, we could rely on the force of informed public opinion to produce better labor policies and better administration.

But unless the responsible agencies of Government are willing to assume the burden of producing the facts and presenting them to the public, they cannot wisely look for salvation to new laws. A new law, general in its provisions (as it necessarily must be), stands a capital chance of being as poorly administered as those we now have on the statute books.

'Ike' Has Football Strategy Down Pat

By Drew Pearson

A lot of people, including labor leaders, have fixed the responsibility on Assistant President Jimmy Byrnes for selling the President on the proposed national service act to draft all labor. The inside fact, however, is that Byrnes didn't know anything about it until he read the mimeographed copy of the President's message handed out to the press.

The story of what happened is this:

Both Justice Byrnes and Judge Vinson, two of the men closest to the White House, canceled all weekend engagements before Congress reconvened, expecting to be called in to help draft the message. Also, they asked Ben Cohen, who is Byrnes' assistant, to return especially from New York in order to help.

Byrnes and Vinson are usually consulted on such matters and, having served in Congress for years, they naturally held themselves in readiness to help on such an important thing as the annual message to Congress on the state of the Union.

But nothing happened. The President did not consult them. Actually, the message was written completely by Judge Sam Rosenman, though he did use some suggestions submitted in advance by Byrnes, Vinson and other White House advisers. Not even Harry Hopkins had much to do with the message, aside from reading it over in advance.

Diplomatic Talk

When deposed President Penaranda of Bolivia visited Washington, he caused guests at a Pan American Union luncheon to gasp when he proposed a toast to "The great Secretary of State of the United States—Sumner Welles." Secretary of State Hull was seated next to him. . . .The Soviet government was all set to recognize the new prolabor government of Bolivia, but was blocked by the nonrecognition moves of the U. S. State Department. . . . All too few Latin-American governments have recognized the Soviets. President Medina of Venezuela admitted in Washington last week that his government was "giving no thought to the matter." . . . Raul Diez de Medina, resigned Bolivian diplomat, is writing an article for Collier's on Bolivia—with silent assistance from a State Department official. . . . . Diplomatic reports from Brazil indicate growing unrest in the state of Sao Paulo.

Fourth Term?

Those seven Southern Governors who recently called on the President left the White House unanimously in favor of a fourth term. Smart young Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, who is being talked of as the keynoter for the Democratic convention, may have indicated otherwise to newspapermen but, in private talks with friends, he is all for the President running again.

However, none of the gubernatorial visitors — from Arkansas, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and North Carolina—was able to get a peep out of the President about his political intentions.

All seven Governors delivered stock little speeches when they shook hands with Roosevelt. Their theme was: "We're going to back you to the limit, Mr. President. You can count on our support from here on in."

Each in turn repeated the same pledge, hoping to get some prophetic reply regarding a fourth term. However, Roosevelt didn't rise to the bait. He gave all seven Governors his Sunday smile by way of reply—nothing more.

He waxed vocal only once. This was when Governor Bob Kerr of Oklahoma and others told him of their efforts to abolish Southern freight rate differentials, the chief reason for their trip to Washington.

"I hope your mission here is successful," remarked the President. "I'm as much opposed as you are to these discriminatory differentials which Southern business has had to bear, and I'm working on something now that may provide a solution."

General "Ike" Eisenhower's military football strategy has just leaked out in correspondence with Elmer Q. Oliphant, former All-America football player and Eisenhower's teammate at West Point.

According to GOP Representative Gerald Landis of Indiana, from whose district Oliphant hails, the latter wrote Eisenhower last February:

"Give them the old football stuff, Ike. The air force is your forward pass, the heavy artillery your punts, and your tanks are for the old slants off tackle, around the end and through the line.

"Keep your eye on Rommel. He is a great triple-threat man and will sneak through your line for a 10-mile gain before you know it, if you don't watch out."

A month later, Eisenhower replied:

"Dear Ollie: Be assured that we are keeping our eyes on the Boche team. However, we have a few triple-threat backs ourselves—Cunningham, Alexander and Tedder. Those boys can carry the ball and have a number of trick plays under cover. Keep the home fires burning, and when I return, we will rekindle the light in your tower."

Vanishing Rayon

The cold-blooded gentlemen of the War-Production Board have decided that as far as ladies' wearing apparel is concerned, rayon slips will be worn to tatters before the war is over—also nighties, stockings and anything else made of rayon.

WPB technical experts put it this way: "Piece goods are already tight, and garments will be tight before long."

The trouble is that rayon serves so many purposes besides clothing the female form. When a bombing plane drops fragmentation bombs by parachute, it uses rayon 'chutes. The same plane has a self-sealing gas tank, by grace of rayon. The pilot's uniform is lined with rayon, and the tires of his plane use rayon cord.

All tires, civilian and military, are demanding rayon. Last year rayon manufacturers produced 55 million pounds of tire yarn. This year, WPB demands more than four times that much — 240 million pounds—for the same purpose.

And the ladies of Latin America must not be neglected. The Government has promised rayon to Latin America amounting to about 4 per cent of our total production.

To make matters worse, there is a shortage of wood pulp, which is a basic raw material in the rayon industry.

If Government experts spoke their minds, they would tell the ladies of America to treat those rayon garments like priceless heirlooms. Rayon will not disappear from the market, but it will be so "tight" that buying a slip will soon be like buying a bottle of Scotch today.

Capital Chaff

King Carol of Rumania is beginning to wonder whether he did the right thing in hiring a public relations expert (Russell Birdwell) to stir up publicity for him in the United States. The King has broached the question with United States Embassy officials in Mexico City, where he is living with Madame Lupescu, but officials begged to be excused from advising him . . . With United States assistance, Mexico is about to import 48,000 tons of wheat from Australia, on returning U. S. supply ships. It's an odd fact, but Mexican officials found it easier to get Australian than Canadian wheat because of U. S. railroad congestion.

Things move like molasses in Leo Crowley's Foreign Economic Administration, but finally a coordinator for food procurement has been appointed. Behind this is a story of mysterious procrastination.

Several months ago, Samuel Zemurray, New Orleans head of the United Fruit Co., was invited by Leo Crowley to come to Washington to take over all food purchases under the Foreign Economic Administration.

Leo expounded to him the excellent theory that too many different people were buying food, that it had been scattered around among too many subagencies, and that Zemurray should centralize food purchases for lend-lease, U. S. operations abroad, the liberated areas, and so on.

Zemurray, who has lost a son in the war, accepted with alacrity. Leaving his important job as head of United Fruit, he came to Washington, took a suite at the Mayflower at $600 a month, and brought two assistants whom he planned to pay out of his own pocket.

Crowley was cordial, but not quite ready for him to begin work. "I want you to take over any minute," he assured Zemurray.

But days passed, then weeks. Zemurray heard from Crowley less and less frequently, and with less enthusiasm as to when he should begin work. Finally, he ceased hearing from Leo at all. Faced with a wall of silence, Zemurray packed up and went back to the United Fruit Co.

The other day, still not having heard from Crowley, he picked up a newspaper and read that Herbert Parisius had been appointed to the job he had been asked to fill.

'I Will Not Do Away With Myself, I Will Not Lose My Mind, I Will Not Recant'

By CARL SANDBURG

DR. JOSEPH R. SIZOO of the St. Nicholas Collegiate Church of New York City visited Pastor Niemoeller in prison just before the war began. This heroic clergyman, who had a record as a submarine commander in the First World War, emphasized three points for Dr. Sizoo.

These points are worth study. They tell three things deeply feared by a man in chains who may be brought to torture. Pastor Niemoeller told Dr. Sizoo: "Remember, first of all, I will not do away with myself. Second, I will not lose my mind. Third, I will not recant."

Never will it be known how many brave men, languishing in a darkness lighted only by the dim candles of conscience, have clung to these three points of hope. Many met the test and passed it. Many in this very hour, in this very clock tick, are meeting the test. And no man can say beforehand for sure what his endurance will be.

CHARLES BEARD, who rates with many as a great and beloved historian, is often misquoted in a passage which he, not absolutely serious, says holds the gist of all he has learned about history from thousands of books. From Dr. Beard himself I have this authentic text.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly but they grind exceeding fine.
"Those whom the gods are about to destroy they first make mad.
"When it grows dark enough you can see stars.
"The bee fertilizes the flower which it robs."

Like a true man of chronicles and with modesty beyond praise, Dr. Beard adds the following primary source footnote:

"All them sentiments, as you know, except the last, have been pinched from great thinkers. The last is my own (I think)."

Dewey Shows Substantial Gain In Popularity Among GOP Voters

By George Gallup

The popularity of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York as a GOP presidential nominee has increased substantially during the past six weeks. Wendell Willkie's popular standing has showed a slight drop.

These are the highlights of the Institute's latest survey among the rank and file of Republican voters from coast to coast.

Governor Dewey's gains have come in virtually all sections of the country, but principally in the Middle Atlantic area, which includes New York State. Willkie's best areas are New England and the South, and he has shown a gain in both areas.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose popularity as a candidate has increased slightly since December, runs third today, with Gov. John Bricker of Ohio fourth. Next comes Lieut. Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota.

Voters from coast to coast were shown a list of men most prominently talked about as possible presidential candidates and were asked to indicate their choice today. Based on those who named a Republican, the results show the following standings of the five most popular men:

	Today	December
Dewey	42%	36%
Willkie	23	25
MacArthur	18	15
Bricker	8	10
Stassen	6	6

The remaining 3 per cent of the vote in today's survey was divided between Governor Earl Warren of California and Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. In the December survey, Senator Taft of Ohio received 5 per cent, while Johnston, Governor Warren and Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts each received 1 per cent.

Willkie is the top choice of New England Republicans at present, and he runs Governor Dewey a relatively close race in the Far West—the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States.

But in the Middle Atlantic area—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia—Dewey is favored over Willkie by better than 5 to 2. In the area stretching from Ohio across the prairies to western Nebraska, Dewey likewise leads Willkie by about 2 to 1.

General MacArthur's strength is fairly evenly spread across the country, while Governor Bricker's is centered largely in the East Central States, and Lieutenant Commander Stassen's in the West Central area.

The sectional standing of the four men with the highest votes follow:

	Dewey	Willkie	MacArthur	Bricker
N. England	38%	41%	14%	3%
Mid. Atlan.	54	21	16	4
E. Central	35	15	17	21
W. Central	40	23	19	3
South	30	36	24	6
Rocky Mt.	37	26	21	7
Pac. Coast	35	27	12	4

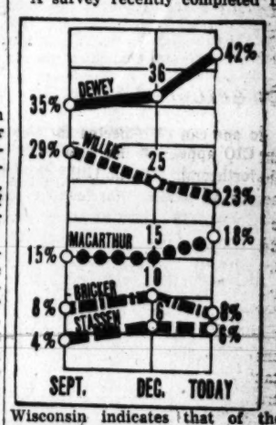
With the nominating convention only five months off, the Bricker boom has as yet made comparatively little gains outside the East Central area. However, in that area, which will send a large number of delegates to the convention, Bricker is second only to Dewey.

Meanwhile, the MacArthur backers have been busy pushing the candidacy of the general. A national association of MacArthur for President Clubs was formed in Chicago in mid-January. Future Institute polls will measure the effect which this renewed effort may have on the sentiments of Republican voters.

The first official tests of candidate strength in the Republican Party will come in the primaries to be held in New Hampshire in March, and in Wisconsin, New York, Nebraska and Illinois in early April.

The Wisconsin and Nebraska primaries will be watched with particular interest by political observers, because they are in the vital Midwestern area which will undoubtedly form the main battleground of the November election.

A survey recently completed in



Wisconsin indicates that of the candidates included in the list Governor Dewey is the top choice today with 40 per cent, while Willkie runs next with 20 per cent. In Nebraska, Dewey also leads among the rank and file, with 25 per cent, to Willkie's 29 per cent, according to a recent Institute survey.

What Are Chances For Fourth Term?

By Mark Sullivan

The question everybody asks is, "What are the chances that President Roosevelt will get a fourth term?"

The best judgment this writer has seen is contained in a poll of Iowa voters conducted by the Des Moines Sunday Register. I say "best" because this poll, like any enterprise conducted by the Register and its owners, is managed with intelligence and thoroughness, and also because of the exceptional quality of the Iowa electorate. Iowa has no huge city such as dominate some States and is well proportioned as between farm population and small-town population. Finally, this Iowa poll is convincing because it accords with the Nation-wide judgment of competent observers and responsible political leaders—including, I strongly surmise, President Roosevelt.

Omitting here some of the questions asked by the Iowa poll and some of the very discerning analysis of the answers, the principal questions were two. Both were expertly phrased to bring out what the voters feel. One was:

"If the war still is going on in both Europe and the Pacific and you had to choose between Roosevelt and the best man you can think of for the Republicans, which would you probably vote for?"

To this question the answers divided as follows:

Roosevelt	51%
Best Republican	36
Don't know	13

So much for that. If, next November, the war is still on in both Germany and the Pacific, Roosevelt would win.

The Other Possibility

Turn now to the other question. It read:

"If the war is over in both places, but the peace terms are not fully worked out, which would you probably vote for—Roosevelt or the best man you can think of for the Republicans?"

To this the answers divided thus:

Best Republican	45%
Roosevelt	37
Don't know	18

Here we have a deduction as clear and convincing as could possibly be. Roosevelt as a war leader is popular. Or, at least, to put it more exactly, if the war is still on, a majority of the voters will feel it desirable to keep Mr. Roosevelt in the post of war leadership.

On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt as a leader in domestic affairs is not popular. So far as the public judges him by his record on domestic affairs, the public disapproves him. The 37 per cent given him by the Iowa poll is startlingly low—few candidates for President in any actual election have had so low a percentage of the total vote.

Among reasons for giving weight to this judgment arrived at by the Iowa poll is the appearance Mr. Roosevelt seems to have of agreeing with it. That Mr. Roosevelt holds this judgment himself would account for an action of his a few weeks ago which rather startled and mystified the public. Through the medium of a press conference Mr. Roosevelt explained, at length and with pains, that he regards the New Deal (that is, domestic affairs) as not pertinent at this time; that the public and press ought not to dwell on that. He said that the public and press ought to dwell on winning the war.

Poses Hard Decision

In any event, this is the common judgment of observers and political leaders in both parties—that if the war is still on, Mr. Roosevelt is likely to be reelected, though by a narrow majority; but that if the war is completely over, Mr. Roosevelt would be defeated, rather overwhelmingly.

This condition poses for Mr. Roosevelt the most delicate political decision of his career. Delicate because it must take into account a future contingency, not possible to know in advance. On election day next November, will the war still be on, and will the public vote primarily on Mr. Roosevelt's record as a war leader? Or, will the war be over and will the public vote primarily on Mr. Roosevelt's record on domestic affairs?

Happily for Mr. Roosevelt, he does not need to make his decision yet. He has, so to speak, an option on the Democratic nomination. He can hold the option open, if he desires, right up to the meeting of the Democratic national convention next July. By that time he will know whether the war is over, or likely to be over by election day.

If at the time of the nomination in July, the war is not yet over, Mr. Roosevelt will be obliged to consider whether the war might end between July and November; whether he might find himself in the position of taking the nomination when the war is still on—but finding himself facing election day with the war over.

Argentine Duelists, Aged 80, Fight With Headline Barbs

By STANLEY ROSS

Buenos Aires (AP).—"At the point of my sword I will make Aniceto Rodriguez kneel before me in the ring!" announced an eight-column headline recently in Critica, leading Buenos Aires afternoon paper.

Next afternoon the headlines screamed: "Baron de Brola's threats make me laugh. I, who in 1933, made him kneel before me!"

The baron and Rodriguez are sharpening their swords for their second duel to avenge an insult to every red-blooded Argentine!

Admission will be two pesos in the bleachers, five pesos ringside, rain or shine.

It started this way:

Baron Enrique Lancia di Brolo, an Italian, and one-time fencing champion of the world, stated in the newspaper "Cabildo" that "there does not exist an Argentine with the courage, valor or skill to face me in duel."

Aniceto Rodriguez, the Argentine, is champion fencer of South America. He answered a similar challenge 10 years ago and beat the baron, three gashes to one, in Luna Park here.

Insults Fly Fast

The baron promises to cut the Argentine upstart to hamburger, and adds that he intends to use a foil weighing over 6 pounds—instead of the customary pound and a half.

To this Aniceto Rodriguez replied in the newspapers:

"The baron is trying to wage a war of nerves. Can it be that he has a secret weapon? He could not even lift a sword of 6 pounds unless he carried it on his shoulder. Furthermore, I refuse to allow him to tie his sword to his wrist so it doesn't fly off. The valor of the Argentine has been well proven and I shall prove it again!"

Duels in Argentina usually start with newspaper articles or letters, and often end with the duelists firing their pistols into the air to avoid hitting each other. Most duels seem to involve writers whose quips infuriate their victims and force them to take honor-saving steps. In the light of morning, however, both parties usually feel sheepish about it, and there is a tacit understanding that nobody should take things too seriously.

Duels are illegal, and the contestants usually say they intend to carry the affair across the river to Uruguay. This fools no one, but since few people ever got hurt, there is scant harm done. To obtain the use of Luna Park, Rodriguez and the Baron will try to convince police that their affair is merely an exhibition.

Man Killed in 1922

The only serious consequences in this century took place in Uruguay in 1922 in a duel between the writer Washington Beltran and the Uruguayan President Jose Battle. After the first shot was exchanged, the President complained that the rain was getting in his eyes and asked Beltran's permission to wear a hat.

Beltran graciously agreed, and the President then shot him dead.

The duel between Baron Di Brolo and Aniceto Rodriguez, according to them, should be a bloody one. The terms require that it be waged until one man is cut three times, and shall continue no matter how serious the wounds may be if the contestants will it, or aren't dead. No date has been set for the fight. The Baron wants it in April; Rodriguez wants it immediately, if not sooner. He says the Baron may not live until April.

Both the Baron and his challenger are 80 years old.

PAYS FOR VANITY BOOK

A book published at the author's expense is often referred to as a vanity book.

Microscope as a Spectroscope

Chesterton had a lot of fun at the expense of scientists by attributing to them descriptions of the green eyebrows and other fantastic characteristics of bugs too small to be seen in the most powerful microscopes. The joke no longer can be applied because the new electron microscope makes it possible to see the finest details in even the smallest bacteria and to pick out the "eyebrows" and make a chemical analysis of them. It will do this for still smaller objects, the viruses.

Dr. James A. Millier, of the Radio Corporation of America laboratories, reports in the Physical Review that the electron microscope can be used as an electronic spectroscope. The electron beam can be passed through any desired portion of the object being viewed and then magnetically analyzed so that it gives a pattern whose characteristics have been produced by the lighter weight atoms present in the object. Atoms can be identified in particles as small as a 100,000th of an inch in diameter.

Lake Ladoga Europe's Largest

Lake Ladoga is Europe's largest, approaching Lake Ontario in area. It touches on both Russia and Finland.

WE BOUGHT EXTRA WAR BONDS
4TH
WAR LOAN

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People Rejoice:

Cairo Gave Korea Hope Jap Regime Would Die With Victory of Allies

By ELIZABETH HENNEY

"We people of Korea feel now, since the Cairo conference, that there is hope at last for our independence, and so we organize to show what Korea has to contribute to the world, when it shall once again be free."

Yongjeung Kim, speaking from his office overlooking a park in downtown Washington, added, "We could never depend on Japanese promises, but we can certainly trust the binding words of the three great leaders of the Allied Powers, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, when they pledged that 'The aforesaid three great powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent.'"

KIM

Though the expression, "in due course," was still somewhat vague as to time, the very fact that there is any hope of eventual freedom has so stirred the 24 millions of the Korean population (thousands of whom live in the United States) that in Korea there was great rejoicing.

In the United States in the meantime the Korean Affairs Institute had organized: "To create good will and friendly understanding between the peoples of Korea and the United Nations; to disseminate cultural and useful information; to support the United Nations' war efforts by searching for the means whereby the abilities and resources of the Koreans can best be utilized since they are so eager to do their part in defeating the common enemy and because, through their long, bitter experience under the brute force of Japan, they possess invaluable, potential contributions toward the United Nations' victory, and to study postwar problems which Korea will face in the future democratic world."

Such things as the outbreaks of sabotage in their homeland, the Korean leaders in this country felt, would be premature.

Uprising Planned

What was needed was an organization to keep the Korean underground informed on the progress of the United Nations' march to victory, and advised as to the time when help can be expected. Needed, too, was an organization to help tell Korea's story to America, a story that has long been hidden behind the veil of Japanese censorship.

Thus the Korean Affairs Institute was born, and, chosen by his fellow countrymen to organize the work, tall, slender, alert young Mr. Kim sped from his home in Los Angeles to Washington.

And this former Harvard man, whose escape from his Japanese-enslaved homeland is a thrilling adventure tale, has done an amazing job of bringing to the attention of Americans the fascinating story of his little-known country, Korea—or Chosen.

But Mr. Kim has not forgotten his fellow countrymen who still remain enslaved by their Japanese conquerors. To them, through channels which he smilingly declines to discuss, he sends news and information about the progress of their cause, and sound advice on how best to prepare for their forthcoming struggle.

But there are few things Korean about which Mr. Kim declines to talk, and through all his conversation burns a fanatical hatred of the Japanese who have dominated his country since 1905.

"But I am no different from any other Korean," he adds hastily. "All any of my countrymen want is a chance to fight the Japs."

As to the country, here are some surprising notes. It is the most occidentalized of the Oriental countries, and its language, like English, has an alphabet of 26 letters. Indeed, insists Mr. Kim, "it is easier to learn than English, because all the spelling is phonetic."

The people are taller and stronger than most other Orientals, and though a peaceful nation, are endowed with a violent sense of independence. A large percentage of the population was Christian before the Japanese took over. Their Emperor had engaged American engineers, professors, etc., to set up a modern system of railways, bridges, roads and schooles in the country.

Why do they hate the Japanese? Because in 1905, Japan took Korea under their "protection," and within the next few years had muscled in and taken over the whole country; assassinated their Queen Min; poisoned their Emporer Yi and taken the only son of the dynasty to Japan for hostage, where they forced him to marry a Japanese princess. That, according to the Koreans, wiped out the dynasty; they considered themselves a potential republic and set up a provisional republican government in exile (the oldest government in exile extant).

Japs Made Slaves

Along with this the Japanese forced on the people a slavery which, say Koreans, only served as a pattern for Hitler and Tojo in this war and their present treatment of conquered peoples.

Why did Japan want Korea? Because the natural resources of gold, coal, iron, aluminum, magnesite, nickel, lead, graphite, tungsten, and zinc, made it potentially one of the richest countries in the world; and its agricultural development of rice, beans, silk and tobacco, as well as its large hydroelectric power plant, were also valuable.

As to Yongjeung Kim, himself: Son of a wealthy and scholarly aristocrat, he made his way to the Manchurian border, when 16, and met a very old friend of his family, a merchant, who had business across the border bridge. Traveling back and forth over the bridge daily, as the son of the merchant, he at last allayed the suspicions of the guards and, taking his funds one day, escaped.

After six months he obtained passage to the United States. There he got word from his family that if he would come back to them after he had finished his education, they would smuggle funds to him to finance it. Ever independent, he refused aid, went to work as a farmer. Subsequently he attended Harvard, Columbia, George Washington University, and the University of Southern California, and now is partner of a large commission firm.

ROBERT ALBRIGHT'S GALLERY GLIMPSES

Storm Warning Run Up for House Democrats

Every campaign year around this time each Democratic member of Congress receives a neat little billet requesting payment of the round sum of $25.

Each letter is signed in clear, rounded letters:

P. H. Drewry, chairman, Democratic National Congressional Committee.

To every House Democrat it means the gong has just rung on another congressional campaign and it's time to pay up for "office expenses."

Most good party men ante up immediately, but some, from politically "safe" districts, lay the letter aside with the doctor's bills.

Some day they would get around to sending in a check but "Pat" hadn't sounded very urgent about it.

A Storm Warning

Until last week bantam-sized, courtly Pat Drewry of Virginia never had sounded very urgent.

As House Democratic chairman during the fattest years of the Democratic Party, he had helped pile up some of the biggest House majorities in history.

Even when Republicans rolled him back in 1938 and cut the Democratic lead to a nose in 1942, the quiet little Virginian sent up no distress signals.

With Capt. Victor Hunt Harding, the committee's secretary, he had watched the congressional districts like a war map, closely figured the odds, and sent around word things were under control.

Folks always said Pat wasn't a man to needlessly alarm his colleagues with that haunting possibility—a Republican House.

But last week, when he sent out his biennial office bill, the old casual tone had disappeared.

Above his usual "thanking you in advance," Pat flashed a storm warning.

★—★—★

'No Excuse . . .'

In short, electric sentences, it read:

"The 1944 elections will be bitterly contested. Frankly, we will need to fight to retain control of the House. The loss of the control of the organization of the House will mean that every committee chairmanship and all majority perquisites will pass to the Republicans."

This was no news to students of November's Republican hooker, but it was a jolt when Pat said it.

To soften the blow, he added another paragraph. It was the sort of pep talk a coach gives to a flagging team:

"There is no excuse for defeatism. We have suffered a net loss of but one seat since the election of the Seventy-eighth Congress, and that one will be recovered when the full vote of the presidential year comes around this fall."

Now, the present political division of the House stands: 217 Democrats (one short of a numerical majority), 209 Republicans, 4 "other parties," and 5 vacancies.

To get his "net loss of one," Chairman Drewry had offset Kentucky's fourth district election of a Republican in November against California's second district election of a Democrat last August.

Claims Four of Five

It was a standoff in special elections, Drewry figured, until the Democrats dropped Pennsylvania's second district seat early this month. That seat, redistricted, will go out of existence next year.

Subject to Republican disputation (in Oklahoma's Second District), Drewry is claiming four of the five existing House vacancies will be filled by Democrats when special elections are held. This would return the House Democratic majority to 221, just 1 shy of their scant margin in the last general election.

★—★—★

A Good Guesser

Democratic Philosopher Drewry refuses to concede it will be a greatly different story in November, 1944, if the President is the Democratic ticket leader.

At least he refused to concede it publicly when interviewed in the lobby just back of the House chamber on the ominous implications plainly left by his $25 dun note to Democratic colleagues.

If pushed, he still insists (between chaws on a frayed cigar) that Democratic odds on 1945 control of the House "are just a little better than even."

Drewry, who has a good record of guesses on past congressional elections, and doesn't want to take a flyer this early in the campaign, balked at any figure that would be checked against results in November.

But Pat Drewry is a Virginia gentleman of the old school. When pressed beyond sporting limits, he took his flyer:

"Odds 55 to 45 that Democrats will control and organize the House in January, 1945."

★—★—★

Depend on F. D. R.

If House Democrats seem sprightly, despite Drewey's dark "get out and fight" warning, you can lay it to the prevailing assumption that the President is a candidate.

Just as in 1932, 1936 and 1940, Administration and anti-Administration Democrats alike depend on the President this November "to get out the vote."

Only the rashest House Democrats pretend they could win with any other candidate. These venturesome souls bank their hopes not on any Democrat now in the field, but on a Republican party so flushed with success, that it nominates "just anybody."

Tide or no tide, even if the Republican current is running strong, these Democrats figure they can lick "anybody."

Sounder party regulars are not counting too heavily on a Republican fumble. They've grown used to running with Mr. Roosevelt, and habit is a funny thing.

If you want to make business for Dr. George W. Calver, Capitol physician, not to mention swift bodily eviction from any polite Democratic company, just naively suggest that the President might not run.

And that is strange because—he hasn't said!

What Soldiers Should Know if He's Captured

By Jack O'Brian

New York (AP).—The best advice returned American prisoners can give to brother GI Joes is this: learn the rules of the Geneva convention—and hang on to your dog tags.

Otherwise, a pick and shovel assignment in a labor battalion, even death, is possible.

Dog tags are the soldier's life when captured; they establish his identity. Without them, he could be handed over to the Gestapo as a political agent, he even could be shot.

Two writers for Yank, the Army weekly—Corpl. John Preston and Sergt. Ben Frazier—questioned repatriated American prisoners. Their conclusion—reported in the current issue, is that knowledge of the Geneva regulations—the international Book of Hoyle for wartime military behavior—is vital if the prisoner is to make an intelligent defense of his rights.

"Right at the beginning ask the Jerries for a receipt for personal belongings—watch, cigarette lighter and things like that," suggests Staff Sergt. Norman Goodwin, one of the returned prisoners. "Otherwise, you have no way of claiming them. The Germans will swipe anything you've got."

Goodwin says knowing German is extremely helpful—even a smattering.

"It might make all the difference between escaping and getting caught, or might help you get something extra to eat. But don't make too many attempts to escape. It only makes things tougher for the other prisoners."

Jap Atrocities Not New, But Now We're Victims

(Editor's Note: Morris Harris headed Associated Press bureaus in eastern Asia for 16 years prior to Pearl Harbor. When the Japanese struck, he was in Shanghai. He was held incommunicado by the Japanese gendarmerie in a semidungeon for 11 weeks after Pearl Harbor. He was repatriated in June, 1942.)

By Morris Harris

The atrocities on the defenders of Bataan shock and horrify Americans, but to the Japanese they are old stuff.

They have been doing this sort of thing for centuries under the harsh code of the Samurai warrior.

If we are shocked, it is because we haven't learned our Japanese.

We heard about these things happening to the Chinese and the Koreans and the Manchurians. Some of us saw some of them and reported them, but the general reaction seemed to be: "It will never happen to us."

But is was, and it may happen in even greater degree than so far revealed before this war in the Pacific ends.

My experience with the Japanese military is that they are a band of thieves and killers run amok.

The veneer of western science and machine knowledge they have added to their arsenal of weapons does not include the essence of real civilization. Like all Americans who have lived long in the Orient, I have had Japanese friends, but I have also seen some of them turn into Japanese militarists.

Barbarity the Same

The traditional methods by which the Japanese military have been expanding their empire for generations are not far different from those they used in the Philippines. Their conquests have flowed and infrequently ebbed, but the barbarity of their methods always has been about as they stand revealed today.

It has been America's fate to be the principal obstacle in the way of Japanese military expansion, and for this Japanese militarists hate us.

Since a century ago, when we first became interested in the Orient, this country has stood for the open door and equality of opportunity for all nations in the great markets of the east, and for the independence of China and all Oriental nations.

This ran directly counter to Japanese military ambitions. Always we were the stumbling block.

From 1931, when the Japanese grabbed Manchuria, these policy clashes came thick and fast, and the growing hatred of the Japanese army for us flamed to a height which even today few of us realize.

So these military minds in Japan thought they saw in the European war the chance to do what they had long dreamed of doing—drive the white man from the east.

We Blocked Them

Again we stood in their way. They thought if they eliminated us the way would be open.

They tried and failed.

We proved them wrong in two important ways.

They thought we would make a deal. We didn't.

They thought our men were soft. Our men, and our Filipino comrades on Bataan and Corregidor, proved how wrong they were on that score.

Those men were the first to fall—after a fight—into the hands of these conquest-crazed killers.

The story of what happened to them is an expression of the feeling that Japanese war lords have cultivated toward us.

It also exposes the actual nature of "bushido," the so-called code of the Samurai which allegedly guarantees gallant treatment for gallant fighters. Actually, the harder an enemy fights the Japanese, the more he may be exposed to cruelty and torture when he is a prisoner.

Was Used Before

I have seen this work out in China, long before Pearl Harbor.

The Japanese burned thousands of the Chinese defenders of Nanking alive. In North China they smothered captured Chinese troops in box cars in the summer, let them freeze to death in the winter. As a matter of course, they worked them to death in labor gangs.

And of course there is the classic example of history, when centuries ago a Japanese invader of Korea brought back thousands of pickled human ears as trophies of the luckless Korean people and preserved them in a Japanese temple.

When Japan hit Pearl Harbor I was in Shanghai and soon afterward was a prisoner of the Japanese gendarmerie. I rotted in their filthy jail for nearly three months.

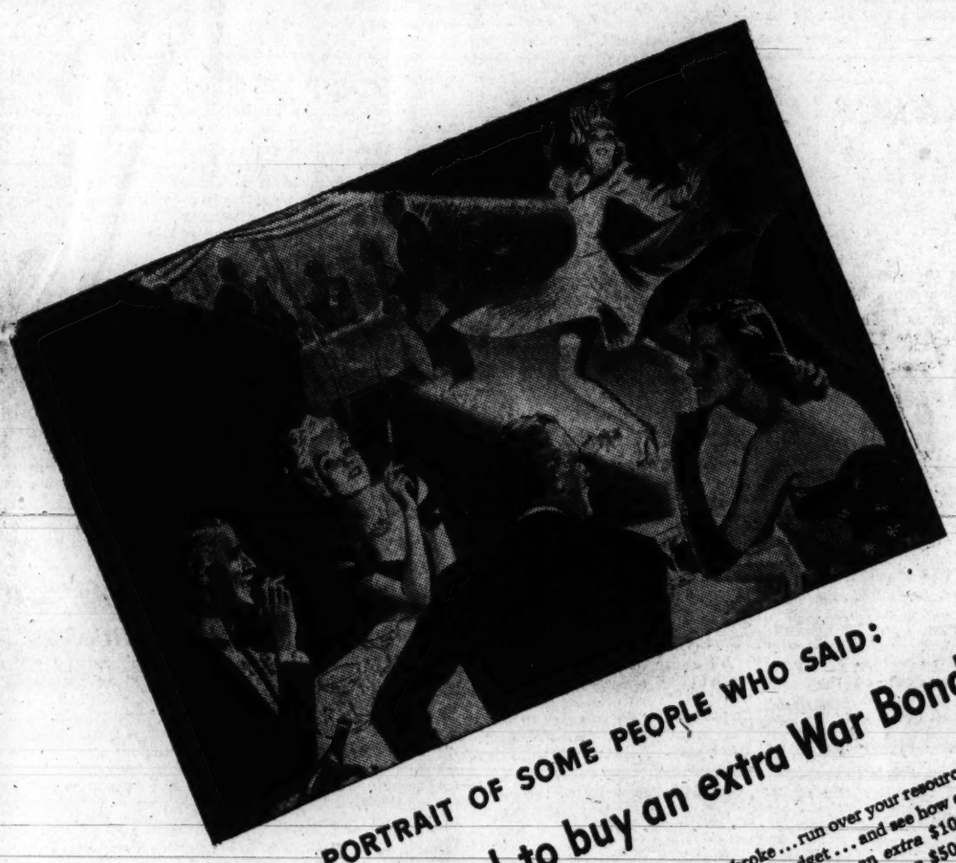
With other Americans, British and Chinese, I lived in semidarkness, in silence, and in utter filth.

We would have died of malnutrition if we had not been able to get food sent in by friends. Japanese officers kicked and shoved me around with swords in an effort to make me confess trumped-up charges that I was a spy and threatened courtmartial.

I was one of the lucky ones they did not beat.

What they have done to Americans and Filipinos, they have been doing for years to the Chinese.

This is the Japanese enemy.


PORTRAIT OF SOME PEOPLE WHO SAID:
"I can't afford to buy an extra War Bond!"
NIGHT CLUBS JAMMED to the doors... theater tickets sold out 10 weeks in advance... stores packed with eager shoppers... and still you hear people say, "I simply can't afford to buy an extra War Bond!"
There's more money being made... and spent on entertainment... than ever before in history! So instead of pretending you're broke... run over your resources... check your budget... and see how easy it is to come up with an extra $100... or $200... or $300... or even $500... for War Bonds.
Maybe you will have to cut down your living expenses... but your money, invested in War Bonds, will help get our boys out of fox holes!
Buy 'em and Keep 'em!
4TH WAR LOAN

Diary of a Diplomat on Way to Post

By Marie McNair

John M. McMillan, until recently Third Secretary of the Australian Legation, left Washington by plane for Moscow. He arrived 45 days later.

But now that he's actually there, he looks back on the trip with mixed emotions; a wonderful experience—yes, but there were many moments when he wondered if the journey would ever come to an end.

Young Mr. McMillan started off from here for Miami, where official "red-tape" held him for 10 days. Once away from the Florida coast he was bound for Trinidad and with only a few hours delay there, started off again on the next lap.

Writing to friends he left behind, Mr. McMillan says: "Two hours later we landed to find ourselves back in Trinidad, with one engine out of commission and needing to be replaced by one from Miami, which meant another four days delay. So we vegetated there and again grew impatient, though I did get a look at Port of Spain."

The next hop was over Brazil and Mr. McMillan continues: "I saw enough jungle to last me a long time. Naturally it's not possible to judge Brazil from only seeing Natal plus a glimpse of Belem from the air—but that's all I have to go by and my impressions were good. There was a sort of cheerfulness about the place and a really friendly atmosphere. I liked the free use of colors and the "parklets" scattered about.

Yet Another Delay

Since he was eager to be on his way, to reach his destinatino, it must surely have been a trial for this young diplomat from "down under" when engine trouble again forced a turn back to Natal after a day ove rthe ocean and again another delay of a day. The next try they mde it and landed in Africa. Mr. McMillan, not unduly impressed with the town, was nevertheless interested in seeing how the natives lived, and came to the conclusion that they are better off in their own heath than in Harlem or the South.

After four days' delay at a West African port, the traveler took off straight across the heart of Africa, getting a glimpse of desert in the Sudan and the rich green valley of the Nile.

Cairo proved a great disappointment to McMillan, who had looked forward to a stay of several days there, so he was glad to be on his way again getting a bird's-eye view of Palestine and the Syrian desert. His letter continues: "We ran down along the ancient valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris, passing over the cradles of the early races of man and the site of the Garden of Eden—not Anthony.

"After a brief stop at sand-blown Abadan, the plane turned up to the mountains of Iran. They're pretty violent mountains, too, dry as a bone, sharp and steep.

"So, in due course, we came to Teheran, a city with as fine a background as any I have seen—the massive snow and cloud-capped range of the Elburz Mountains. After that introduction, I think one is entitle dto expect a better town than Teheran turned out to be.

"The streets are wide but they are uniformly drab, with ramshakle shops and high brown walls and open gutters. Once you get behind the shops and high walls, however, the scene changes completely and your eye is delighted by solid and pretentious houses set in traditional Persian gardens, with orderly rows of green trees and flower beds and always pleasant little ponds.

City of Industry

Bad weather kept Mr. McMillan grounded for 10 days in Tehran where the American planes end their run and the Russian planes pickup. Believing that his goal was now in sight John McMillan found that nothing was further from the truth as the plane soared to a great height to pass through the gap in the Elburz to come down at Baku where he spent the first night.

"That was my first sight of Russia," says Mr. McMillan, "and it gave me a chance to get a very quick look at an industrial city with an introduction to the mixture of old and new that pervades the whole of what I have seen here. Everywhere were red flags and mottoes and exhortations to boost production, and no doubt the local equivalent to "E" flags."

And so, the plane finally arrived at Stalingrad, city of destruction and sadness. There was no hotel there so the airport people set to, sent their only vehicle out to bring back piles of bedding and food and were able to take care of four plane loads of people who eventually arrived at a spot where none were scheduled to stop except for fuel.

"Probably not a single biulding in Stalingrad escaped without some kind of damage, writes Mr. McMillan, "what with bombing and artillery fire and incendiaries, and in some parts [illegible] blocks had been completely [illegible]oyed. We saw the building where General von Paulus was captured right on the central square and went along a street where the Germans had been on one side and the Russians on the other. It was not a pretty sight."

Harris & Ewing Photos.

Most of the pictures you see of the Red Cross show a patient with arm outstretched, while doctor and nurse are extracting the "pint." But there's also a gallant crew of volunteers whose untiring and ceaseless efforts behind the scenes have kept the Blood Donor Center running so smoothly and successfuly.

At the right is a group of appointment makers, who check with you as to what time is best for you to give your donation. (And, by the way, don't forget to call them up and make that appointment. The number is DIstrict 3300. There's an invasion coming on, you know.) Left to right the appointment makers are Mrs. Leon Oppenheimer, Mrs. Robert H. McKinley and Mrs. Hubert H. Anderson.

Above are the checker-uppers, the crew that sees to it that you get enough nourishment after you have contributed your share of "plasma-source." With the tray is Mrs. Anson Gardner, and behind the counter with the cup is Mrs. Oliver J. Sands, while making notes about it all is Mrs. Ralph Matthiessen.

Engagements Announced Today

Walker—Hoadley

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall M. Walker of Gaithersburg, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Belle, to Frank Taliaferro Hoadley of Chevy Chase, Md.

Both Miss Walker and Mr. Hoadley are graduates of the American University, where Miss Walker was a member of Phi Mu sorority. She is at present employed in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Mr. Hoadley, who received his master's degree at the University of Maryland, was formerly an instructor at the American University and later editor of the War Department magazine, Army Motors. At present he is a student at Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Center, Mass.

The wedding will probably take place in June.

Saunders—Harrington

Capt. and Mrs. Harold E. Saunders, U. S. Navy, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Lovewell, to David Harrington, naval aviation caddet, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Harrington of Highland Park, Ill.

The bride-elect attended the College of Wooster in Wooster, Ohio, for two years and is now completing college at the University of North Carolina. Cadet Harrington attended Yale University before starting his naval training and is now at the Naval Air Station in Glenview, Ill. He is the nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Compton of Washington.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Sislen—Rabkin

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sislen announce the engagement of their daughter, Dr. Dorothy Sylvia Sislen, to Lieut. Boris Rabkin, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Rabkin of New York.

Dr. Sislen is a graduate of the George Washington University School of Medicine. She is a member of Phi Sigma Sigma sorority and Alpha Epsilon Iota, women's medical fraternity. At present she is completing her internship at the New York City Hospital.

The prospective bridegroom also received his degree at the George Washington University School of Medicine and is a member of Phi Delta Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa and numerous honorary societies. He recently completed his internship at the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago and is now stationed at Camp Barkley, Tex.

The wedding will take place the latter part of February in Louisville, Ky.

Allen—Mosher

Mrs. Ellen G. Allen of Middletown, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Louise Elizabeth, to Lieut. Donald Lloyd Mosher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Mosher of DeKalb, Ill.

Miss Allen, formerly of New Haven, Vt., and a graduate of Castleton Normal School, Castleton, Vt., is making her home in Washington.

Lieutenant Mosher was graduated from the University of Illinois and obtained his master's degree at Harvard University in 1943. He received his commission November 12, 1943, at Camp Lee, Va., and is stationed temporarily at Columbus Army Service Forces Depot, Columbus, Ohio.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Callicott—Miller

Mrs. V. H. Jackson of Berryville, Ark., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Patsy Ruth Callicott, to John Frank Miller 3d, USNR.

Miss Callicott makes her home in Washington. Mr. Miller is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Frank Miller, jr., of Washington and is a member of the February, 1944, NROTC graduating class at the University of North Carolina.

The wedding will take place late in February.

Nygaard—Griffin

Christian A. Nygaard announces the engagement of his daughter, Florence Ruth, to Lieut. William Wilkes Griffin, jr., USMCR, son of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Griffin of Birmingham, Ala., and Panama.

The prospective bridegroom attended Niagara University before going into the Marine Corps. The wedding will take place in March at Cherry Point, N. C.

Betts-LaHayne

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Russell Betts announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothea Louise, to Robert Edward La Hayne, son of Roger E. La Hayne of this city. The wedding will take place May 6.

Watts—Weber

Robert Crenshaw Watts of Lynchburg, Va., is announcing this morning the engagement of his daughter, Miss Jean McLaurin Watts, to William Weber of Baltimore, son of Mrs. William A. O. Weber of New York and Miami and the late Mr. Weber. The marriage will take place in April.

Miss Watts is a graduate of Smith College. She is a granddaughter of the late Senator Anselm McLaurin of Mississippi, is a member of the Spinsters Club and the Junior League of Lynchburg. Mr. Weber attended Berkshire School and was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1929.

Hessler Studio

Three Brides-Elect. Miss Louise Elizabeth Allen (left above) is engaged to Donald Lloyd Mosher. Miss Florence Ruth Nygaard (center) will be married in March to Lieut. William Wilkes Griffin. Miss Dorothea Louis Betts has chosen May 6 as the date of her wedding to Robert Edward La Hayne

C. H. Tavenner Takes Bride In Philadelphia

The rectory of St. Andrew's Church in Drexel Hill, Pa., was the setting for the marriage yesterday of Miss Josephine Anne O'Brien of Drexel Hill, to Clyde Howard Tavenner, jr., of this city. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas O'Brien, jr., and Mr. Tavenner is the son of Mrs. Clyde Tavenner and the late Representative Tavenner of Illinois.

Officiating at the 11 o'clock service was the Rev. Edward Conrad. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She was attired in a gown of white satin and hat. Her fingertip length veil was held with a coronet of orange blossooms and she carried a bouquet of gardenias, bouvardia and sweet peas.

Maid of honor was Miss Anna Mae O'Brien, wearing blue net and carrying roses. Richard Robert McClennan of Washington served as best man.

Followoing the ceremony a reception took place at the home of the bride's parents, and the couple left later for a New York honeymoon.

Ford—Person

At a simple ceremony yesterday in the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, Miss Marjorie Lalia Person became the bride of Herman Wilson Ford.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Axel Person of Attleboro, Mass., and Mr. Ford is the son of Mrs. A. Frederick Ford of Woonsocket, R. I. The Rev. Fred S. Buschmeyer officiated at the 4 o'clock service.

Arthur Person gave his sister in marriage, and Mrs. John L. Person was maid of honor. After a brief wedding trip, the couple will make their home in Philadelphia. The bride for the past year has been secretary to Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, jr.

Envoy's Wife to Sponsor Show by Polish Players

Mme. Ciechanowska, wife of the Polish Ambassador, is sponsor for the performance of the Polish theater group of refugee actors, who will play at Pierce Hall on February 16. The benefits will go to the Paderewski Testimonial Fund for Polish relief.

These actors and actresses were top-ranking players in Warsaw before the war; escaped to England and eventually came to this country. They have formed a road show and play at various Polish communities throughout the country. In Washington the audience will be composed of members of the embassy staff and their families, members of the military mission here and a number of Polish-speaking servicemen and Government employes.

Dr. Loudon Returns Here

Dr. Alexander Loudon, of the Netherlands Embassy, returned from New York yesterday by way of Princeton University, where he spoke to a dinner of Netherlanders and Dutch Americans at the Princeton Inn. The dinner climaxed a series of meetings in a conference held by the Netherlands University League on the problem of postwar reconstruction of education in the parts of the Netherlands kingdom now under Axis control.

Earlier in the day there had been a round-table discussion on "Educational Problems in the Netherlands East Indies," chairmanned by Dr. N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine, director of the Netherlands Information Bureau, while on Friday, January 28, the round-table discussion centered on "Postwar Reconstruction of Education in Holland," Prof. Bernard Vlekke of Harvard University introduced the discussion on Holland.

Dr. Han Boon, First Secretary of the Embassy, also attended the Princeton conference.

HOPE RIDINGS MILLER

N. Y. Heard From: 'Washington Losing Reputation for Wit'

I'D BE THE LAST person to admit that New Yorkers have a better sense of humor, or a more effective way of expressing it, than Washingtonians . . . or that priceless persiflage flows more freely over Manhattan teacups than across Capital dinner tables.

But at a small get-together in New York the other afternoon, I got a new slant on Capital conversation—or rather the lack of it.

In each instance the opinions expressed came from persons who had lived here and knew whereof they spoke.

I won't say I agreed with them, but it does seem their ideas on the subject are worth thinking about, at least.

The party was a small one. A famous novelist, a mural painter of some importance, two magazine staff writers and a colonel just returned from the fighting front were in the group. The painter, the novelist and the colonel had made their home here, and they started the discussion.

"AND HOW IS Washington, these days?" asked the colonel.

"Why, about the same as usual," I began. "Only a bit more——"

"It's always a bit more—something," put in the painter. "But don't get me wrong," he added, no doubt noting my hurt expression. "I like the place."

"I used to like it when Alice Longworth was around," said the colonel. "She had a certain zest, a refreshing and spicy way of saying what she thought . . . and she always thought—plenty."

"She's still around," I ventured. "Just the other day I saw her——"

"But I mean around . . . in the sense she was back in the dear, dead Republican days . . . when her every utterance was publicized, and the public hung on her every witty word. Of course, I was one of the few persons—Republicans, I mean—who didn't," said the novelist. "Alice's wit struck me as being too acrid, too personal."

I observed that I had always found her extremely refreshing and delightful.

"Delightful, yes," interposed the novelist, thoughtfully. "But," she added with a twinkle, "you'll have to admit that anything witty Alice ever said was—*with Alice aforethought.* Or, if you like it better,—*with Alice toward some!*"

I WAS STILL trying to digest that double-pun when the discussion turned again to conversation in general.

"The reason you so rarely hear stimulating talk in Washington is that nobody ever dares to relax there," said the painter. "The exigencies of Capital big-shotting being what they are, everybody has to be on his toes every minute."

"Yes, even at parties, opportunities for personal advancement are more to be considered than personal enjoyment," averred the colonel. "Every ambitious Capitalite (and are there any other kind?) remembers every minute that if he happens to speak out of turn, the repercussions may be painful."

I took mild issue with that attitude; observed that while the run-of-the-mill tea-table talk in Washington frequently was stilted and keyed to caution, a few Capitalites managed consistently to speak their minds freely, fearlessly and scintillatingly.

The trio doubted that; doubted it seriously. "You can't speak freely when you're talking politics," finally observed the painter. "And in Washington you talk about nothing else."

"YOU CAN'T BE either fearless or scintillating . . . if you're always trying to figure out who is going to be the next President, and which political party will be in power tomorrow, or next week, or next year," said the colonel.

"I spent three years in Washington," added the novelist, "and far as I'm concerned, it's the stuffiest city in the world; the place where anybody who really has a good time, does so by accident . . . where personal fun is a completely missing quantity . . . and where anybody who had an original idea would do his best to keep quiet about it. I didn't hear over four bright remarks the whole time I was there."

There was no use arguing about it. The colonel, the painter and the novelist heartily agreed. They had made up their minds about witty conversation in Washington—or rather the lack of it—and they weren't willing to listen to reason. My reasons, anyway.

A couple of days later, however, I wished they could have been with me at a typical Washington party . . . where quips seemed to be rippling around with more than usual freedom.

I HEARD A COUPLE of Cabinet members discussing the popularity of a pretty Washington widow, who presently joined them.

"You had plenty of diplomatic attention at dinner the other night," one man said to her. "Every time I looked at you, you were talking to six Ambassadors and two Ministers."

She flushed; looked puzzled; asked, "Six Ambassadors and two Ministers. I don't remember. Who on earth were they?"

"Tony Biddle," was the reply.

Across the tea table a foreign envoy was engrossed in conversation with one of Washington's most attractive hostesses I joined them, just in time to hear him say to her, "I'd give anything if you were Secretary of State."

"Secretary of State? Why?" she asked archly. "Just how do you think I'd be qualified for that job?"

"I haven't the faintest idea," he answered. "But if you were, I'd get to see you alone . . . once in a while."

And making the rounds at the same party was the latest news about Mrs. Edward Everett ("Dolly") Gann.

"Yes, like all Republicans, Dolly is very much against a fourth term—for Roosevelt. But not for herself. She running for fourth term . . . as president of the Women's Republican Club!"

Well, maybe the New Yorkers are right, in one respect. Sooner or later, Washington talk does get around to politics.

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Mary Haworth's Mail

Because Boy, 14, Helped Sister, 16, Sneak Out Of House to Evening Party, Father Spanked Both With Razor Strop; Was This Suitable Punishment?

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: Here is a problem that is causing a split between my wife and myself. When does a child become too old to spank? My contention is that the actions of the child, and not necessarily his age, should govern the punishment. We have two children, a girl of 16 and a boy 14. They are usually well behaved, but get into the usual scrapes of youngsters. The girl is disciplined by her mother, as a rule; and the boy by me. For the past four years, the girl has been punished by loss of privileges, etc.; and the boy in the same way for the last couple of years,—with one exception, when he played hookey from school. At that time, the school principal requested corporal punishment and I complied.

That is the background. Now, here is the problem. Last week, the girl was censured in school for not doing her work properly and we received a note from the teacher, saying that she was slipping. Consequently, her mother issued orders that she must remain in the house on school nights and study. A couple of nights later, she sneaked out to a party and did not return home until 1 a. m. When she came home, I scolded her; but I knew better than to punish her while I was so angry. The next evening, after supper, we had a conference and our son admitted aiding his sister in her disobedience, by raising a ladder to her bedroom window.

In spite of my wife's objections, I sent them to their respective rooms and then spanked each one thoroughly with a razor strop on their bare buttocks. As this was the most recent in a series of disobedient acts, I placed them on probation for two weeks, with the promise of another spanking for the slightest disobedience. My wife says I am too harsh. However, I well remember a couple of real whippings I got when I was 20; and my wife admits that her parents wielded a mean shingle. She claims, however, that times have changed. How about it?

STRICT DAD.

It Doesn't Help Child To Degrade His Spirit

DEAR S. D.: There is more to your problem than meets *your* eye. But before I go any further, I want to say that your idea of suitable punishment in this instance is abhorrent to me, because in my opinion it constituted a coarse, brutal, and non-constructive assault on the children's self-respect,—particularly the girl's,—at an age (or phase of their growth) when they are most precariously in need of a *fostering* brand of parental treatment, designed to invest them with a keen sense of personal dignity and trustworthy character quality.

One having authority cannot subject another human being, of normally decent impulses (such as you attribute to your children) to spiritually degrading treatment,—as punishment for fairly normal aberrations from ideal standards of conduct,—and expect to reap elevated behavior, particularly in relation to one's self, from that person, as a result. And it is to be supposed that your primary concern, as a parent, is to engage the reasonable (i. e., comprehending, prudent, foresighted) cooperation of your children, in the task (with which you are now advanced to midstream) of working together with them to promote their highest possible development of mind and character.

Father Asserted Power, Without Rightly Using It

LET US HOPE that you yourself are not so stupidly despotic, or so brutishly indifferent to the fact that fundamentally they are individuals in their own right (though as yet only partially fledged), or so ignorant of your awesome responsibility to help them clear the paths whereby they shall "come into their own," as dependably self-reliant, strongly self-respecting citizens of society,—as to want from them, in the here and now, merely whippeddog obedience to your orders. There was that in the "spanking" episode, I regret to say, which implied that you were, at the time, more nervously engrossed with *asserting* your power over them, than with constructively utilizing that power in their behalf. And it may be that this same misapplication of authority has obtained more or less consistently in the past, throughout the history of their rearing,—which might well explain why matters have reached the present critical impasse.

I am not favorably impressed by your unquestioning compliance with the school principal's prescription of corporal punishment, as a supposed corrective when your son once played hookey from school. Nor by the instancy with which your wife deprived your daughter of social privileges, on hearing from her teacher that she was "slipping" in her studies. I am not saying these symptoms of instability should have been ignored. On the contrary, they urgently required parental investigation and action. But you definitely fell down on your nontransferable obligation to your children, when you neglected to carefully explore, for yourselves, just what lay back of such unsatisfactory behavior. This was your minimum duty; so that you would have personal knowledge and understanding of the "trouble" factors, upon which to base remedial,—as opposed to vengeful retaliatory,—action.

Keep an Open Mind When Guiding Youth

TO SWALLOW the school authorities' viewpoint or recommendations whole, as it were, amounted to sentencing your children without an impartial hearing. And I say they deserve better than that from you; and must have from you a brand of treatment which, in legal phraseology, is disposed to hold the defendant innocent until he is proved guilty,—of, shall we say, dangerously antisocial behavior,—if good family teamwork is to be secured. At present, your children are well-nigh "out of hand." They are in the throes of sullenly smouldering revolt against adult authority, working underground in their personalities. You cannot "whip" that reaction out of them, except, perhaps, at the expense of breaking their spirits and reducing them to a subhuman level of apathetic reaction to life. The alternative net result of "corporal punishment," at their age, will be to set them stubbornly and secretively against you for life,—biding their time to make the break that will emancipate them from your rule forever.

It is part of your responsibility to see that they don't make that break prematurely, and leap from the frying pan into the fire. You must beware of "driving" them to it. Your best bet, as I see it, is to put aside the razor strop and bring logic to bear in solving this threat of insurrection. Talk to your children,—not in terms of "How dared you?" but of, "WHY did you?" When you have heard their version of the "why," analyze it judiciously and put yourself in the position of authoritatively conspiring *with* them, to help them get forward-looking control of their vagrant impulses, to the end that they may experience the best part of life, both now and in future,—and not make the mistake of trading the true for the false, at any step of the way.

M. H.

Miss Haworth will be glad to help you in solving your problems. Write her in care of The Post Woman's Page.

RATION POINTS

CONSUMER COMPLAINTS should be referred to the nearest War Price and Ration Board. These boards are listed on page 679 in your telephone directory.

MEATS, FATS—Canned milk, butter, margarine, lard, fats and oils, cheese and canned fish—Brown stamps V and W valid through February 26. K, L and M become valid Tuesday.

PROCESSED FOODS—Canned and frozen vegetables, fruits, soups, juices, etc.—Green stamps G, H and J in Book 4 valid through February 20.

GASOLINE—Coupons A-8 good for 3 gallons each, valid through February 8. Coupons B-1 and C-1 good for 2 gallons each; B-2 and C-2 good for 5 gallons each. Expire according to date indicated in individual books.

TIRE INSPECTION—A book holders must have tires inspected every six months, deadline March 31. B cards, every four months, deadline February 28. C cards, every three months; deadline February 28.

FUEL OIL—Period 2 coupons valid through February 7. Period 3 coupons valid through March 13.

SUGAR—Stamp 30 in Book 4 valid through March 31. Stamp 40 in Book 4 worth 5 pounds of sugar for home canning becomes valid Tuesday.

FAT SALVAGE—Every pound of waste kitchen fats is worth 2 brown points and 4 cents.

LOST RATION BOOKS—Hundreds of lost ration books dropped in mails by finders are being sent to dead letter office every month because owners failed to fill in their address on covers.

SHOES—Stamp 18 in Book 1 and airplane stamp 1 in Book 3 valid indefinitely.

STOVES—All new domestic heating and cooking stoves designed to burn coal, wood or gas were rationed after August 23, 1943. Consumers will make applications to their local boards for stove-purchase certificates. No new rationed stoves may be transferred without the surrender of a stove certificate.

Lynn Chapter Meeting

Judge Lynn Chapter will celebrate it's 36th birthday at a regular monthly meeting at 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, at the chapter house, 1732 Massachusetts ave. nw., to be followed by a reception in honor of Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, candidate for the office of treasurer general on the ticket of Mrs. Samuel James Campbell.

OES Chapters Honor Officers At Tea Today

Joppa Lodge Chapter No. 27 and Lebanon Chapter No. 25 of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star in the District of Columbia, will honor the worthy grand matron, Mrs. Elvira Magdeburger and the worthy grand patron, Herbert S. Middlemiss, with a tea this afternoon, 4 to 7 o'clock, at 2600 16th st. nw, the Eastern Star Temple property.

Those in the receiving line will be the worthy grand matron, Mrs. Elvira Magdeburger; the worthy grand patron, Herbert S. Middlemiss; the grand marshal of the grand chapter, Mrs. Ila McCandlish; the high worthy grand secretary of the general grand chapter, Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes, and right worthy grand treasurer of the general grand chapter, Mrs. Flora E. Campbell; Edward Magdeburger, the husband of the worthy grand matron; Mrs. Alma Dorsey, worthy matron of Joppa Lodge Chapter; Earl Wilhelm, acting worthy patron of Joppa Lodge Chapter; Roscoe Stevens, worthy patron of Lebanon Chapter; Mrs. Charlotte E. Spencer, the associate grand matron; Robert B. Riley, jr., associate grand patron; Mrs. Rose E. Yost, grand secretary; Mrs. Lillie McKenzie, grand treasurer; Mrs. Marie C. Deal, grand conductress.

Others in Line

Mrs. Nora A. Riley, associate grand conductress; past grand matrons, Carrie B. Allen, Katie H. L. Gude, Julia N. Streator, Mary T. O'Brien, Grace E. Kimmel, Jessie W. Cowles, Ida V. Faber, Bertha G. Hudson, Rena A. Barnhart, Cora P. Mayberry, Tillie C. Chauncey, Helen B. Stralt, Nellie E. Fletcher, Gertrude B. Milans, Lena Stephenson, Sallye C. Bogley, Pearl Watt Gibb, Katharine S. Merritt, Mamie L. Greenstreet, Helen L. Brashears, Louise E. Kreglow, Elizabeth W. Carnaham, Helen R. Robbins, Ruth S. Cromelin, Minnie J. Burdine, Mildred M. Hicks, Hazel R. Engelbrecht, Irma M. Smith and Past Grand Patrons Millard T. Dixon, Charles F. Roberts, Joseph H. Milans, Reuben A. Bogley, Charles S. Shreve, George Plitt, J. Ernest Dulin, John Clagett Proctor, Charles C. Galloway, Theodore C. Lewis, Paul B. Cromelin, F. Frank Kimmel, Edward N. Riley, Walter L. Fowler, Needham C. Turnage, Victor B. Rench, Harry J. Schmidt, Richard E. Titlow, Edward C. Steagall, Joseph H. Batt, Ira Y. Bain and William F. Birgfeld.

Reception in Ballroom

The reception will be held in the large ballroom on the second floor of the Eastern Star Temple property, which formerly was the home of Mrs. Marshall Field. The guests will stand before banked palms and flowers. Tea will be served in the state dining room and the decorations in this room will be in the colors of the Eastern Star.

The matrons of 1944 will serve as hostesses and pour.

The worthy grand matron and worthy grand patron of Maryland, and the worthy grand matron and worthy grand patron of Virginia will be present also.

All members of the Order of the Eastern Star are invited to attend.

Gold Star Mothers Elect

The national president of Gold Star Mothers, Mrs. Mary Frances Hill of Philadelphia, presided while the following 1944 officers of the Gold Star Mothers were installed:

President, Mrs. Fannie Meeks; first vice president, Mrs. Mary K. Killeen; second vice president, Mrs. Margaret Loveless; third vice president, Mrs. Charlotte Davis; treasurer, Mrs. Edna Boardman; recording secretary, Mrs. Rose Conway Stetson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. M. Nash; chaplain, Mrs. Hattie M. Hurley; custodian of records, Mrs. Carlysle Gordon; counselor, Mrs. W. J. Seelye, and sergeant at arms, Mrs. Delia Barber.

National officers attending the gathering, besides Mrs. Hill, included Mrs. Isabel Adams and Mrs. Carrie Strattan of Philadelphia, Mrs. Harriet E. Daly of Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. Josephine Talks of Washington and Mrs. Roberta Jacobs, Gold Star Mother at large, also of Washington.

Puerto Rican Women's League To Meet Tuesday

The monthly meeting of the Puerto Rican American Women's League will be held Tuesday at 8 p. m., at the home of Mrs. Mario Julia, Wardman Park Hotel.

Camden McAtee, president of the Kentucky State Society, will be the guest speaker. Invitations have been sent to the Kentucky State officers and the Congressional members and their families.

The newly elected president, Mrs. V. J. O'Kelliher, will preside, and the new officers will assume their duties. The meeting will open with the singing of "La Borinquena," led by Mrs. Elsa Morales Crandall, with Mrs. Monsita P. Bomberger at the piano. The hostess chairman, Mrs. Rene Jones Taylor, and her committee will have charge of refreshments.

Hadassah to Hear Talk by Spiro

Jewish literature is to be the subject of a talk by Saul Spiro at the cultural meeting of the business and professional division of Hadassah to be held at 8:30 p. m. Tuesday at the Jewish Community Center.

Mr. Spiro was born in Jerusalem, and received his education in the universities of Palestine and America. He has been a teacher and educator since 1926, as well as a leader of Jewish youth. He organized Young Judea and Masada in Burlington, Vt., and founded the Burlington Zionist Journal, serving as its editor for two years. He is literary editor of the American Jewish Outlook.

U. S. Worker Has Given Hours Of Her Own Time to War Effort

By Genevieve Reynolds

When you're a working girl, annual leave is a precious thing. Yet, tall, handsome Mrs. Florence Caroline Adams, who toils on statistical research in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Commerce Department, was so eager to take the Red Cross staff assistant's course that she gave up about a week of her annual leave.

GENEVIEVE REYNOLDS

That was back in 1941 when the staff assistant courses were given only in the morning. Also, she took the first aid and nutrition courses offered by the American Women's Voluntary Services after working hours. That isn't all—she studied accident prevention. Since then she has put in from 10 to 20 hours a week as a volunteer. In addition, she does special work at Sibley Hospital.

Efficient, hard-working Mrs. Adams has taught nine first-aid courses—there are 20 hours in each course. Every other Sunday you will find her working from 6 to 9 p. m. at the information booth at Hains Point. It's her own time—not Uncle Sam's. Three nights a week you will find her doing Red Cross work at the Mayflower Hotel.

Gives 300 Hours in Year

In 1943 she gave more than 300 hours to volunteer work after a full day's stint on her daily bread-and-butter job with the Government. Nineteen hours went to the Blood Donor's Center, three hours twice a week to the making of surgical dressings at the Walsh House. Then she gave talks for the Red Cross—still does. From time to time she donates her own blood.

When Mrs. Adams gets a few extra minutes at home she knits for the Red Cross. Bed jackets are her speciality. She's good at needlepoint but has given it up for the duration in lieu of bed jackets. All this in addition to the actual time spent giving talks, filing, teaching first aid or serving at the information centers.

Mrs. Florence Caroline Adams

War Bond Purchaser

Besides giving up her leisure time, Mrs. Adams invests heavily in war bonds. Also, she spends a small mint of money on taxicabs going from one volunteer job to the other. . . . She could take buses and streetcars but she has a phobia about being late for appointments. Usually, she arrives ahead of time.

A native of Gloucester, Mass., she soon will celebrate 25 years of residence in Washington. She lives with her mother and one daughter, Mildred. She attended Hebron Academy in Maine and also Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa. When a very small child, she had a yen to be a missionary, but the local minister's daughter disillusioned her and she studied to be a schoolma'am instead.

A choir mother of St. Thomas' Church, Mrs. Adams also is an active member of the Wheels of Progress, of which she is secretary and treasurer. Incidentally, her mother has been a member of the organization for many, many years.

Baby Cries to Convey His Whims, Needs, Perhaps to Get Attention

Mother Told to Use Her Imagination In Studying Child

By Logan Clendening, M.D.

THERE ARE and always have been two major schools of thought about the crying baby.

The hard-boiled school thinks it is good for the baby to cry—it "opens the lungs." The soft-boiled school is alarmed because if the baby cries it must mean something, and proper treatment should be instituted.

I am not mentioning some of the minor schools, such as the one which holds that if the baby doesn't quit squawking he or she will go crazy. To the members of this school the baby's troubles are secondary.

There is something to be said both for and against the idea of each of the major schools. A certain amount of crying is good for the baby's respiratory system. And against the soft-boiled school, the baby soon learns that when it puts up a holler mama will pick it up and wumpsy-dumpsy it. Baby likes attention just as much as you do, so its crying spells become more and more frequent. It is, in short, to be old-fashioned, a "cry baby."

Reasons Baby Cries

In general the baby cries about a few very simple things: Hunger, uncomfortable clothes, uncomfortable position in bed, fear and sickness, pain for teething or a bump are the least frequent of all.

The baby has only one way of signaling the outside world—crying. If it is hungry or dirty or uncomfortable or frightened it signals that way.

Hidden hunger is the only thing to fear in the hunger category. Mother should not put herself on a spot by interrupting the regularity of meals—or she will be trotting half the time.

But hidden hunger due to insufficient breast milk, or poor dairy milk, or lack of Vitamin D and C (cod liver oil and orange juice) is a possibility even when the meals are regular and seem sufficient.

Uncomfortable Clothes

Uncomfortable clothes include everything from the good old open safety pin to bunches and wads of clothing, to filth. The skin should be carefully cleansed whenever the diapers are changed or there will be a skin rash, which will sting every time baby urinates. Keeping the diapers boiled and wiping the skin with cotton saturated in baby oil is the answer.

It takes some time for the baby to learn to roll over in bed, so it remains in the position just the way mother puts it. One position gets tiresome to the baby as well as to you, so the yells signal a change—"Put me on my back or stomach or side."

Babies are frightened by noises and by the fear of falling. When he is picked up suddenly or lowered into the bath he reaches for anything he can grab. In time he gains confidence in his caretaker.

A slamming door, a blast from the radio, water running out of the bath are beyond his comprehension and scare him. The modern world is full of unnecessary noises and the baby can't be blamed for having a tough time getting used to them.

This little girl poses in affable mood. But if she takes those fingers out of her mouth and starts to cry, it will be for a good reason

Yells Often Signal Needed Changes In Rest or Food

By Myrtle Meyer Eldred

If the mother uses the yardstick of her imagination she will be able to determine whether she, in a like position, would feel as does the baby.

It would then be obvious to her that though the baby fussed it might not be because he was tired of lying down, but that he was tired of the same position, tired of the same bed or tired looking at the same surroundings.

Enjoy Change of Scenery

Children like to be changed from back to tummy or from side to side. They like the feel of other bed surfaces than their own cribs. They like noise, within reason, and the opportunity to look at lights, or bright, clear colors, preferably red or yellow.

They enjoy being sung to, or hearing rhymes read to them even though they have no idea of the meaning of the words. In a word they like to have their new found senses stimulated and they do not like to be left alone, however comfortable the crib, with no change from hour to hour.

Mrs. J. D.: Every child in every neighborhood discovers independently the emotional profits of profanity. You will express your disapproval, naturally. You'll tell the child that not only you but all parents disapprove of such words and use of them may jeopardize his relations with other children whose parents will not want them to play with him.

But one must look upon it as natural, typical of all small boys and outgrown more quickly if not too much notice is taken of it.

You may have our leaflet, "How the Child Develops," by sending your request to Myrtle Meyer Eldred in care of The Washington Post, with a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Girl Scouts Aid Child Care After School

Many Girl Scouts of Takoma Park, realizing the manpower shortage in the Takoma Park Elementary School, are now devoting their time after school and on Saturdays in the child-care nursery program under direction of Mrs. Jean Horowitz, the executive director. They not only help in the care of children but also do such varied tasks as hemming sheets for the cribs, painting furniture, stuffing toys, and making rag dolls and scrapbooks.

The Girl Scouts of Montgomery County have volunteered their services to Miss Mary Green, the head of the child-care nursery program of Montgomery County, who is planning to expand this work throughout the county. Miss Horowitz and Miss Green are most enthusiastic about the aid that the Girl Scouts have given them.

Girl Scouts of the District and Montgomery County have been most active throughout the week in various community projects. Many Scouts have been busy filling envelopes for the Easter Seal campaign of the D. C. Society for Crippled Children. Others helped wrapping newspapers at the salvage depot.

Senior Girl Scouts acted as messengers Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Shoreham Hotel, Wardman Park Hotel and the Carlton Hotel in the sale of tickets for the President's Birthday Ball. Mariner Girl Scouts visited the Liberty ship and bought not only bonds but took many books and games for the seamen of the ship, who had stated that they were in great need of these things.

British Relief Group to Meet

Mrs. James E. Schwab, chairman of the shop committee, British War Relief Society, has issued invitations to interested workers to attend a special meeting of the committee at headquarters, 1767 Columbia rd., Tuesday morning.

Reports will be read by committee chairmen and the past year's work will be reviewed.

This job is different!

It's fun and well paid to play the role of Peter Pan, telling schools and women's groups, etc., about this nationally known food product, Peter Pan Peanut Butter.

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Tasty Hash Recipe Flight Private Seeks

By Martha Ellyn

What to do about hash? This is a problem not only on the home front but on the military front, too.

Bernard Povich

Hash is not only one of our very old foods, but a very worthy one because it utilizes bits of food in a thrifty, nutritious way. It can certainly rest on its own merits if treated right. Even when made from left-overs the scraps should be treated as assets—not liabilities. There is no set rule about making hash. In fact, its creation leaves a wide latitude for imagination. Cooks lacking this quality usually serve forth a nondescript, unappealing dish.

Recently, I received a letter from a serviceman sent from somewhere in New Guinea. The subject of the letter was HASH. Evidently not much imagination had been used in the hash-making in his camp.

He wrote as follows:

Somewhere in New Guinea,
January 12, 1944.

Dear Martha Ellyn:

I am writing to you in the interests of the mess sergeant and the squadron. The subject I am going to discuss is hash—the canned Australian variety, but nevertheless hash.

It appears that there is a superabundance of hash in this area. And it further appears that it is a nondimishing supply. As the result of this, there is a predominance of it on our daily menus. It has been served to us in just about every possible way of camouflage and disguise—patties, pancakes, turnovers, mixed with vegetables, with dehydrated potatoes, and with sardines. The general reaction upon observing an edible, the outward appearance of which does not reveal its ingredients, is that the food is hash, and the actual tasting only proves the anticipated.

I am urgently appealing to you, for a recipe for hash preparation that will both disguise its appearance and alter its taste. Needless to say such a recipe will be deeply appreciated. Sincerely yours,

BERNARD POVICH.

This serviceman's description is all-inclusive, yet indefinite. From the various foods named it seems that the combinations should produce an appealing variety of hash. I don't know what the particular cook at the camp in question uses to fashion his hash. It may be that the food lacks seasoning. I am sure that the Quartermaster Corps is giving the Army cooks adequate, dependable foods with which to work. Perhaps this particular camp doesn't have an imaginative cook.

Of course I do not know the situation at this particular camp in regard to food supplies, so cannot offer any specific information for solving the hash problem. However, it is possible the camp can adopt some of the methods that homemakers use in achieving good hash—carefully chopped ingredients, slow cooking and good flavor. I do not expect that the camp cook can use the menus and recipes given here. The letter from Soldier Povich about hash brought me the idea that hash is a good food and liked when properly cooked. So the information given here is for homemakers.

Up to Cook

Here at home, you can give the same ingredients to two persons to prepare. One cook may serve forth a dish that is chuck full of flavor, while the other may give out a nondescript conglomeration that even Towser, the dog, wouldn't relish.

So in defense of hash, I am giving some recipes. Corned beef hash usually stands at the head of the hash list. But there are many other notable ones, such as corn meal mush meat pie, browned hash, shepherd's pie, red flannel and many others.

Although there are many kinds of hash, yet hash artists agree on two points—the ingredients should be chopped, not put through a food grinder, so that the resulting mass is mushy and soggy and the ingredients must be cooked slowly.

At a recent Sunday night supper party my hostess served corned beef hash. This hostess is noted for food with a flair. She can take the most homespun food and prepare it in a way which elevates it to the company class.

Since corned beef hash is such a sturdy dish, it does not necessitate a number of other items to complete a satisfactory menu. Here's a suggestion for a meal which uses this hash as the main dish.

Supper Menu

Corned Beef Hash Green Beans
Mixed Vegetable Salad
Corn Bread Sticks Butter
Strawberry Shortcake Coffee

Corned beef hash should be cooked slowly. This slow process gives it a flavor that cannot be obtained by hurried cooking. You can't dash hash off in several split seconds any more than you can make good scrambled eggs by splashing them in a too-hot skillet and cooking them at high heat until they resemble leather or a semi-hard mass resembling concrete.

CORNED BEEF HASH

Mix together lightly 2 cups chopped corned beef with 2 cups chopped cooked potatoes. Season with salt and pepper. Add ¼ cup chopped onion which has been sauteed in butter or margarine. Add ½ teaspoon thyme. Pour ½ cup milk into a frying pan with 1 tablespoon butter or margarine, and when this mixture is heated, turn the hash into the skillet, spreading it evenly and placing 1 tablespoon butter or margarine, cut in pieces, over the top of the hash. Cover the pan and place on heat where it will cook slowly for one-half hour. There should then be a rich, thick crust on the bottom. Do not stir. Fold it as an omelet is folded and place it on a warm platter. This slow process is most necessary. Sprinkle the omelet with chopped parsley.

Red Flannel Hash is a pleasant variation of this food. In New England if you include beets in the mixture you have what is known as Red Flannel Hash. Add 1½ cups finely chopped cooked beets to a hash mixture.

If anyone makes disparaging remarks about hash, treat them to some chicken or turkey hash. It is sure to be hailed with acclaim. A recipe for making chicken hash follows:

CHICKEN HASH

Cut up cooked chicken to make 2 cupsful. Cook potatoes and when cold chop them. There should be 2 cupsful of potatoes. Moisten with one-half cupful chicken gravy. Season with chopped onion and green pepper, sauteed mushrooms, a little curry and salt and pepper. Place the mixture in a well-greased frying pan. Cook slowly, about one-half hour. Fold the mixture when it has browned like you would an omelet. Serve warm. Serves 6.

Waring to Address Overseas League

Roane Waring, past national commander of the American Legion, will be the guest speaker at the February dinner-meeting of the Washington Unit of the Women's Overseas Service League on Tuesday, February 8 at the American Legion clubhouse.

Miss Mary Meares Galt will introduce the speaker. Following the program there will be a business session at which the unit president, Mrs. Virginia Armistead Nelson, will preside.

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"Of The Services . . ."

Can You Find the Light Switch in the Dark?

By Elizabeth Henney

(This is another in a series of articles dealing with the problems confronting servicemen in their readjustment to civilian life.)

Not so very long ago, there was an item in the paper, with pictures, of a Marine soldier coming home from battles in the South Pacific. Fine looking lad he was.

You didn't notice, until you'd read the caption, that funny expression about his eyes. Then you realized they were "blacked-out windows."

He was pretty cheerful about that, though, said the article. Just one thing really worried him. He couldn't hold "her" to her promise, that girl who'd said she'd wait for him. She wouldn't want him now, and he couldn't be a burden.

And back had come word from "Her" as fast as the message could come, that of course she wanted him, more than ever now. A few days later there was a picture of the two of them, together again.

Then they faded from the headlines, back into their own corner of the world, but their problems didn't fade there. The picture of her—she looked like a steady and clear-headed young American with eyes and love enough for both of them—caused me to wonder just what help she's had along the way, in the task that was so new and so great.

ELIZABETH HENNEY

Maj. Walter E. Barton, director of the reconditioning division of the Surgeon General's Office, has some excellent counsel on that problem at the beginning of his article, "The Psychological Approach to War Casualties."

"In spite of prompt and excellent medical attention, some are maimed as a result of wounds sustained in battle. Often the deepest wounds are those of the spirit. Treatment is incomplete unless it includes an attempt to alleviate mental anguish and to restore the disabled to a full and useful life.

"Oftentimes it is most difficult to dispel the emotional despair of the blind, or the feeling of aloneness of the deaf, or the bitter anger against a cruel world that leaves a youth armless, legless, or disfigured.

"Have you ever thought 'Blindness is the most terrible affliction in the world. I'd rather be dead than to be sightless.' Is vision the most important sense and would life be intolerable without it? Sight may not be the most important sense.

"In the evolution of man the sense of smell, touch and hearing all developed earlier and perhaps, therefore, may be considered most important.

"We are apt to forget the ease with which we find the keyhole or the light switch in the dark. Voices of our friends also have distinctive characteristics which we can recognize on the telephone.

"We overlook similar evidence and instinctively pity the handicapped.

"Blindness and maiming to the average man means incompetency and he visualizes the man on the street corner with the tin cup and shoe laces, or perhaps the legless pencil seller on the little cart. The disabled soldier shares those same beliefs.

"It is the obligation of those who care for the disabled to first change the notions they have with regard to blindness or other crippling disorders.

"We must help the injured serviceman to focus on what is left instead of what is lost.

"A similarly handicapped person may often bring the necessary psychological lift, for in his own example he demonstrates what can be done.

"There is no room for pity in such an approach.

"This is particularly true of the blind and the deaf. It has been established that there is need for an early contact with a maimed soldier that will encourage him to look forward hopefully to the future. It is for this reason that rehabilitative measures must be started during the period of military hospilization instead of waiting the casualty's arrival at a Veterans Administration facility where rehabilitation and vocational retraining programs are centered.

"Pensions and social agencies' aid will not suffice. The Government's over-all rehabilitation program must be at all times integrated within the various services so that it points toward the goal of self-sufficiency and self-reliance and a full and useful life."

There is more, much more, of Major Barton's article and good counsel worded in the same clear, practical fashion. It will be quoted later. In this small corner is being started a thought which, please God, will become a Nation-wide surge—so that, when they come marching home again, we'll be ready to face them, without pity, without tears; with gratefulness and pride that they're back. And be able to say, with a smile in our voice, "Sure, the war is won. But that isn't the end. We've the peace to win, and lives to rebuild. Courage, and more courage? Sure it takes courage, but we've got that, haven't we? Just as we've always had! And we'll win!"

Lucius Beebe

From its own personal observation during the last couple of years this department cannot but feel that PM, despite the superlatively commendable editorial motive which prompts it, is something less than justified in attacking the plushier night spots on the ground that their managements favor the patronage of commissioned personnel more than the enlisted personnel of the armed services. Selecting the Stork, El Morocco and Jack and Charlie's as proving grounds for its case PM sent around girl reporters, accompanied respectively by an officer and an enlisted sailor, none of them personally known to the management of any premises, to see what gave, and reported on this rather arbitrary basis that the managements favored the presence of the officer but discouraged that of the sailor and his escorte. The case of Jack and Charlie's can oc arbitrarily declared void at the ouiset, as it always has been a strictly private restaurant so far as the licensing regulations permit and no strangers who are unaccompanied by recognized patrons have ever been given a welcome. They have, no matter what their apparent social or military status or appearance, been actively discouraged. In any event, the place is no hurrah joint, has no music, entertainment or dancing and is devoted solely to the functions of a straight, legitimate restaurant, and, generally speaking, would not be expected to appeal to the taste or means of enlisted men out for a tour of the town.

In the case of Sherman Billingsley's establishment, the reporter knows that PM either is mistaken on the basis of a single incident or else that its investigators in some way needled the case to make the application of the sailor and his girl seem unsuitable to the management. Most of the reporter's closest friends started as enlisted men, and many of them have preferred to remain in that uncompromised and uncompromising status to this moment, and none of them have ever been received with anything but glad and courteous acclaim by Billingsley's vicars. Generally speaking, the reporter believes that the same is true of El Morocco, and any late evening survey of the bar, perhaps more than at the tables, will find an almost 50-50 division between commissions and enlisted men. By and large, enlisted men are not so likely to be as much at home in the economic scheme of the super claptraps, but when their appearance is in keeping with the requirements of the establishment and they seem aware in advance of the tariff scale, it is to be doubted that a sailor or soldier would be refused a welcome anywhere in New York.

With so many men of means, breeding and circumstance in an enlisted status and the not altogether infrequent exceptions to the rule that all officers are exquisites of manners and background, a night-club proprietor plainly would be a dope to abide by the arbitrary, outmoded and nowadays strictly ridiculous line of social demarkation between gentlemen rankers and officers.

He Jumped to Conclusion

Lieut. Col. Charles (Chuck) Wayne Kerwood, veteran of the Lafayette Escadrille of the World War and Air Forces' hero of this war, told this story at the Monte Carlo the other night. The aces of our air forces have a custom, before setting out on a dangerous mission, of "willing" their prized possessions to their buddies in the event that they don't come back. Chuck had always admired a leather windbreaker belonging to his best friend, and when said best friend set forth on one of the first raids over Italy he left the windbreaker to Chuck. He didn't come back. Kerwood sadly commandeered the windbreaker, and has been wearing it ever since. But a few days ago he received a postcard, unsigned. The message thereon was, "Give back that windbreaker, you ——. I'm still alive!" The reason Kerwood doesn't want his pal's name mentioned is that the guy is in an Axis prison camp. The postcard was evidently smuggled out and mailed here.

Australians Are Honored By Mrs. Linkins

Mrs. Bernard Riley Linkins of Bradford rd., Silver Spring, Md., was hostess at a late afternoon party yesterday in honor of two Australians who are here for the duration.

They are Mrs. Thomas H. Skelton of Melbourne, Australia, whose husband is here with the Australian Mission, and Miss Jean Worrell of Sydney, New South Wales. The latter is now making her home in Baltimore temporarily.

Guests called from 4 to 6 p. m. Mrs. William E. Hauver presided at the tea table.

Helen Rhodes, Photographer.

MRS. BERNARD LAWRENCE REAMS

Miss Ann Marvin Morrison Is Bride of Lieutenant Reams

Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 29 (Spl.).—The wedding of Miss Ann Marvin Morrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Vincent Morrison and Lieut. Bernard Lawrence Reams, USNR, took place here tonight at 8:30 o'clock. The ceremony was held at the home of the bride's parents, with the Rev. William J. Meredith of Holy Cross Catholic Church, officiating. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Leon Reams, all of Lynchburg.

Miss Morrison was in white satin, pearl-embroidered, with long, fan-shaped train, an illusion and rose-point veil and carried white orchids. Her sister, Miss Winifred Morrison, maid of honor, another sister, Miss Mary Claire Morrison, both of Lynchburg, and Mrs. Harry T. Muller-Thym of Richmond were her attendants.

Capt. Max La Grone, USMC, of Port Arthur, Tex., was Lieutenant Reams' best man.

The bride is a graduate of Lynchburg schools and of Sweet Briar College, where she was a member of the dance group, president of the glee club and otherwise active on campus. She is a member of the Spinsters Club. She has been with the Tiffany Research Foundation at Oyster Bay for some months.

Lieutenant Reams is a graduate of Virginia Episcopal School, University of Virginia, and is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He has been in the southwest Pacific theater of war for more than two years.

After a Southern trip, he and his bride will be on the West Coast until he leaves for further sea duty.

Juliana on West Coast to Launch Ship

Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, accompanied by Dr. H. R. van Houten, Counselor of the Netherlands Embassy, has arrived in San Francisco to christen the Liberty ship, Jan Oieterzoon Coen, named for the Dutch founder of Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies. The launching of the ship took place Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 in the shipyard of the Permanent Metals Corp. at Richmond and following the launching Princess Juliana made a tour of the yard and stayed on for dinner at the yard. The occasion marked the first time that a member of the House of Orange has visited the Pacific Coast.

Princess Juliana will be guest of honor at a reception given by Mayor Lapham and during her stay of several days in San Francisco she will visit Stanford University and the University of California, the San Francisco USO Center and will present an ambulance to the Oak Knoll Hospital in the name of the Dutch community in San Francisco. She will be greeted by Netherlanders and Dutch-Americans of California at a reception in the Palace Hotel.

The princess' schedule includes visits to the Netherlands Seamen's Club, the Netherlands Officers Club, the new Home for Indonesian Seamen and the Hook-of-Holland vacation home for Netherlands seamen at Saratoga, as well as a reception at International House.

Following her stay in San Francisco, the princess will go to Seattle and Vancouver, B. C.

Purely Personal

The Ambassador of Czechoslovakia and Mme. Hurban are in New York for the weekend and will return tomorrow. The Ambassador will speak on Czechoslovakia tomorrow in Baltimore, addressing the conference of Methodist ministers.

The newly appointed Ambassador of Argentina, Adrian Escobar, will arrive in Washington tomorrow accompanied by his two nieces. He made the trip to this country by plane.

The retiring Naval Attache of the Argentine Embassy, Capt. Alberto Brunet, and Senora de Brunet will leave the end of the week for Canada, to which country Captain Brunet is also accredited as Naval Attache, to spend about a week.

Senorita Cristina Michels, daughter of the Chilean Ambassador and Senora de Michels, entertained at dinner last evening in honor of Senorita Teresa Labarthe, daughter of the Naval Attache of the Peruvian Embassy and Senora de Labarthe, who will be married February 12, to Comdr. Juan Benavides, flight surgeon with the Peruvian Air Commission here. The other guests were all close friends of the hostess and the prospective bride and bridegroom. Senorita Michels will be the bride's only attendant.

Dr Vicente Valdes Rodriguez, former Counselor of the Cuban Embassy, and recently named Minister-Counselor of the Cuban Legation in London, has arrived in the British capital to take up his new duties.

The Counselor of the Chilean Embassy and Senora de Campbell entertained at a small cocktail party on Thursday for Carlos Errazuriz, newly appointed Chilean Consul General in Ottawa, and Senora de Errazuriz, who left Friday for New York to spend a few days en route to Ottawa.

Visitors here from Uruguay for a stay of several weeks are **Raul Arocena and Ricardo Hughes,** both of whom are here on special mission.

Jorge Ortiz Aguiar, also from Uruguay, is spending a few weeks here and will go to the University of North Carolina to study on a college scholarship.

Miss Katherine Granville Ginn is spending the weekend at the United States Military Academy at West Point and will return to Washington this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom J. McGrath of the Manor Club entertained at dinner at the Statler Hotel the past week for their nephew, Lieut. Charles E. Myers of San Francisco, Calif. Lieutenant Myers has recently been appointed personal pilot for Admiral Halsey and accompanied the admiral on his recent trip to Washington.

Off for Florida

Mrs. Harry Frederick Duncan left yesterday for Florida to join Mr. Duncan. They will spend several weeks at the McFadden-Beauville in Miami.

Argentinita Performs Dance For Scholarship Benefit

Madame de Kauffman, wife of the Minister of Denmark, gave a delightful tea last week for the Smith College Club benefit committee, which is planning to present the vivid Argentinita and her company of Spanish dancers and musicians, at Constitution Hall on Monday evening, March 13.

Argentinita, who considers dancing an international language, needs no introduction to Washington audiences, although her program for the Smith College benefit is to help send a Washington girl to Smith and a Chinese girl to Ginling, the only all women's college in China. Such a worthy cause should allow, even the most ardent war workers, to relax and enjoy with good conscience this brilliant artist, who has performed before an audience of over 8000 in New York Metropolitan Opera House, dancing to the music of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Jose Iturbe, and with senic designs by the surrealist painter Salvador Dali.

As chairman of the box committee, Mme. de Kauffmann has working with her a large group of enthusiastic Smith Alumnae, including her mother, Mrs. William D. MacDougal, Mrs. Felix Frankfurter, Mrs. Breckenridge Long, Mrs. Harold Ickes, Mrs. Harry Hopkins, Hon. Jessie Sumner, Mrs. Emery Scott Land, Mrs. Henry N. Coots and her daughter, Mrs. Peter Belin, Mrs. Robert Whitelaw Wilson, Mrs. L. Metcalfe Walling, Mrs. Rudolph Max Kauffman, Mrs. William Chapin Huntington, Mrs. R. Keith Kane, Mrs. Gregg C. Birdsell, Mrs. William A. Borden, Mrs. Howard S. Wilkinson, Miss Margot I. Chase, Mrs. Robert Kintner, Mrs. J. W. Stenhouse, Mrs. J. B. Nason, Mrs. Gerard K. Lake, Mrs. James Oates, Mrs. Karl Fenning and many others.

Mrs. Harold B. Hoskins, president of the Smith Club of Washington, and Mrs. Herbert S. Little, chairman of the benefit committee, have announced that tickets will be on sale at the Snow Concert Bureau and should be reserved early for the best seats, especially groups of seats together.

News Notes And Personals In Leesburg

Leesburg, Va., Jan. 29.—Servicemen joining their families in Leesburg brought many guests to the community this week.

Lieut. Col. Bertram C. Harrison, USAAC, and Mrs. Harrison came down from Mitchel Field, Long Island, where the former is stationed, and spent the wekend at the home of Mrs. Harrison's parents, Commonwealth's Attorney and Mrs. Charles P. Harrison. Their baby daughter, Mary Arthur Harrison, is staying with her grandparents for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Stabler have just had a visit from their son, Lieut. Tarleton Brooke Stabler, USAAC, stationed in New York, who has recently returned from a flying trip through the Southwest. The Stablers have gone all out for the war effort. Another son, Pvt. Arthur P. Stabler, USA, is stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C. Their daughter, Pvt. Anne Stabler, US MC, is now stationed at Cherry Point, N. C. Mr. Stabler is with the Army Engineers Headquarters in Washington, and Mrs. Stabler is executive secretary of the Loudoun County Chapter, American Red Cross.

Lieut. John R. Diedrich, USNR, stationed at Providence, R. I., is spending a 10-day leave with Mrs. Diedrich's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Leith. Mrs. Diedrich, who has been with her husband in Providence, preceded him home for a longer visit with her parents. Ensign James Heaton, USNR, who has been stationed in Seattle, Wash., is spending a short leave with his mother before going to Atlantic City.

Harris & Ewing

MISS MARGARET BELLE WALKER

is engaged to Frank Taliaferro Hoadley, according to an announcement made by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall W. Walker

Down Virginia Way

By Nina Carter Tabb

Maj. William Munhall, U. S. Army, has joined Mrs. Munhall, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Helen Leache, near Middleburg. Major Munhall who has been on duty at Camp Hood, Tex., will spend a part of his leave in Virginia, going from here to Pittsburgh, where he and Mrs. Munhall will visit his parents. Major and Mrs. Munhall entertained some of her friends at a dinner party on Saturday evening at her mother's home. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Crompton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Turner Wiltshire, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vanderpool Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Duffey, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Jack Duffey, Mr. and Mrs. Holger Bidstrup, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowyer and Mrs. T. Beatty Broen.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fletcher have had a house guest the past week, Miss Peggy Handy of Annapolis, Md. They entertained at a dinner party in her honor on Saturday evening.

Mrs. John Rowland Dudley and her youn son, Thomas U. Dudley, 4th, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Sayres Walker of Richmond, left last week for Largo, Fla., near Clearwater, where they have taken a cottage for the winter.

Upon arriving in Florida they found their nearest neighbors were their friends, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gwynne Tayloe, who had left Middleburg the middle of January to spend the balance of the winter at their cottage. Mrs. Dudley took her young son, Tim, with them to Florida to build up his health since he was quite ill during the first part of the winter. Early in the spring they will join her husband, Master Sergt. John Rowland Dudley, U. S. Army, who is on duty at Camp Sibert, near Birmingham, Ala. Following that, they will come to Middleburg to visit young Tim's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas U. Dudley, at their home Exning.

Lieut. Bolling W. Haxall, 3d, USAAC of New York, is now in Lexington, Va., where he is taking a special service course at Washington and Lee University. He is the son of the late Capt. Bolling W. Haxall, jr., Mrs. B. W. Haxall, jr., has been visiting Lieutenant Haxall and stopped off in Middleburg en route to New York to stay for several days with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Sands at Benton. The Haxall, jr. Mrs. B. W. Haxall, jr., burg and have many friends and relatives here.

Capt. J. Mackenzie Tabb, jr., U. S. Army of Middleburg, who has been on duty in Norfolk recently, has been ordered back to VMI, Lexington, Va., where he has been stationed for some time. Mrs. J. Mackenzie Tabb, jr., who has been visiting her father, Ben P. Ainsworth, at Miami, Fla., joined Captain Tabb at their home in Lexington on Monday. Captain and Mrs. Tabb are expected in Middleburg for a visit early in February.

Col. and Mrs. Harry D. Whitfield, left their home near Middleburg a few days ago for Del Ray, Fla., where they have taken a house for a month.

Mrs. Nathaniel H. Morison left her home, Welbourne, near Middleburg on Wednesday for New York, where she will spend two weeks with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes Morison, jr., and with her son-in-law and daughter Mr. and Mrs. Poyntz Tyler.

Dr. William Lipscomb Jamison, United States Navy, spent several days with his mother, Mrs. Mary L. Jamison, at their home, Wind Ridge, Manassas, the past week. Dr. Jamison is on duty at George Washington Hospital, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin V. Baird and their daughter, Mrs. Mallory Nash, have returned to their home, Oak Hill, near Marshall, from a ten-day visit to New York.

Lieut. Christopher M. Greer, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Greer, entertained at a luncheon party at their home, "Boxwood," Middleburg a few days ago when their guests included Colonel and Mrs. Apgar, Major Franklin, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Allen and Maj. and Mrs. Dean Bedford, all of the Remount Depot, Front Royal; Col. and Mrs. John C. Butler, Lieutenant and Mrs. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Davy, Mrs. Robert Young, Mrs. Prentice Porter, and Raymond Woolfe.

Mrs. Clinton Mackenzie of West Hills, Long Island, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Parker Burdett, at their home Myrnia, near Warrenton.

James D. Carter, United States Navy of Norfolk and Crednal, near Upperville, Va., has left for the Naval Base Training School at Bainbridge, Md., for basic training. Mr. Carter is the son of the late John Armistead Carter of Crednal, in London County, and Norfolk, and of Mrs. John Armistead Carter of Norfolk. He has spent all of his summers at Crednal and has scores of friends and relatives in the "hunt country."

Seaman Second Class Robert W. Embrey, United States Navy, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Embrey of Rectortown, is spending a 10-day furlough with his parents. Seaman Embrey joined the Navy early in November, and this is his first visit home since then. He leaves this week to return to the naval training school at Bainbridge.

Pvt. William Trammel, United States Army Air Corps, has arrived from Elgin Field, Fla., to spend his furlough in Middleburg with his mother, Mrs. Saidie Trammel. He is the son of the late Ashby Trammel of Loudoun County, Va.

Mrs. Reginald Vickers left her home, Gordonsdale, near The Plains, a few days ago for St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., to attend the graduation of her son, Frank Vickers. Mr. Vickers has joined the service and after leaving St. Paul's will come to Virginia to spend a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vickers, before reporting for duty.

Senator Thomas Glascock of Bolling Brooke, near Upperville, who underwent an operation in Richmond last week, is reported as getting on nicely, which his many friends throughout Virginia will be delighted to hear. Mrs. Glascock, who went to Richmond with the Senator, will return to their home here early in February.

Miss Betty Carter Fletcher entertained some of her friends at a birthday party on Saturday at The Maples, the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fletcher, near Upperville. Among the guests were Miss Nina Winthrope, Miss Lucy Jones, Miss Ruth Jones, Miss Ann Duval Peach and Miss Peggy Payne.

Two Benefit Dances Attract Large Crowds

By BETTY RUTH McDEVITT

Montgomery County, Md., residents turned out by the hundreds last night to dance that others may walk—at two President Birthday balls. One was the annual benefit for the infantile paralysis fund sponsored by the Montgomery American Legion Council—the other was a new venture on the part of six civic associations in the Four Corners area which gave a dance at Indian Spring Country Club, for the same cause.

Preceding both affairs there were many cocktail parties throughout the county when folks took their guests on to the balls after entertaining in their homes.

Largest party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Maloy of Reading rd., Silver Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Moir Ferguson of Indian Club Estates had out-of-town guests for the weekend especially for the dance. They included Mr. and Mrs. Leo Essex of Richmond, Va., Mr. and Mrs. Jack Schalla of Baltimore, Anne Elizabeth Street, an Army nurse stationed at Fort Meade, Md., and Miss Helen Seitz of Washington.

Also entertaining were Mrs. Howard White of Indian Club Estates, whose husband recently left for overseas duty with the American Red Cross; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Chesley and Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Minor of Woodmoor.

In Northwood Park the Frank Miles entertained as did Mr. and Mrs. Stanley B. Woodwell. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison England of Bethesda also invited guests to drop by their home before joining the dancers.

Among folks vacationing in Florida are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stanley of Chevy Chase and Mr. and Mrs. F. Bernard Welsh of Rockville who are at Miami, also Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Moore of Somerset who are at Delray Beach.

Returning Tuesday from Miami after a two-weeks' fishing trip are Troy Waldrop, Herbert Yeager and Weston Ackman of Silver Spring.

Mrs. A. R. Selby of Germantown, Md., is back at her home after spending several weeks in Falmouth, Mass., accompanied by her daughter Mrs. James Crowell, wife of Lieutenant Crowell, USA, stationed in New England.

Dr. and Mrs. Read N. Calvert of Hillandale had as their house guest for several days, Mrs. Calvert's brother, Capt. Wells C. Cook, USA Medical Corps, who is stationed in the Aleutians and flew to Washington.

Miss Martha Lucille McDonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arch McDonald of Burnt Mills Hills, whose wedding to Ensign Winston Hunter Bernard, USNR, will take place in February, will be honored today at a tea by Mrs. Heath Moorman at her home in Washington.

Opera Slated As Grenfell Benefit in N. Y.

New York, Jan. 29.—A special performance of "Tristan und Isolde," with Marjorie Lawrence and Lauritz Melchior, will be held on Tuesday afternoon, March 14, for the benefit of the Grenfell Association of America. The association maintains the medical and social service work started by the late Sir Wilfred Grenfell for the benefit of residents of Labrador and north Newfoundland.

Mrs. Basil B. Elmer is executive chairman, in charge of all arrangements for the benefit. Mrs. Andrew Carnegie is honorary chairman.

Mrs. H. C. Hart Entertains for Mrs. W. E. Pratt

In compliment to Mrs. W. Elliott Pratt, wife of Captain Pratt of Wellesley Hills, Mass., Mrs. Harold C. Hart, who also hails from Wellesley Hills, entertained at luncheon yesterday.

During her husband's tour of duty at the Adjutant General's School at Fort Washington, Mrs. Pratt is visiting in Washington, and yesterday's party was one of several planned in her honor.

The party took place at the Army-Navy Club, and among those present were Mrs. Fletcher Andrews, Mrs. Ralph Boyd, Mrs. J. Phillip Boyd, Mrs. William Hardt, Mrs. George Holmes, Mrs. Earl Mackintosh, Mrs. Jose Matthai, and Mrs. Belle Tierney.

Mrs. Roosevelt To Occupy Box At Concert

Mrs. Roosevelt plans to occupy her box at Constitution Hall for the first time this season, when she attends the concert there on Tuesday evening, presented by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

Conductor Eugene Ormady will offer two Washington premieres on the program. Robert Russell Bennett's new American symphony, "The Four Freedoms," will be heard for the first time. Zino Francescatti, brilliant French violinist, will make his local debut in the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto.

Among others who will attend Tuesday's concert are the Soviet Ambassador and Mme. Gromyko, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Robert E. Lee 3rd, and Mrs. Eugene Meyer.

She's the Sergeant Who Blighted My Life!
I GET ALL SQUARED AWAY TO SIGN UP FOR THE LONG HITCH WITH HER... AN' SHE QUITS ME COLD!
BILL, WHAT YOU WANNA SQUARE AWAY IS THAT BREATH OF YOURS! YEP! ASK YOUR DENTIST!
BILL ASKS HIS DENTIST!
TO GET RID OF BAD BREATH, I RECOMMEND COLGATE DENTAL CREAM! FOR SCIENTIFIC TESTS PROVE THAT IN 7 OUT OF 10 CASES, COLGATE'S STOPS ORAL BAD BREATH INSTANTLY!
COLGATE'S ACTIVE PENETRATING FOAM GETS INTO HIDDEN CREVICES BETWEEN TEETH—HELPS CLEAN OUT DECAYING FOOD PARTICLES—STOP STAGNANT SALIVA ODORS—REMOVE THE CAUSE OF MUCH BAD BREATH
LATER—THANKS TO COLGATE DENTAL CREAM
CONGRATULATIONS, BILL! SURE LOOKS LIKE YOU GOT THE SITUATION WELL IN HAND!
YEP! THANKS TO YOUR TIP-OFF, ANDY—SHE'S NOW THE SERGEANT WHO'S ALSO MY WIFE!
COLGATE'S SURE DOES A JOB OF CLEANING AND POLISHING TEETH, TOO!
COLGATE
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
IT CLEANS YOUR BREATH WHILE IT CLEANS YOUR TEETH
Tune In! CAN YOU TOP THIS? Saturday Night—NBC Network

Radio Highlights For Today

MORNING

People's Platform discussion on "Propaganda and the War" with speakers Dr. Harry Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College; Bill Downs, CBS correspondent; Morris Ernst, Civil Liberties lawyer, and Nicholas Roosevelt, former Deputy Director of the OWI. WTOP—9:15.

William Wordsworth's works are discussed by Padraic Colum, Irish poet; Dr. George Schuster, president of Hunter College, and Houston Peterson, head of the Department of Philosophy of Cooper Union. WTOP—11:30 a. m.

Stradivari Orchestra—"Waltz Huguette." "The Old Refrain," "Is There Someone Lovelier Than You," and Rubinstein's "Romance" are among selections played. WRC—12:00 p. m.

AFTERNOON

Eleanor O'Meara, Ice-Capades star is guest on "Battle of the Bureaus;" contestants come from the Office of the Provost Marshal General and the Library of Congress. WTOP—1:00 p. m.

Brahms' Concerto in D major for violin and orchestra is played on records by the Boston Symphony, with Jascha Heifetz as soloist, Koussevitsky conducting. WINX—2:05 p. m.

Leonard Rose, cellist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, is soloist as the orchestra plays Lalo's D minor Cello Concerto. Dr. Artur Rodzinski conducts the "Oberon" overture by Weber and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. WTOP—3 p. m.

Donald Nelson, WPB head, is Ernest Lindley's guest on "Washington Reports on Rationing." WRC—3 p. m.

William Bendix and company demonstrate how troublesime servants can be on "The Life of Riley." WMAL—3 p. m.

Bidu Sayao, Brazilian soprano of the Metropolitan, sings Gershwin's "Summertime" and Zino Francescatti, violinist, plays Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Hymn to the Sun," guesting with Andre Kostelanetz. WTOP—4:30 p. m.

Metropolitan Auditions—Jeanne Parke, coloratura soprano from Wichita, Kans., and William Hargrave, bass-baritone, will be the contestants. WMAL—4:30 p. m.

Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony in B minor and Shostakovich's prelude in E flat minor are played by the NBC Symphony, Leopold Stokowski conducting. WRC—5 p. m.

EVENING

Dorothy Lamour stars in "For This We Live" a story of war wives on "Silver Theater." WTOP—6 p. m.

Hall of Fame—Guests include the entire cast of Duffy's, Ella Mae Morse, boogie-woogie singer, and Comedian Bud Hulick. WMAL—6 p. m.

"My Private Ariel" is the story dramatized on "Coronet Little Show." WOL—9:45 p. m.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the U. S. Fleet, and Col. Tom Campbell overseas liaison officer of the Air Transport Command, are heard on "WE, the People." WTOP—7:30 p. m.

Quiz Kids—A 6-year-old Shakespeare authority, Patrick Conlon, makes his fifth appearance with the Kids. WMAL—7:30 p. m.

Carole Landis and Minerva Pious are heard in "Recreation Hall" second of two shows. WTOP—8:00 p. m.

Copland's "Fanfare for the Common Man" and Creston's "Fanfare for Paratroopers" are played by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goosens conducting. WOL—9:00 p. m.

Rachmaninoff's Third Symphony is played on records by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Rachmaninoff conducting. WINX—9:05 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. North, famed mystery-solving couple, are guests of the "Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street." WMAL—9:15 p. m.

Old Deur-Puss Ned Sparks is Fred Allen's guest. WTOP—9:30 p. m.

Revlon Revue—Kay Boyle's "Avalanche" is presented by Gertrude Lawrence and Stefan Schnabel. WMAL—10:00 p. m.

Arrivals at Nashville

Arrivals in January at the Nashville Army Air Center, Tennessee, included **Robert H. Hartline**, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hartline; **Vincent E. Hutton**, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hutton, 2300 18th st., and **Irvin C. Murray**, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Murray, 5725 Utah ave.

Entering the Army Air Center, Nashville, Tenn., recently were **Frank Henry**, son of Col. and Mrs. William Henry, 2017 O st.; **Walter H. Shipe**, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Shipe, 3801 Kanawha st.; **George A. Pigott**, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Pigott, 815 C st. ne., and **Walter B. Souder**, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Souder, 1244 Evarts st. ne.

Ernest L. Stout, jr., photographer's mate third class, 3375 Blane st., River Terrace, has been graduated from the Fairchild Aviation Corporation's aerial camera school, which is conducted for Army, Navy and Marine Corps photographers and for certain civilian technicians attached to Army air depots.

Victory Baby of the Week

(Whose picture will be sent by The Post to her Daddy)

MRS. HENLEY AND MARY ANN

A double date resulted in a double wedding for two Washington sisters, one of whom is now the proud mother of a 3-months-old Victory Baby.

The sisters are the former Marie and Catherine George, who now live with their mother, Mrs. Ruth George at 1029 10th st. ne. Their Navy husbands are **Edward Howard Henley**, aviation machinists mate, and **Albert E. Carter**, seaman first class, who serve on the same aircraft carrier in the Pacific. And the victory baby is **Mary Ann Henley**, a chubby 16-pounder.

A Navy wife at heart, Mrs. Henley worked for the Navy Department until Mary Ann arrived at Providence Hospital October 7. The 22-year-old sailor, who went straight from a farm in Indiana into the Navy three years ago and was at one time stationed at the Navy Yard here, meanwhile writes anxious letters for pictures and news of their victory baby.

FIGHTER SIDELIGHTS

Second Lieut. **Stanley S. Garber**, son of B. S. Garber, 2806 Cathedral ave., has reported for duty at Paine Field, near Seattle, Wash., on Puget Sound.

A. R. Fowler, grandson of Mrs. Catherine Moling, Portner Apartments, has recently been commissioned an ensign, USNR. He had previously completed pilot training at Pensacola, Fla.

Pfc. **Ernest Kashouty**, gunner, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Kashouty, 1382 East Capitol st., has arrived at the Army Air Base, Blythe, Calif., for heavy bombardment combat crew training.

William Greenough 2d, son of Mrs. Carroll Greenough, 3340 Prospect ave., is a bombardier on a heavy bombardment crew now training at the Casper (Wyo.) Army Air Base.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. E. Poore, 9051 Riverview rd. se., have received word that their son, Col. **James E. Poore, jr.**, has been awarded the Legion of Merit for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services."

Aviation student **Paul B. Cromelin, jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Cromelin, 3806 Gramercy st., has completed basic training at BTC 10, Greensboro, N. C., and been transferred to Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., for preflight studies. Recent arrivals at Greensboro were Preaviation Cadets **Raymond L. Duehring**, son of Mrs. E. R. Duehring, 6123 Utah ave., and **William Norris**, 3003 24th st.

One of the Army Airways Communication System men stationed at Foster Field, Tex., to see that every airplane's call is answered promptly is Corpl. **Robert D. Upton**, son of Mrs. Loretta Upton, 905 Butternut st.

The following men are enrolled in Navy V-12 units, taking courses to prepare them to become commissioned officers:

College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.: **Frank Robert Eslinger**, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Eslinger, 319 Ridge rd. se.

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.: **Harry James Baker, jr.**, son of Mrs. and Mrs. H. J. Baker, 805 King st., Alexandria; **William Everett Carter**, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Carter, 2718 Sycamore st.; **Campbell Carrington Cochran 3d**, son of C. C. Cochran, Alexandria; **Richard Coke Marshall, jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Marshall, 1 Fort Drive, Belle Haven; **William Francis Smith**, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Smith, 509 King st. rd.; **Dabney Taliaferro Waring, jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Waring, 22 Glen dr.

Bethany College, W. Va.: **Roderick Dhu Atkinson**, 1506 North Rhodes st., Arlington, Va.; **Richard Porter Ayers**, 2725 North 23rd st., Arlington, Va.; **Karl Joseph Berg**, 52 Bryant st.; **William Clifton Dorsey**, 18 7th st. se.; **Clarence Joseph Gibbs, jr.**, 326 E st. ne.; **Raymond Joseph Gordon**, 1325½ Wisconsin ave.; **Arthur Robert Hartman**, 318 Maryland ave. ne.; **George Eston Morris**, 1223 44th pl. se.; **Joseph Benson Morrison**, 6623 Hillandale rd.; **James Ward Mundell**, 1616 Rhode Island ave.; **Leonard Theodore Oliver**, 1230 New Hampshire ave.; **Robert Ross Reeves**, 6221 Western ave.

ARMY, NAVY and MARINE BRIEFS

Graduates

First Lieut. Edward W. Brooke, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brooke, 1262 Hamlin st. ne., has been graduated from the officers' advanced course, Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

At the same post, completing the officer candidate course were **William T. Richards**, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. I. Richards, 319 Madison st.; **Donald Marshall Call, jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Call, 6026 Welborn dr., Woodacres, Md.; **Charles Hudson Jones, jr.**, son of Col. and Mrs. C. H. Jones, 417 Van Buren st.; **Thomas Wesley Jones**, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Jones, 531 Fern pl.; **Richard Alfred Barr**, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barr, 3109 Military rd.; **John Q. Blodgett**, son of Mrs. L. Q. Blodgett, 2235 Hall pl.; **Richard B. Blackwell**, son of Mrs. P. H. Blackwell, 1428 Juniper st.; **Herbert Andrew Haller**, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Haller, 4407 38th st.; **George W. Couch, jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Couch, 1412 Chapin st.; **Edwin J. Kelly, jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kelly, 4006 Jefferson st., Hyattsville, Md.; **Garry Bradford Wilkin**, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Wilkin, 2500 Q st., and **William Bradford Norris**, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Norris, 7324 Piney Branch rd., Takoma Park, Md.

From Fort Knox, Ky., comes word of the graduation of several men from this area.

Armored Officer Candidate School: **Robert L. Cochran**, son of R. I. Cochran, 2500 Calvert st.

Gunnery Department: **Corpl. David E. Daniel**, 1833 Central pl. ne.

Armored School: **Corpl. Joseph Bernard Walker, jr.**, 3118 18th st.

Clerical Department: **Pvts. Charles Kurtz**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kurtz, 4847 Kansas ave., and **Allan Woodrow Osmann**, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Osmann, 2551 17th st.

U. S. NAVY

Harvard University Navy Supply Corps School: Ensigns **Denbigh S. Matthews**, 1882 Columbia rd., and **Cornelius F. Miller**, 1905 N. Rhodes st., Arlington, Va.

Memphis, Tenn., Aviation Ordnanceman School: **John Joseph Keyser**, 110 Wootton ave., Chevy Chase, Md.

Corpus Christi, Texas, flight training: **Clarence Henry Kelley, jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kelley, 1976 Fendall st. se.; **Thomas Chapman Young**, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Young, 904 23rd st.; **Ronald Warren Hinrieus**, son of Mrs. Edith Hall, 427 13th st.

Notre Dame, Ind., Midshipmen's School: **Roy Harry Hoopes, jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hoopes, 3114 44th st.; **Boris Strunsky Lorwin**, son of Dr. L. L. Lorwin, 3000 39th st.; **James Lynn Fort, jr.**, son of Mrs. James Fort, 3800 T st.

Great Lakes (Ill.) Service Schools: **Bernard C. Tierney**, 3816 Davis pl.; **Timothy Morley**, 1480 Shepherd st.; **Joseph F. Graziano**, 106 Quincy pl. ne.; **Charles P. McIntosh, jr.**, 1306 Saratoga ave. ne.; **Joseph A. Mavilia**, 523½ 12th st. se.; **James C. Kingsbury**, 516 9th st. se.; **Keith Sutphin**, 79 Seaton pl.; **Edmund F. Gallagher**, 2014 Evarts st. ne.; **George R. DePaul**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent DePaul, 1217 Morse st. ne.; **William T. Hayden**, whose wife resides at 1117 Park pl. ne.; **Edward A. Meisinger**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meisinger, 420 10th st. sw.; **Jack L. R. Hutcheson**, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. R. Hutcheson, 2317 Minnesota ave. se., and **John R. Ehmcke**, brother of Mrs. Evelyn Keranon, 195 35th st. ne.

Lawrence (Kans.) Machinists Mate School: **James A. Lafferty**, whose wife lives at 6338 Piney Branch rd.

Pensacola (Fla.) Flight Training: **Melvin E. Dyson, jr.**, son of M. E. Dyson, 4511 Elm st., Chevy Chase; **Roger A. Talbott**, son of Mrs. Dorothy Talbott, 2116 st.; **James C. Satchariades**, son of Mrs. Aspasia Sakes, 314 East Capitol st.

U. S. MARINE CORPS

Quantico, Va., Officers Candidate Class: Second Lieuts. **Henry A. Checkiou**, whose wife resides at 2211 39th pl.; **W. W. Harp**, whose wife lives at 733 N. Emerson st., Arlington, Va.; **William Persky**, whose wife lives at 3609 New Hampshire ave.

Pensacola, Fla., flight training: **George M. Jackson, jr.**, son of Capt. G. M. Jackson, 4706 5th st.; **William L. Atwater, jr.**, son of W. L. Atwater, 1801 64th ave., Cheverly, Md.; **William W. Allen**, son of Mrs. Florence Allen, 1813 B st. se.; **William G. Duvall**, son of E. B. Duvall, 17 Lincoln ave., Kensington, Md., and **William J. Long**, son of Mrs. J. S. Long, 2215 14th st.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aviation Machinists Mate School: **Grover Elsberry Mood**, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Mood, 1921 1st st.

U. S. MARITIME SERVICE

Boston Harbor, Mass., Radio Training Station: **Samuel R. Smith**, 2946 M st. se., and **Walter S. James, jr.**, 1025 G st. ne.

U. S. ARMY

Maxwell Field, Ala., pilot transition course: Second Lieut. **Harold Edward Kline**, 53 Bryant st.

Luke Field, Ariz., flight training: **Andrew Adams**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Const Adams, 219 2d st. se.

Keeler Field, Miss., bomber mechanics school: Pfc. **Thomas L. Reese**, son of Mrs. A. T. Reese, 17 1st st.

Scott Field, Ill., radio school: **Robert L. MacCutcheon**, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. MacCutcheon, 4007 Connecticut ave; **Rodney E. Didawick**, son of Mrs. Frank Didawick, Woodstock, Va.

Lowry Field, Colo., Armament Department: Pfc. **Irving K. Miller**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Miller, 3731 Pessenden st.

Fort Riley, Kans., Cavalry OCS: **William C. Andrew**, son of Col. and Mrs. G. S. Andrew, 1507 Foxhall rd.

Chanute Field, Ill., teletype maintenance course: **Richard F. Henderson**, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Henderson, 3218 Georgia ave.

Seymour Johnson Field, N. C., aircraft mechanic course: **Calvin L. Cookman**, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Cookman, 14 Anacostia rd. se.; **Otis C. Conklin**, son of Mrs. Suzanne Conklin, 1733 R st.

Yuma, Ariz., flexible gunnery course: **Nathaniel Mostow**, son of Mrs. Bessie Mostow, 4713 Dorset rd.

Ellington Field, Tex., navigator training: Lieut. **Charles L. Brown**, son of Mrs. Thelma Brown, 715 G st. ne.

San Marcos (Tex.) Navigator Training: Second Lieut. **James L. Diggins**, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Diggins, 4816 4th st.; Flight Officer **James S. Long**, son of Mrs. C. S. Long, 3011 Porter st.

West Texas Bombardier Quadrangle: **Matthew J. Finn**, son of Mrs. E. R. Finn, 1712 22nd st. (Midland); **George D. Stallings**, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stallings, 5146 Nebraska ave. (Midland); **Sidney Hollander**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hollander, 3031 Kennedy st. (Childress).

Fort Knox (Ky.) Armored OCS: **Charles P. Thomas**, 3001 16th st. ne.

Miami Beach (Fla.) OCS: **Emmett Colvin**, 225 Orange st. se.; **Frederick T. M. Crowley**, 4701 Connecticut ave.; **William C. Dulin**, 36 Hamilton st.; **John E. Ghilain**, 30 Madison st.; **John A. Killick**, 1915 Kalorama rd.; **Herbert N. Salser**, 1441 Euclid st.; **Sidney C. Schlesinger**, 5009 1st st.; **Neil Aloysius Swift**, 1119 Trinidad ave.; **Raphael G. Tuchman**, **Woon S. Chung**, 1766 Hobart st.; **Charles L. Brown**, 2737 Veitch, Arlington, Va., and **Arthur W. Brock**, 500 Bashford lane, Alexandria, Va.

Carlisle Barracks (Pa.) Medical Field Service School: First Lieut. **Henry S. Hohouser**, 5002 7th pl.; First Lieut. **David F. Hodge**, 1762 North Rhodes st., Arlington, Va., and Second Lieut. **John G. Gammons**, 612 Nicholson st.

Camp Barkley (Tex.) Medical OCS: **Daniel Joseph Costello**, 1417 20th st.; **Lionel Miller Farr**, son of L. B. Farr, 3432 Mount Pleasant st., and **John Samuel Dyson**, son of Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. E. C. Dyson, Clinton, Md.

Service Awards

"The Soldier of the Week" at Camp Grant, Ill., recently was Pvt. **Michael J. Rinaldi**, for two years with the D. C. Health Department as bacteriologist and also analytical chemist at Walter Reed for two years.

Chief Warrant Officer **William Joseph Bukovac** has reported to Fort Myers, Fla., and been assigned as a gunnery student.

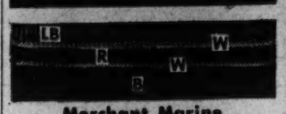
Marine Pfc. **Stephen D. Kokinas**, 735 New Jersey ave., has been awarded the Order of the Purple Heart at New River, N. C., for wounds received at Tulagi in August, 1942.

SEA STRIPES

AP Features

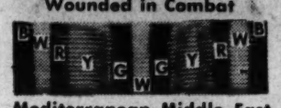
AMERICA'S merchant seamen now have their own set of combat ribbons, similar to those awarded in the Army and Navy. The five ribbons, below, are awarded by the War Shipping Administration.

KEY: B Blue, LB Light Blue, G Green, O Orange, R Red, W White, Y Yellow



Merchant Marine Combat Bar

Wounded in Combat



Mediterranean Middle East War Zone Bar

Pacific War Zone

Atlantic War Zone

Air Cadets

U. S. NAVY

To Corpus Christi, Tex.: **John Clarence Phillips, jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Phillips, 859 Van Buren st.; **Robert Paul McGrath**, son of Mrs. Helen McGrath, 1900 F st.

To St. Louis, Mo.: **John R. Cropper**, 4417 Que st.; **James O. Kowalski**, 4704 Southern ave. se.; **Richard C. Grimm**, 18 33d st. ne.

To Memphis, Tenn.: **John W. O. Crocker**, 5029 Macomb st.; **William R. Newman**, 1133 24th st.; **John D. Rule**, 4908 46th st.; **Artis H. Waters, jr.**, 3239 O st.; **Benjamin T. Johnson**, 4306 4th st.; **John W. Nalls, jr.**, 5632 Western ave., Chevy Chase, Md.

To Bunker Hill Ind.: **James F. Sheehan**, 1110 17th st., Arlington, Va.

To Dallas, Tex.: **Madison B. Porter, jr.**, 4446 Harvard st.

To Athens, Ga.: **Stanley N. Allan**, 3700 Massachusetts ave.; **John V. Healy**, 2803 Cortland pl.; **Charles D. Auld**, 111 Holy ave., Takoma Park; **Butler E. Shook**, 3410 17th st.; **William J. Overal**, 5620 8th rd., Arlington, Va.

U. S. ARMY

To Carlsbad, N. M.: **Lester B. Hurd**, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hurd, Lyndon, Sandy Springs, Md.; **Eugene L. Walker**, son of Mrs. F. C. Brown, 920 Pennsylvania ave. se.

To Enid, Okla.: **Robert L. Cunningham**, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cunningham, 2512 Perry st. ne.; **Norman M. Green**, son of Mrs. M. K. Green, 2501 Calvert st.; and **Harry A. Layne**, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Layne, 627 Dahlia st.

To Greenville, Miss.: **John R. Groundwater**, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Groundwater, 95 Chinquapin Village, Alexandria, Va.

To Bainbridge, Ga.: **William M. Simmons**, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Simmons, 4400 17th st., Arlington, Va., and **Walter E. Mezen, jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Mezen, 1719 Bay st. se.; Lieut. **Robert M. Blair**, son of Col. and Mrs. George Blair.

Promotions

To lieutenant colonel, USA: **Thomas E. Adams**, 2029 Connecticut ave., son of P. C. Adams, 3319 Quesada st.

To major, USA: **Roy Charles Davenport**, 3520 Connecticut ave.; **Joseph Anthony Carr, jr.**, 5528 Johnson ave., Bethesda, Md.; **Thomas H. Monroe, jr.**, son of Col. and Mrs. T. H. Monroe; **William S. Whitehead**, Arlington, Va.

To captain, USMC: **F. F. Draper**, Wilson lane, Bethesda.

To captain, USA: **George M. Gossett**, whose family resides at 6411 Baranaby st.; **John W. Downie**, son of Mrs. Celia Downie, 1863 Kalorama rd.

To lieutenant (j. g.), USN: **Lincoln J. Chavez**, 1660 Lanier pl.

To first lieutenant, USA: **Chester Hughlett Reeder**, 11 North Parkway rd., Greenbelt, Md.; **John B. Avery**, son of W. B. Avery, 5120 Loughborough rd.; **George M. Terry**, whose wife resides at 5512 Brite dr., Bethesda, Md.

To master sergeant, USA: **James R. Fagan**, 2530 Q st.

To staff sergeant, USA: **Hubert S. Dollins**, son of Mrs. Stephen Hurtt, 124 North Peyton st., Alexandria, Va.; **Richard W. White**, whose wife resides at 1321 North Troy st., Arlington, Va.; **Frank R. Desiderio**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Desiderio, 5601 Branch ave.; **George J. Koval**, 1884 Monroe st.; **Joseph C. Long**, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Long, Berwyn, Md.

To corporal, USMC: **Raymond O'Donnell**, son of Mrs. Ann O'Donnell, 3111 28th st. se.; **Harry W. Shook**, son of Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Shook, Quantico, Va.; **Leonard R. Coates**, 1831 2nd st. ne., son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Coates, 210 Rhode Island ave. ne.

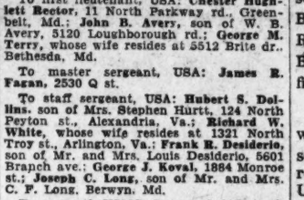
To corporal, USA: **Frank B. Bush**, son of Mrs. F. B. Bush, 416 High st., Chevy Chase, Md.; **Louis J. Herdt**, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Herdt, Ingleside ave., McLean, Va.; **Robert K. Bain**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Burdette Bain, 1302 Geranium st.

Newly Assigned

Second Lieut. **Lewis Carliner**, whose family resides at Maple Ridge, Bethesda, Md., has arrived at Randolph Field, Tex., and been assigned as an assistant classification officer. Similarly assigned is Second Lieut. **Robert LeRoy Morris**, whose wife and parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Morris, reside at 514 Ingraham st.

Awarded sharpshooter's medals for proficiency at Maxwell Field, Ala., were **William P. Deal**, 1689 35th st. and Barney P. Lumpkins, 3747 W st.

Radio Communications



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MELVILLE
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45 West 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Bill:

Each Sunday on this page The Post prints an informal letter on Washington news and gossip. Clip it and send it to your servicemen.

January 29, 1944.

We've had our January thaw, together with an almost fatal attack—three months too soon—of spring fever. Mutterings about rods and hooks and Potomac shad were overheard.

Also, those gaudy harbingers of spring, the flower catalogs, have arrived. So, what with people driving down the Avenue with tops down and all the park benches occupied, we had quite a little "season preview." It was a break for several thousand oil-less householders, who were besieging ration boards.

The mild weather helped the War Loan canvassers who are calling on everybody in town. And the "American Mariner" has been swamped for once—with visitors who wait patiently in long lines to see what their war bonds buy—and to purchase more.

Speaking of collecting, the District DAR gathered together $6000 to buy a Red Cross clubmobile, to be sent to the South Pacific.

You wouldn't believe it, but a man sold dimes for a nickel on F st. one day this week—provided the purchaser put the dimes in the Mile of Dimes booth for the relief of infantile paralysis. And the Broadway hit, "Voice of the Turtle," was the command performance benefit for the drive Sunday night.

Another phenomenon seemed to be occurring in midweek when it appeared that the Anacostia River was blaing. Actually, oil floating on the stream caught fire and caused some damage to a railroad bridge.

Last week Miss Mabel T. Boardman was honored by an oversubscribed luncheon for her 44 years of service to the American Red Cross.

Honored this week at the annual birthday observances by the Sons, Daughters, and Children of the Confederacy were Gen. Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, and Matthew Fontaine Maury.

Another publication out this month was the new phone book. Always a best-seller, over 400,000 copies were distributed. An innovation is the information for servicemen and women on USO centers, and so on. By the way, in the past year or two several new exchanges have been added to the roster: Ludlow, Overlook, Trinidad, and Union.

MEANDERING FOOTNOTES: The White House needs a coat of paint—the pillars are peeling. . . . People can listen to complete record programs of their choosing at the Public Library. . . . Above R on Wisconsin Avenue, one of the small shops has a figure on each corner of the roof—they're about 18 inches high, apparently metal and look like the other two Musketeers.

RAE LEWIS

Officers Transferred Recently

Second Lieut. **Sterling F. Black**, son of Justice and Mrs. Hugo L. Black, has been transferred to AAF Redistribution Station 2 at Miami Beach, Fla., as assistant control officer.

Lieut. **T. Stanton Kolb**, USNR, whose wife resides at 1628 32d st., son of J. L. Kolb, 1412 30th st., has reported to London for duty with U. S. naval forces in Europe. Similarly assigned is Lieut. (j. g.) **Frederick H. Bunting, USNR**, who resides at 3132 Wellington rd., Alexandria, Va.

Commissions as second lieutenant have been presented at Stuttgart, Ark., to **William W. Sanders, jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sanders, Warrenton, Va., and **Watson E. Shepherd**, son of Mrs. A. E. Shepherd, 414 10th st. They will receive their silver wings on completion of pilot training.

Among the Army specialized training students at Alfred University, N. Y., are **Philip Fowler**, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Fowler, 421 Lamont st.; **Gerre Jones**, son of Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Jones, 2331 20th st.; Israel Warshaw, son of Mrs. Lars Bronstein, 6221 Marlboro pike se.; **William Schmidt**, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Schmidt, 3221 Wheeler rd. se., and **Arthur Lachenbruch**, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Lachenbruch, 4711 Rosedale ave., Bethesda, Md.

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5,000 White Leghorns ..... " 100 $ 7.00
10,000 Ass'd Heavies ..... " 100 $ 6.00
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ERNEST K. LINDLEY, Host-Commentator
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Specially selected cast featuring
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Sylvia Russell • Raymond Jocquemot
DETMAR POPPEN • NINA VARELA
EVES. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75; MATS. 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
2 - WEEKS - 2 BEG. SUNDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 13
THRU SATURDAY NIGHT, FEB. 26
POP. MATS. WED. & SATS., SUNDAY, FEB. 20th, AND TUESDAY, FEB. 22 (WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY)
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THE POST SUNDAY RADIO TIME TABLE

SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1944

	WMAL 570M—630KC	WRC 316M—950KC	WOL 229M—1260KC	WINX 250M—1340KC	WWDC 250M—1450KC	WTOP 200M—1500KC
7:00—			Sunrise Revue	News		
7:15—			" "	Just		
7:30—			" "	Music		Elder
7:45—			" "			Michaux
8:00—News	News: Treas.	Dr. Percy B.	" "		Baptist	Elder
8:15—Sunday	House of	Crawford	" "		Hour	Michaux
8:30— Prelude	Music	N'way Fights	" "	News:	Music	Wings Over
8:45— "	Castles	Morning	Good Will C.	Gospel Hour		Jordan
9:00—Clock News	World News	Serenade	Church of the	Church	World News	
9:15—Coast to	Songs for Men	Good News	Nazarene	Voice of Hope	People's	
9:30— Coast On	Keys to Heart	Voice of	Chr. Science	J. B. C.	Platform	
9:45— a Bus	Com'de Mary	Prophecy	Quintones	Presents	Labor News	
10:00—Bud Ward	Nat'l Radio	Bible Class	Ernie Simon	Mike Hunnicutt	Church of	
10:15— Variety	Pulpit	" "	" "		the Air	
10:30—Southernaires	Words &	Art Brown &	" "	Mike	Salt Lake	
10:45—Southernaires	Music	Russ Hodges	" "	Hunnicutt	Tabernacle	
11:00—L. Stoddard	News:	Art Brown &	Pentacostal	Castles in	Sw'ny: Naval	
11:15—Clock News	Recordiana	Russ Hodges	Holiness	the Air	Choir	
11:30—Hour of	"	4th Presby'an	" "	Centennial	Invitation	
11:45— Faith	Betsey Ross	World News	" "	Baptist	to Learning	

AFTERNOON PROGRAMS

12:00—War Journal	News	4th Presby.	Jerry	Amateur	News	
12:15— " "	Hemis. Music	Church	Strong	Show	Spanish	
12:30—Band	Stradivari	Ch. of Christ	Jerry	Amateur	Transatlantic	
12:45— Stand	Orchestra	Swing High	Strong	Show	Call	
1:00—J. Kennedy	Dairy F'mes	Magic	Waldimin	Cantor	Battle of	
1:15—Gallantry	Labor for V.	Dollars	Selinsky Or.	Shapiro	the Bureaus	
1:30—Bandstand	Chicago	Lutheran	Bible Truth	News: Look	Ed. Murrow	
1:45— "	Round Table	Hour	" "	and Live	J. L. Sullivan	
2:00—Americana	Those	The Pilgrim	News: The	Melody	Ceiling	
2:15— Quiz	We Love	Hour	WINX	Symphony	Unlimited	
2:30—Sunday	Westingh'se	" "	Symphony	News: A to Z	World News	
2:45— Vespers	Program	" "	Hour	Music	Today	
3:00—Life of	Ration Rep't	Here's	5 of a Kind	Methodist	New York	
3:15— Riley	World News	Mexico"	Beyond W'ory	Church	Philharmon.	
3:30—Hot	Army	Bulldog	Tea Time	Gospel	Symphony	
3:45— Copy	Hour	Drummond	Tunes	Tabernacle	" "	

	WMAL 570M—630KC	WRC 316M—950KC	WOL 229M—1260KC	WINX 250M—1340KC	WWDC 250M—1450KC	WTOP 200M—1500KC
4:00—Fun Valley—	Army	F. Singiser	Bob Crosby	Experience	" "	
4:15— Al Pearce	Hour	Tea Dansant	Orch.	Waltz Time	" "	
4:30—Metropolitan	Jerry Khutts	Abe Lincoln's	News: Mt.	Five-Spot	Pause That	
4:45— Auditions	Al Goodman	Story	Zion Church	Tunes	Refreshes	
5:00—Where Do	General	Shep Fields'	Fox	Mo

Dismal Broadway Failure Finally Emerged as Book Of Perennial Musical Hit

By NELSON B. BELL

IT WILL SEEM INCOMPREHENSIBLE, no doubt, to the present generation of theatergoers that the basic drama of "The Student Prince," when first introduced to American audiences, was a failure.

When the Messrs. Shubert acquired the American rights to Wilhelm Mayer-Foerster's celebrated play of student life, "Alt Heidelberg"—some 37 years ago, that was—they themselves little realized that they had come into possession of the dramatic script that was eventually to form the ground work of one of the greatest musical successes in the annals of the theater.

Produced with great gusto and high hopes, "Alt Heidelberg" failed to engage the interest or arouse the enthusiasm of either the New York critics or the public, but Mr. Lee Shubert, senior of the fraternity, still had faith in his property. With the brashness of ambitious young managerhood, he felt that if Richard Mansfield, foremost star of his day, could be prevailed upon to appear in the play, it would register a distinguished and profitable hit. By some miracle of mesmeric youth, he won the great actor to his point of view.

Theatrical Phoenix

With suitable revisions of the script and under a new title, Mansfield opened "Prince Karl" at the then new Lyric Theater, in New York, and both he and the play were the beneficiaries of the critics' warmest encomiums, despite the fact that only a few months before they had pilloried the piece at another Broadway theater with what at the time approximated an all-star cast.

Years later, after having produced such successful musicals as "Maytime" and "Blossom Time," the "boys from Syracuse" awakened to the potential value of "Alt Heidelberg-Prince Karl" as the basis of another operetta.

Pursuant to the thought, they engaged the same duo who had one so splendidly on "Blossom Time"—Sigmund Romberg, for the music, and Dorothy Donnelly, for libretto and lyrics.

The result was "The Student Prince" and theatrical history that will be repeating itself once more in the Capital, beginning tonight, when this imperishable old standby of the music lovers will open a two-week engagement at the National Theater, with Everett Marshall starred, Detmar Poppen, Frank Hornaday and Nina Varela in their familiar roles, and Laurel Hurley, a sensational young newcomer, in the principal feminine role of Kathie.

Follows Same Pattern

The career of Sigmund Romberg oddly follows the same general pattern as the history of the libretto of his most famous operetta.

This year, the composer-conductor, who at intervals brings his orchestra and solo artists to Constitution Hall in popular programs betwixt and between the classics and boogie-woogie, is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of his emergence as a writer of tuneful and enduring music.

According to the records, he arrived in New York in 1913 from his native Hungary, with the admonitions of his parents still sounding in his ears. He had been educated to be a civil engineer and they wanted him to be a good and successful one.

As a child he had studied music and had become an excellent pianist, but it certainly had not been anticipated that he would abandon his blueprints in favor of the pianoforte. But one never can tell—especially in a strange country among an alien people.

On his third day in the land of promise, sorely in need of a job, he joined a Manhattan restaurant orchestra as pianist and there began a struggle with the intricacies of English, the bewildering customs of Broadway and ragtime, the palpitant parent of modern syncopation.

The struggle ended in victory and in practically no time at all Romberg was leading his own band at Bustanoby's, one of the most popular Broadway night spots of that distant day.

An Alger Story

Horatio Alger might have written the rest of it.

One night, Harry Carroll, himself a popular composer of note, encountered Romberg at his accustomed stand and inquired why he, too, didn't compose, in the same breath doing his own achievements ample verbal justice.

"I could write better music than yours overnight," Mr. Romberg is reputed to have replied.

At that point, a gentleman who had been listening said that if he could do that, he himself would publish it.

Thurs challenged, Romberg

Thus challenged, Romberg turned out two numbers bearing the highly incredible titles of "Some Smoke" and "Leg of Mutton." And they were published. Not only were they published, but they proved the springboard that propelled their writer straight into the Winter Garden.

There he wrote, sometimes in collaboration, "The Passing Show"—for years an nnual Shubert fixture—from 1914 to 1919, inclusive; "Dancing Around," Robinson Crusoe, Jr.," "Sinbad" and "The World of Pleasure."

Melodies seemed to flow from him like water over a dam, with the inevitable result that eventually he must turn to composing operettas.

You know the rest.

Music Calendar

TODAY

Navy Band Orchestra, Corcoran Gallery of Art, 2:45 p. m.
Jose Iturbi, piano recital, Constitution Hall, 4 p. m.
Central High School Band and Florence Lyman, soprano, Pan American Union, 4 p. m.
Victrola Hour, Petworth Branch Public Library, 4 p. m.
Emanuel Vardi, viola recital, YWCA, 4:30 p. m.
Lewis Atwater, organ recital, All Souls' Unitarian Church, 5 p. m.
Victrola Hour, Mount Pleasant Branch Public Library, 5 p. m.
National Gallery Cinfonietta, National Gallery of Art, 8 p. m.

TOMORROW

Washington Music Teachers Association banquet, 2400 16th st., 7 p. m.
Roy M. Darley, organ recital, Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.
Lieut. William S. Newman, piano sonata recital, Phillips Memorial Gallery, 8:30 p. m.

TUESDAY

Marine Band, Barracks Hall, 12:30 p. m.
Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 5:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Orchestra, Zino Francescatti, soloist, Constitution Hall, 8:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY

Roy M. Darley, organ recital, Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.
Combined choirs concert, Noble Cain, director; New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m.
Marine Band Orchestra, Nathan Stutch, soloist, Barracks Hall, 8:15 p. m.
Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo, Constitution Hall, 8:30 p. m.

THURSDAY

Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 5:30 p. m.
Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo, Constitution Hall, 8:30 p. m.

FRIDAY

Friday Morning Music Club, Barker Hall, 11:30 a. m.
Marine Band, Barracks Hall, 12:30 p. m.
Joseph Szigeti and Claudio Arrau, Beethoven violin-piano sonatas, Library of Congress, 8:30 p. m.
Navy Band Orchestra, Earl Wild, soloist, Departmental Hall, 8:30 p. m.

SATURDAY

Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 5:30 p. m.
Roy M. Darley, organ recital, Washington Chapel, 8 p. m.

SUNDAY

National Symphony Orchestra, Albert Spalding, soloist, Constitution Hall, 4 p. m.
Albert Tipton, flute recital, YWCA, 4:30 p. m.
Choral Service, Covenant-First Presbyterian Church, 8:15 p. m.

Spalding Will Play Here Next Sunday

One of the last public appearances "for the duration" of the distinguished American violinist, Albert Spalding, will be as soloist with the National Symphony Orchestra next Sunday afternoon. According to a recent announcement by the Overseas Branch of OWI, Spalding will go abroad early in the spring for special service in the psychological warfare branch of the Allied forces in the Italian theater of operations. It was in Italy that he served as a liaison officer during the 1914-18 war.

Spalding will be heard in the Elgar concerto, Dr. Hans Kindler announces that the program will include the premiere of "Tolentine Overture," by Robert Wilkes, and that the symphony will be Chaikovski's fourth.

Paulette Goddard and Fred MacMurray, as they appear in the costellar roles of Paramount's production of "Standing Room Only," announced as the next screen attraction at Loew's Palace Theater, opening Thursday. Reputedly the most uproarious of the films poking fun at overcrowded, wartime Washington, this subject also has Roland Young and Edward Arnold in roles of conspicuous importance

MUSICAL NOTES

This evening's concert in the National Gallery of Art at 8 o'clock will be given by the National Gallery Sinfonietta, under the direction of Richard Bales. The featured work is Willliam Schumann's "News Reel in Five Shots," performed here for the first time its movements are titled "Horse Race," "Fashion Show," "Tribal Dance," "Monkeys at the Zoo" and "Parade." Included in the program are Schubert's overture to "Rosamunde," Handel's air in E major, Beethoven's First Symphony, three dances for "Henry VIII" by Edward German, Chaikovski's "Andante Cantabile" and Glier's "Yablochko."

The Pan American Union presents at 4 p. m. today a concert by Central High School Band under the direction of Anthony Campanella. Latin-American composers will be represented in the following program: "El Condor Pasa" (Daniel Robles), first movement from Symphony in G minor Alberto Nepomucena), "Estrellita" (Manuel Ponce), "Ay, Ay, Ay," (Osman Freire), "La Compansita" (Matos Rodriguez), "Amploa" (J. M. Lacalle), "Queen of the Night" Justin Elie), "Zacatecas" (Genaro Codina), Florence Lyman, soprano, accompanied by Elena Crivella, will sing Sandoval's "Eris tu," Padilla's "El-Relicario" and Alvarez' "La Partida."

Emanuel Vardi, USN, assisted by Russell Palmer, USN, at the piano, will give a viola recital at 4:30 p. m. in the YWCA. The program is as follows: Prelude (Emanuel Moore), Concerto in B minor (Handel), Concertette (Morton Gould), Nocture in C sharp minor (Chopin), Two Caprices (Paganini), La Campanella (Paganini-Kreisler.)

Betty Bauna is presenting Mrs. Harriet Rose in a piano recital at 4 p. m. today in her Edmunds st. studio. The program includes works by Bach, Chopin, Debussy, Ross and the first movement of Mendelssohn's G minor concerto.

A prize of $100 plus royalties is offered by J. Fischer and Brother for an organ composition not exceeding six minutes in length. Manuscripts must be submitted, under the usual conditions of anonymity, before March 1 to the American Guild of Organists, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, with return postage attached. The winning composition will be played at the Guild festival during the week of May 14 in New York.

Nathan Stutch will be soloist with the U. S. Marine Band Orchestra at the weekly concert on Wednesday at 8:15 p. m. in Barracks Hall, playing Saint-Saens' A minor violoncello concerto. Capt. William F. Santelmann, conductor, announces a program including the second symphony of Brahms and Virgil Thomson's suite, "The Plow That Broke the Plains."

Earl Wild will be soloist with the U. S. Navy Band Orchestra on Friday night in Departmental Hall, playing Chopin's "Andante Spianato and Grand Polonaise" in E flat major. Lieut. Charles Brendler, conductor, announces the following program: Overture to "Carnival of Venice" (Thomas), Prelude to "Le Deluge," "Le Cygne" and "Marche Militaire Francaise" (Saint-Saens), "Caucasian Sketches" (Ippolitov-Ivanov), "Slavonic Rhapsody" No. 1 (Carl Friedmann), Overture to "Die Fledermaus" (Johann Strauss).

Lieut. William S. Newman, U. S. Air Corps, will be presented by Phillips Memorial Gallery tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. in a recital of three piano sontanas by Giovanni Platti, Franz Schubert and Vincent d'Indy. Before entering the armed service, he was on the faculties of Western Reserve and Columbia Universities.

Noble Cain, distinguished American composer and director, will conduct combined choirs in a "sing" of great hymns and other choral works on Wednesday at 8 p. m. in New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. All choirs are invited to join in this event which is sponsored by the music department of the public schools. Inquiries should be addressed to Dr. E. N. C. Barnes at Park View School.

At this week's meeting in Barker Hall, YWCA, at 11:30 o'clock, the Friday Morning Music Club will present Alice Cable Hayes and Fannie Ross Henbest in Brahms' E flat major sonata for viola and piano; Norma Simonson, soprano, in a cycle by Wintter Watts, and Flora Thornton in a group of songs

Harlan Randal, acting president of the Washington Music Teachers Association, announces a program of fellowship and fun at the dinner to be held tomorrow at 7 p. m. at 2400 16th st. Dr. Glenn Dillard Gunn will act as toastmaster, and C. C. Cappel will give a short talk on "Musical Impressions in America."

Jose Iturbi, distinguished Spanish pianist and conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, gives a recital at 4 p. m. today in Constitution Hall, under management of Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey. His program follows: Sonata in F major (Mozart), Sonata in B minor (Chopin), Intermezzo in E flat minor and Rhapsody in G minor (Brahms), Alborado del Gracioso (Ravel), Goldfish and Fireworks (Debussy).

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation in the Library of Congress will present Joseph Szigeti and Claudio Arrau on Friday at 8:30 p. m. in Coolidge Auditorium, playing the second in a series of three recitals devoted to Beethoven's sonata for violin and piano. The program includes the sonatas in A minor, Op. 3; E flat major, Op. 12; A major and G major, Op. 30. Ticket distribution is handled by C. C. Cappel in Ballard's music store, 1340 G st.

Modern liturgical music will be sung by the chancel choir of Covenant-First Presbyterian Church on February 6 in the third program of the monthly Sunday evening series. Composers represented are Boulanger, Howe, McGrath and Sowerby.

In conjunction with the special exhibition of "The Navy at War' (paintings and drawings by official combat artists) in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the United States Navy Band Orchestra, under the direction of Lieut. Charles Brendler, will give a concert today. The program, which starts at 2:45, includes a Mozart serenade for strings, Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" Suite No. 2, and familiar pieces by Brahms, Mendelssohn, Kreisler, Thomas, Rossini, Moszkovski and Smetana.

Lesley Frost is presenting Rose Delmar in a song recital at 5:30 p. m. today at 2003 Kalorama rd.

Re-engaged by C. C. Cappel for a second appearance in Washington this season, Alec Templeton, composer, pianist, improviser and mimic, will give a recital on February 15 in Constitution Hall.

Ballet Opens Wednesday

On Wednesday and Thursday nights the National Symphony Orchestra Association will present the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo in Constitution Hall, under the direction of Franz Allers. The bill for the first performance consists of Bronislava Nizhinska's ballet based on a Chopin piano concerto, the first local view of Reinhold Glier's famous "The Red Poppy," staged by Ivan Shvezof, who was a member of the original production in Moskva; and the dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor."

On Thursday night there will be two novelties: Nizhinska's "Etude," with music borrowed from Bach, and Gustavo Pittaluga's ballet, "Romeria de los Cornudos" ("Cuckolds' Fair"), with choregraphy by Pilar Lopez. The third item is "Rodeo, the Courting at Burnt Ranch," with music by Aaron Copland and choregraphy by Agnes de Mille.

The dances from "Prince Igor" and "Romeria de los Curnudos" call for a contralto vocalist. These solo parts will be sung by Henriette Bagfer Plum, resident Danish mezzo-soprano.

Violinist Francescatti To Make Local Debut

Zino Francescatti, Italian-French violinist, who has been receiving critical praise in New York, will make his local debut on Tuesday evening as soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra in Constitution Hall, playing the Mendelssohn concerto. He is credited with the Paganini technique acquired through his father, who studied with the famous fiddler.

Eugene Ormandy, conductor, announces the first local performance of Robert Russell Bennett's "The Four Freedoms" symphony based on four paintings by Norman Rockwell. The work was composed in three weeks during July of 1943 and had its premiere shortly afterward in a CBS broadcast. The first concert performances were given earlier this season by Philadelphians in their home city and New York. The program opens with Haydn's B flat major symphony, and closes with Ravel's second suite from the "Daphnis and Chloe" ballet.

Dubois Will Sing Here

Vladimir Dubois, young tenor recently resident in Washington, will make his local debut with the Columbia Light Opera Company in the production of Friml's "Rose Marie," on February 10, 11 and 12 in Roosevelt High School. He has been singing light opera roles since he was 15, when he replaced the indisposed leading tenor in "Desert Song" on a road tour. He will take the part of Jim Kenyon opposite Jeanette Bittner in the title role. Performances will be directed by Ethyl Manning, permanent conductor.

The Reel Dope

Good News, Anglers, Maryland License Valid On West Virginia Shore

By TOM MOORE McBRIDE

For the anglers of the District, nearby Maryland and Virginia, as well as those of the West Virginia Panhandle, there is news of prime interest in the statement that West Virginia lacks legal authority to require a State license of persons fishing in the Potomac River along the West Virginia-Maryland border.

Acting Attorney General Ira J. Partlow of West Virginia is reported to have issued an opinion that anyone fishing there with a Maryland resident or nonresident license is not subject to licensing by West Virginia.

That stretch of the Potomac is interesting in this respect because it is one of the most-fished areas of the entire river. Ordinarily there is good bass fishing, and it is swift enough to support some brook trout. Consequently there is plenty of incentive for District fishermen to fish the West Virginia side of the river.

The business of Maryland controlling the stream has been the source of constant litigation. A while back Virginia wanted to collect license fees from Maryland and District anglers who wished to fish that side of the river, but the District boundary is definitely established as the high-water mark on the Virginia side. So is Maryland's. Down in Tidewater Virginia the question has arisen, too, for the oystermen of southern Maryland have been meeting opposition from the Virginians in the tonging of their oyster beds.

Actually, it all goes back to the land grants made by King George V, and after that the newly anointed States never saw fit to change the land grants.

So, it may be a hardship on the States of Virginia and West Virginia, but Marylanders and holders of Maryland licenses get a break.

Life-Saving Fishing Again

We were commenting at some length the other day anent the life-saving fishing kits and we got a worthy addendum from Bob Harlan, who writes:

"I can't help but agree with your column of January 9, stating how the Army-Navy emergency liferaft fishing kit is recruiting new anglers in the ranks of the armed forces—especially those downed fliers who have had the occasion to use the kit on a life-or-death basis.

"One of the problems in developing the kit was to make it nonsinkable and to devise a package which would protect it indefinitely against the elements. The problem was laid before officials of the American Can Co., who designed the present standardized can container with the key-type opener.

"Luis Marden, a writer for the National Geographic and long-time game fisherman, is perhaps the first civilian to use the kit under sea conditions. While on a recent trip to Central America, Marden made several off-shore expeditions and reported sizeable catches in 'emergency' style."

The Post's Mind Teaser

By JOHN HENRY CUTLER, Ph. D.

A—Which is correct? (a) It is George and William's turn to sing together; (b) It is George's and William's turn to sing together; (c) It is George's and William turn to sing together.

QUESTIONS

1—If Persia is now called Iran, say "wrong" unless Hawaii was not once known as the Sandwich Islands, in which case answer "right."

2—Another clever reader disputed my claim that 6 is the smallest whole number that is equal to the sum of all its whole number divisors. Mr. Jeremiah J. Sullivan of the Bronx gets the orchid for finding another very obvious number equal to the sum of its whole number divisors. Of course it's smaller than six. What is it?

3—He calls 100 per cent Americans "99 per cent idiots," thinks every man over 40 is a scoundrel, says it's a crime to waste a wonderful thing like youth on young people, and that it's dangerous to be sincere unless you are also stupid. He thinks all patriots should be exterminated, that lovers exaggerate the difference between one person and another. He compares himself to a signpost that points the way to go, but that does not go itself, has been called "a Puritan who missed the Mayflower by five minutes." He's the Irishman who quotes himself when he needs to be amused. Who is he?

4—Name five European countries which end in "y."

5—What relation is Raymond, who has no sisters and brothers, to Hank, if Hank's grandfather is Raymond's father's son?

6—Translate this simple code: message into a well-known fact: EMIT DNA EDIT TAIW ROF ON NAM.

7—Now, while we're on the subject, disentangle this potpourri into two familiar proverbs: WELL MEANS WELL ALL'S THAT THE ENDS JUSTIFIES THE END.

8—Pat and Mike find an 8-pint jug full of hard cider. They want to divide the cider so each will have 2 quarts, but all they have to measure with is a 3-pint decanter and a 5-pint can a mop came in. How do they split the cider? I say, now!

9—Three prisoners, about to be shot in the back, have the following numbers on their backs: 6, 3 and 1. The quaint executioner said: "If, in 10 seconds you three men line up so the numbers on your backs are so arranged as to be divisible by 7 without leaving a remainder, I'll let you go." Suppose you were one of those three ginks; how would you have lined up, but quick?

10—Tell, from the titles of the following works, what kind of books they are: FIRST PERSON SINGULAR; OF ME I SING; SOMETHING OF MYSELF; PRESENT INDICATIVE.

B—Under what circumstances can a writer, who has never had anything published, get as much as $10 a word?

C—Hans paid a dollar more for his drum than for each of two drum sticks. He paid $1.30 in all. How much did each drum stick cost?

D—You glance at the menu. There are 10 kinds of soups, 5 kinds of entrees, 4 kinds of meats, 20 vintages of wine and 7 kinds of desserts. Finally there are 35 kinds of liqueurs. How many different combinations could a person order? Assume, he takes only one item in each category, of course.

ANSWERS

1—"Wrong." Hawaii used to be called the Sandwich Islands.
2—1, and was my face red.
3—George Bernard Shaw, the lad who refused to let Mrs. Patrick Campbell publish the gooey love letters he wrote her, saying, "I will not play horse to your Lady Godiva."
4—Norway, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Turkey.
5—Raymond is Hank's grandfather.
6—Time and tide wait for no man.
7—All's well that ends well; the end justifies the means.
8—Fill the 5-pint can from the 8-pint jug, then pour three pints into the 3-pint decanter. Now pour these three pints back into the 8-pint jug. Now pour the two pints in the 5-pint can into the 3-pint decanter. Then refill the 5-pint can (which leaves one pint in the 8-pint jug), and pour enough into the 3-pint decanter to fill it. This leaves four pints in the 5-pint can. Finally, pour the three pints from the 3-pint decanter in with the single pint in the 8-pint jug, and there you are, folks.
9—63
10—AUTOBIOGRAPHIES, all.

Midwinter Travel Talks

By Cameron Macrae

The slogan "No Snow on the Boardwalk" continues to be one of the big reasons that midwinter vacationists like **Atlantic City, N. J.** Only one small snowfall has marred the season thus far and that was gone within 36 hours with a crack crew of sweepers clearing the 8-mile promenade in a single morning. Golf, horseback riding, roller chair riding, cycling and bowling continue to find favor with this month's visitors. The next 90 days will see the reopening of the Marlborough-Blenheim, the Chelsea, the Lafayette and the Breakers, all of which have been occupied by the Army.

The National Amateur Quail Championships return to **Pinehurst, N. C.,** tomorrow to continue for the duration of the running. This is probably the first time these field dog championships have ever been run on the same grounds two years in succession but due to the convenience during present conditions and the good multiple courses at Pinehurst, it was decided to hold the championship runnings there again.

At the close of last year the **U. S. National Park System** encompassed 21,613,543 acres in its National Parks, Recreational Areas, Monuments and Cemeteries. No other nation has such extensive public playgrounds, protected historic sites and unique wildlife sanctuaries. The whole idea first began 73 years ago when a group of public spirited citizens relinquished their ownership of the great area now Yellowstone National Park.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES

Post's Book of the Week

Personal Commentaries On China, France, and Veblen's 'Cedro' in 1907

By STERLING NORTH

SHARK'S FINS AND MILLET. By Ilona Ralf Sues. Little, Brown. 331 pp. $3.00.

Are the Chinese using more Lend-Lease goods to fight a civil war than they are in fighting the Jap's? Is Chiang Kai-shek's opium suppression campaign directed by Tu Yueh-Sen (Shanghai's leading gangster and China's leading opium monopolist)? Is Minister of War Ho Ying-ch'n awaiting the first possible opportunity to conclude a negotiated peace with Japan so that he can turn more of his guns on the "communists"?

These are the charges brought by Ilona Ralf Sues (erstwhile colonel in the Chinese army and for some years aide to Madame Chiang Kai-shek) in the most sensational book yet published about China.

Miss Sues has been informed that she will be shot if she ever dares return to China. The right wing of the Kuomintang is not only furious over her revelations, it is frightened. And Miss Sues does not like to think what Shanghai's lord of the underworld would do if he could catch her. Fortunately, for the moment his men are fighting those rival opium monopolists, the Japanese.

Frankly, this book is so shocking that I decided to hunt up the author, ask her some very pointed questions, and hear for myself the tone and timbre of her voice and the look in her eyes when she answered.

Miss Sues (pronounced like the canal) is small, vivacious, dark, quick-witted and almost painfully honest. Her work with the League of Nations, and with a private organization fighting opium monopolies seemed to bespeak an idealistic background.

MISS SUES

And no one can talk to Miss Sues for two hours and not believe that she is an ardent friend of China and selfless humanitarian who believes that she has taken the only possible course toward correcting an explosive situation before it is too late by writing the facts as she sees them.

Despite the fact that Miss Sues is a Pole, her sympathies are slightly leftist. For instance, her explanation of the kidnaping of Chiang-Kai-shek by the young marshal coincides with those given by Nym Wales, Edgar Snow and Agnes Smedley: Chiang was not captured and held for ransom at all--merely held so that he could be made to listen to the arguments of ardent Chinese patriots who insisted upon resisting Japan.

In fact the whole book says in one way or another that the fate of China lies in the heart of Chiang-Kai-shek. Will he be big enough and generous enough to fight a people's war against the invader and give China democracy after victory is achieved? Or will he continue to listen to his reactionary and feudalistic advisers (who appear in this book to be as salfish and short-sighted as the men who sold out France)? Perhaps this powerful book may smoke out the fascists who threaten not only a united front in China but throughout the Allied word.

JEAN MALAQUAIS' WAR DIARY. Doubleday, Doran. 246 pp. $2.75.

If you want to know why France fell, read this book. As Andre Gide has said, this is "an aching, poignant, frightening book—an extraordinary document on the collapse of France."

But it is much more. It is a mirror image of modern man stripped through the power of reason of his power to act. It is a picture of that paradoxical pseudo-liberal type of thinker who "loves mankind, but not his fellow men."

Malaquais is an infuriating, conceited purist who has arrived at the conclusion that in th elowest social strata men are beasts. He is as bitter as Swift.

But this astonishing author is also a lover of nature, a brilliant reporter, a philosopher, and an exquisite stylist.

His diary covers the period during which he wore, unwillingly, the uniform of a French private—August, 1939, through July, 1940. During this tragic year Germany was gathering strength while France dallied.

Actually all of the forces which worked to destroy France are here dramatized. None of the men sketched in this book wanted to be in the army. None were convinced that the war was worth fighting. Malaquais (no less than the illiterate, filthy peasants with whom he served in the "Pioneer" labor battalion) was unaware of the reasons why Hitler had to be stopped.

This book should be read as a brilliant piece of self-analysis which explains why France preferred suicide. It should also be read for its luminous picture of life in the army, in villages in Lorraine, in Paris, in flight before the German mechanized hordes. Tough, realistic, sometimes repulsive, but always exquisite in detail, this diary is as haunting as a 12-hour nightmare and as illogical.

THE ROAD BACK TO PARIS. By A. J. Liebling. Doubleday, Doran. 300 pp. $3.

There is an ancient proverb which goes "Once a sports reporter, always a bum," but it sheds no light upon A. J. Liebling who was able to make the transition from the adolescent world of playful mayhem to the adult world of international affairs without acquiring so much as one intellectual charlie-horse.

Liebling likes a clean fight with no rabbit punches on the in-fighting, no kneeing and as little gouging as is consistent with victory. In France during the "phony war" and in America, particularly prior to Pearl Harbor he found plenty of dirty fighting being perpetrated by Hitler's pals—the fascists of France and the America Firsters.

Liebling's story is the international fracas in four rounds. Round one goes to Hitler with France leading with a glass jaw and England against the ropes. Round two goes to Hitler with America climbing slowly into the ring. Round three is a draw with Russia doing most of the fighting while America warms up. At the opening of round four Hitler is groggy, Hirohito is looking a trifle pale under his mustard green complexion and America is beginning to show belated signs of championship material. France, London, America and North Africa are the scenes of Mr. Liebling's eating, drinking and reporting.

THE INNOCENTS AT CEDRO; A MEMOIR OF THORSTEIN VEBLEN AND SOME OTHERS. By R. L. Duffus. MacMillan. 163 pp. $2.

When Thorstein Veblen was teaching at Leland Stanford University and shocking America with his theories of economics and his taste for pretty women, R. L. Duffus and his brother were earning their keep by grooming the little estate called "Cedro" which Veblen leased from the university.

This was in 1907-1908 when Duffus was 20 and Veblen at the peak of his power and brilliance—some 30 years ahead of his most intelligent contemporaries in his understanding of American industrialism.

Most of Veblen's theories were Greek to young Duffus who did some of Veblen's typing, some of the cooking, gathered the eggs laid by the eccentric hens in the trees, fed the horse and with his brother and a somewhat older boy (suffering from consumption) generally cared for the strange, dour genius, who usually in silence but occasionally with eloquence played autocrat of the dinner table.

Norwegian-born Veblen was not particularly communicative. Kind and generous to the boys in every other way, it was seldom that he communicated to them the exciting processes of his mind.

This short book is an exquisitely turned idyll of a strange and exciting year in a young man's life. It is not, unfortunately, a critique of Veblen's theories. Although much better written and better tempered, it is a little like Mrs. Conrad's memoir of her husband, in which the only revelation of importance was that the eccentric Conrad liked to do his writing in the only bathroom. It is an external picture of a man who lived almost entirely within himself.

"WINTER WHEAT," by Mildred Walker. (Harcourt Brace, 306 pp., $2.50.)

How many readers of this column have turned prairie sod, stacked wheat under a broiling sun or run a combine through a golden field? Probably an infinitesimalal fraction of 1 per cent.

We thoughtlessly accept our daily bread without remembering the wheat ranchers fighting drought, grasshoppers, hail, killing frosts and years of successive crop failures.

And when we do remember them we are likely to sneer "farm-bloc"—forgetting 18-hour days of hard physical labor at a subsistence level which make it possible for the rest of us to have inexpensive bread.

Faintly reminiscent of Hamsun's "Growth of the Soil" and Cather's "My Antonia" is this story of a Montana wheat ranching family.

The father wanted to be a New England scholar in the footsteps of his father. The mother is a broad-beamed Russian peasant woman who nursed the young New Englander back to health after he had been wounded with shrapnel in Russia, after the war.

Ellen, only child of this marriage, loves the lonesome prairie of her childhood. She likes the rim-rock which protects the weather-beaten gray house from the wind, the early spring flowers, the waving fields of grain. She likes her mother's earthy realism, her father's poetry. But at the University of Minnesota in her freshman year she meets Gilbert who comes to visit the following summer. Through his eyes she sees her own poverty; the lonesomeness and heart-break of the farm, her father's frustration and her mother's dull stolidity. Life becomes bleak.

She teaches part of one winter in a remote school house; bundles her scholars through a 50-below blizzard, losing one. Meets and sympathizes with the father of one of her scholars—a sympathy that may later turn to love.

This is the story of Ellen's coming of age. It covers two years in which she faces disillusionment, death of her young lover, and finally a return to some of her childhood faith in a novel which narrowly misses excellence.

Navy's Five Combat Artists' Exhibition Opening Today Depicts War's Diversity

By JANE WATSON
Post Art Editor

The first exhibit of assembled paintings and drawings by the Navy's five official combat artists opens this afternoon at the Corcoran Gallery.

The 75 works chosen (15 by each man) gives a wide coverage, ranging from the North Atlantic to the South Pacific, from the Aleutians to Salerno. While there are sidelights of human interest, the stress is on pictorial reporting throughout. A good part of the work shown has already been reproduced in newspapers and magazines, and was recently brought together to illustrate "The Navy at War," with text by Hanson W. Baldwin. The exhibit, like the book, uses the first-hand reports of the artists to help us gain an over-all picture of the scope and diversity of naval participation in this war.

The veteran of the group represented is Lieut. Comdr. Griffith Baily Coale, who had his commission before Pearl Harbor, was with the North Atlantic patrol at Hawaii shortly after the Jap attack, and later at Midway, and is now on his way to the Southeast Asia theater of operations.

Among the younger men, first to take part in battle action was Lieut. Dwight Shepler, who was in the South Pacific and is now in England. His paintings include a series of scenes of night combat with the Japanese in the victorious engagement off Savo Island—the only existing first-hand records of this action.

Lieut. William F. Draper, who has replaced Shepler in the South Pacific, is already known for his canvases depicting operations in the Arctic bleakness of the Aleutians.

Lieut. Albert K. Murray's work tells the story of operating bases and patrols in the Caribbean.

Most varied and of greatest human appeal is the work of Lieut. (j. g.) Mitchell Jamieson, a District resident, who has covered the new and exciting development of amphibious warfare, from training and preparations in this country to the landings in Sicily and Salerno.

Three of the men represented served in the Navy before they were picked to make these records as part of their duties. Professional artists before the war, all have had naval training and have combat battle stations along with everyone else in the ship or unit to which they are assigned.

"The Park-Oran," watercolor by Lieut. (j. g.) Mitchell Jamieson, USNR, official U. S. Navy Combat artist.

Ethel Vance Book to Be Translated Into Urdu

By Clip Boutell

Alan Collins of Curtis Brown has just sold the Urdu language rights to "Escape," by **Ethel Vance.** When he told the author (she is really **Grace Zaring Stone**) about it, he said that very little money was involved.

"Who cares about the money?" said Mrs. Stone. "All I want is a copy of the book when it is published."

Incidentally, Alan Collins' office is now the official agency for book projects emanating from Time, Life, and Fortune magazines. "Literary England," the lovely book of photographs by **Dave Scherman,** is the first title under the new arrangement. . . . War Bonds to **Quent Reynolds** for his first appearance on Report to the Nation over CBS. . . . Luck to **Lynn Carrick** of Lippincott, who is leaving for the South Pacific as a Captain in the U. S. M.C.

Astute Cabman

Louis Nizer, the New York attorney, was in Washington recently for a broadcast on the American Forum of the Air. His new book, "What to Do With Germany," will be published by Ziff-Davis on January 31, and he was appearing with Norman Thomas and C. G. Paulding, literary editor of The Commonweal. The three men got into a taxi and asked the driver to take them to the Shoreham Hotel.

"Am I by any chance carrying the American Forum of the Air?" asked the driver, after a moment or two.

He was informed that he was and then he asked what was to be the subject for the evening.

"What to do with Germany," answered Mr. Nizer.

"That's easy," said the driver. "Why not ask Russia?"

Mr. Nizer's book will be off to a good start with an advance of over 15,000 copies, and he is giving all royalties to war relief.

Reiss at Work

Speaking of Germany, **Curt Riess** is at work on "The Nazis Go Underground: Blueprint for World War III," which Doubleday will publish in June. It sounds very hot, particularly the chapter listing possible contacts in the United States for a German Nazi planning to come to this country. . . . William R. Barnes of Barnes and Noble, the educational house, has completed 60 years with the firm and he will be given a dinner by his associates on January 29.

Abingdon-Cokesbury is planning an original advertising campaign for "While America Slept" by **D. F. Fleming** of Vanderbilt University; the booksellers themselves will write the ads in a contest which closes February 6. The first prize will be a $100 War Bond, and the book, which reviews world events from the fall of France to Pearl Harbor, will be published on February 21.

Spy Returns

I hear from Boston that **Valentine Williams'** famous master spy, The Man with the Club Foot, is scurrying back into print to grapple with the problems of the peace. The infamous Dr. Grundt had been shelved while his creator spent 3½ years in government service.

Recently Mr. Williams has been in Hollywood working on a life of General Giraud for Twentieth Century-Fox, and the California climate, or some equally sinister influence, has now revived him.

When **Elizabeth Ogilvie,** the 26-year-old author of Crowell's big spring novel "High Tide at Noon" sent her picture down from Maine to her publisher, she apologized for not having a print showing her with Patty and Bill. The publisher wondered just who they were and wrote to her asking for more information. Patty and Bill, it turns out, are her two pet goats with whom she

Leonard Lyons Says:

Leon Henderson, being teased about having been kicked out of the New Deal program, denied the description of his ouster. "I" said Henderson, "am like the little girl who was found crying in a mob of shoppers at Macy's, and who kept sobbing: 'Momma's lost' " . . . The one American visitor who most impressed the Nazi prisoners in England was Donald Nelson. That's because the Nazi troops had heard of Nelson as "an important member of The Party—America's Robert Ley" . . . The anti-Dewey forces suspect a N. Y. U. Law School official of quietly using his connection with lawyers in all States to boom Dewey's candidacy.

Bing Crosby conferred recently with Jack Kapp, brilliant head of Decca Records. Kapp, with Bing's help in those early years, made Decca a top-ranking international-known business . . . He showed Bing their contract, which expires in 2½ years. "You'll be 43 when this expires," said Kapp solemnly, "and that's not young for a singer." Crosby nodded . . . "And those newcomers are climbing fast," Kapp added, "those Sinatras, you know. So would you mind if we tore up our contract?" . . . Crosby's anger began to rise. "Okay, Jack," said Crosby, bitterly, and tore up his contract . . . "And now would you mind signing this new contract, which has an additional 10 years to run?" asked Kapp, offering the document for signature. "You'll be 53 when it expires. And I'm sure that at 53 you'll still be the best singer around" . . . Bing signed.

Joseph Auslander, the poet and author of the new book, "The Unconquerables," is married to Audrey Wurdemann, who won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1935. An interviewer came to their home and asked Miss Wurdeman: "Suppose, while your husband's dinner was cooking and you were working on a poem at the same time, suddenly you smelled the food burning. What would you do? . . . "In that case," she replied, "I'd let the lyrics burn."

ARRIVALS: Marc Connelly, the actor, tells of the stranger who arrived at a general store in New England and asked the proprietor: "Think it'll rain?" . . . The proprietor eyed him coldly, and silently. "Where's the Ned Holton farm?" asked the stranger . . . "Ned Holton's dead," said the Yankee storekeeper . . . "I know," said the stranger. I'm Ned's nephew. He left the farm to me" . . . "You the son of Eb and Ruth Holton?", asked the Yank. The stranger nodded . . . "You the grandson of old Tom Holton?" The stranger nodded, . . . "The farm's a half-mile down this road, and then to the right," said the storekeeper. "And young man—might rain."

RADIO: When Secretary Knox made a speech in the grand ballroom of the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago, an electrician crossed wires. And instead of hearing Knox's voice, the assemblage listened to the full chanting of "I Kiss Your Hand, Madame." It was sung until the wires were finally corrected, by Carl Brisson, who was appearing in the Blackstone's Mayfair Room.

MOVIES: One of the technical advisers on MGM's adaptation of Pearl Buck's "Dragon Seed," was asked about the progress of the picture. "Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston, Akim Tamiroff, Henry Travers and Aline MacMahon are in it," the technician replied. "From them I get Philadelphia Chinese, Midwest Chinese, Russian Chinese, Brooklyn Chinese—but never Chinese Chinese."

Art Calendar

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART. Constitution ave. and Sixth st. Paintings and sculpture of the Mellon, Kress and Widener Collections. Chester Dale collection of paintings from French museums. Flemish paintings. Prints from Rosenwald collection to February 13. Open daily 10 to 5; Sunday, 2 to 10 p. m.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM. Constitution ave. at 10th st. Permanent collection of fine arts. Division of Graphic Arts: Etchings by Cornelia Botke until today. Water colors and block prints by Ralph H. Avery, C. Sp. U. S. Navy, until today.

FREER GALLERY. 12th st. and Independence ave. Chinese and Far Eastern works of art. American prints. Whistler Room. Open daily, 9 to 4:30. Closed all day Monday; Sunday, 10 to 4:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM. 4215 Massachusetts ave. Open weekdays, 3 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. except Mondays; Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Sundays, 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. Persian exhibit.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY. 1600 21st st. nw. Open daily, 11 to 3; Mondays, 11 to 6, and in evenings, 7 to 10; Sundays, 3 to 7. Paintings and drawings by Roger de La Fresnaye—Cutioli tapestries.

WHYTE GALLERY. 1520 Conn. ave. Paintings by Ilona Deak-Ebner.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART. 17th st. at New York ave. Open daily, except Mondays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5; Mondays, 12 to 4:30. U. S. Navy exhibition. Water colors by Rodin.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY. Nils Dardel Memorial Exhibition, to January 31.

BARNETT-ADEN GALLERY. 127 Randolph pl. nw. Mexican water colors. Open 6 to 10 weekdays; 2 to 6, Sundays.

THE G PLACE GALLERY. 916 G pl. nw. Paintings by Jacob Kainen. Sculptures by Lily Saarinen. Open daily and Sundays, 2 to 8 p. m.

DAR MUSEUM. Silver and early metalcrafts. Weekdays 9:30 to 4:30. Saturdays until 12:45. Gallery talks Wednesdays 3 p. m.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY. 16th and M sts. nw. Exhibits in Explorers Hall. Open daily 10 to 5, except Sundays.

PUBLIC LIBRARY. 9th and K sts., nw. Prints by Maserel and Maillol.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER WOMEN'S CLUB. 1604 20th st. nw Paintings by Anne Harcourt, to February 5.

Exhibition Opens Today

Opening this afternoon at the American Newspaper Women's Club, 1604 20th st. nw., is an exhibition of portraits and landscapes by Anne Harcourt, a British artist.

At The Contract Table

By MARIAN H. BARRE
The Post's Bridge Editor

The bimonthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Washington Bridge League on Thursday at the Kennedy-Warren is an extra event on the tournament calendar this week. Luncheon will be served at noon, with a short business meeting afterward, followed by a duplicate game. Reservations can be made through **Mrs. C. W. Zimmer,** Woodley 9028. Members who have not attended recent meetings are specially urged to be present. "All is forgiven," the treasurer states.

President **Mrs. Harold Young** requests members to bring discarded costume jewelry. It will be auctioned off to raise funds for gift packages sent to American soldiers in German prison camps.

Federal League

With 52 duos in the Federal Bridge League's master-point game last Tuesday, the scoring had to be postponed. Match pointing is a lengthy business when 265 is "average."

Washington League

The Washington Bridge League's monthly pair game will be played Wednesday evening at the Hotel Shoreham.

Winners in the league's January master-point contest were **Mrs. Peyton Blamire** and **Mrs. L. L. Gibson.** It gives Edna Blamire another point to take to Florida, where she will reside for duration. An outstanding player, Mrs. Blamire also has been an indefatigable worker in the auxiliary's Red Cross unit and won the league's prize for first completing the greatest number of working hours within a specified period.

These league winners met stiff opposition from runners-up, Ralph Webber and George Kathan, who lost by one match point.

We nominate as leading player of the week, **Prof. Felix C. Fenwick,** winner in three successive games at the Matinee Club . . . He had three different partners—**Mrs. T. M. Boyle, Mrs. John Evans** and **Mrs. James A. Learing.**

Annually awarded to the outstanding player of the year, the McKenney Trophy for the second time goes to **Charles H. Goren** of Philadelphia, who accomplished the Herculean feat of amassing 318 master points in a 12-month period. This is 48 points more than the requirement for becoming a "life master."

Mrs. A. M. Sobel, New York, ranked second after Goren; **Sidney Silodor,** Philadelphia, finished third and **Pvt. Alvin Roth** of Washington was fourth. Our local expert won 166 points in the first half of the year before he was inducted into the Army.

Among the new national masters listed by the ACBL are **Mrs. T. M. Boyle** and **James Sourilas,** both of Washington. Congratulations: Though this is belated recognition of proven talent—our new celebrities must have just gotten around to sending in their certificates.

Maj. Gen. Alfred M. (Al to You) **Gruenther,** chief of staff to Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, was one of nine American generals recently created "Companion of the Bath" by King George V.

There's another reason for bridge players to buy more war bonds . . . It will hasten the end of the war so Al can come home and explain his privileges as a "Companion" . . . The major general is the "Honorary Member for 1944" in the American Contract Bridge League."

D. C. Man Author Of New Poe Novel

"THE RAVEN," by Chancellor Williams; (Dorrance, $3.50)

This first historical novel on Edgar Allan Poe is written by a young Washingtonian, Chancellor Williams, 5000 Sheriff rd. ne. He traveled to Richmond, Baltimore and Philadelphia—places where the great poet and critic lived—to do research for the book which represents five years' work.

The author attended Howard University, where he received his A. B. and A. M. degrees, has done graduate work at the University of Chicago, and is now a candidate for the Ph. D. degree in history at American University.

5 Tower Reprints Are Published

Five Tower book reprints were published recently by The World Publishing Co.: **"The Making Of a Saint,"** by W. Somerset Maugham—a novel full of the dazzling color and excitement of the Italian Renaissance; **"The Young Manhood of Studs Lonigan,"** by James T. Farrell—the story of one young man, his time and place, as he comes to grips with his destiny; **"The Man Who Had Everything,"** by Louis Bromfield—the account of one man's search for a new meaning in life; **"The D. A. Holds a Candle,"** by Erle Stanley Gardner

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writes a book-length "profile" of life today on three continents
EVEN IN WAR, Liebling's nose for strange news, ear for queer talk, and sense of odd humor operate to the civilized delight of all his readers. Here's the book behind his famous *New Yorker* pieces—the human story behind the military one, his own unique panorama of people, places and events both great and small which have cleared his, and our, road back to Paris.
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This is the book...
which tells the complete and authentic story of Lend-Lease. Already hailed as one of the great books of our time, it is a thrilling picture of the war on every front.
• "MUST BE READ BY ALL who want to discuss the problems of Lend-Lease." —Walter Lippmann
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